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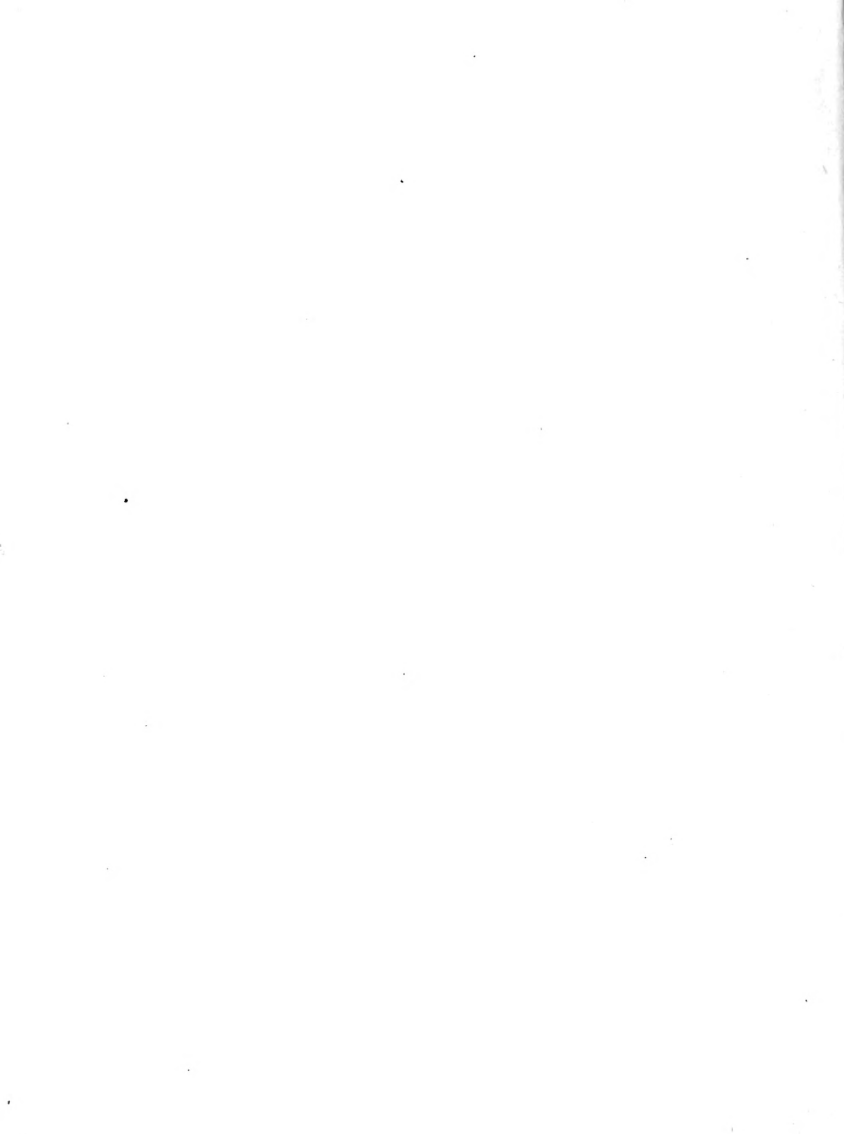
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* MEMOIRS *

x x OF x x

STORY COUNTY, IOWA.

COMPRISING

A Condensed History of the State, a number of Biographies of Distinguished Citizens of the same, a Descriptive History of the County named herein, and numerous selected Biographical Sketches of the Citizens of such County.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO
THE GOODSPEED PUBLISHING CO.
1890.



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PREFACE.



THE method by which this book was prepared is the only successful plan yet devised for the preservation of local history and biography throughout the United States, and the number of volumes distributed seems fabulous. Over one million copies have been sold in the United States in the last fifteen years at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 per copy, aggregating a total valuation of fully \$15,000,000. Many of these works are purely biographical, containing no history whatever; others are genealogical, extending back to the origin of the family on this continent. Whatever may be the objection to the method of preparation, whatever fault may exist in the celerity of compilation and publication, the enormous circulation and the wonderful and enduring popularity of the works, as shown in their steady sale at high prices, prove that the end justifies the means. The books are clearly a magnificent product of this great inventive and progressive age. The millions of biographies published and thus perpetually preserved will prove of the greatest value to the future in the investigation of family descent and in the entailment of estates.

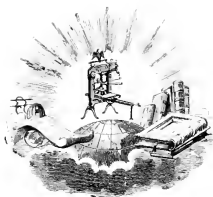
The Publishers have few if any excuses to offer in handing this fine volume to their patrons, for whom alone it was prepared. It is a work of permanent worth, carefully compiled from the most valuable material to be found, critically read and revised, and in mechanical make-up will challenge comparison with the most improved products of the art of book-making. Every biography was submitted by mail, and nearly all were promptly corrected and returned by the subjects. Much of the history was prepared by home talent and is accurate and valuable. The promises contained in the prospectus used by our agents on the canvass have been exceeded in almost every detail; a candid comparison is solicited.

Chapters XII, XIII and XIV were written by Col. John Scott, of Nevada, who needs no introduction to the people of Story County. The article on the Agricultural College was contributed by Prof. J. C. Hainer. The remainder of the history of Story County was prepared by Rev. B. A. Konkle, a young historian of fine ability and indomitable energy and perseverance. The condensed State history was compiled by Weston A. Goodspeed from original sources, from official State documents and from former histories of Iowa. Thanking our patrons and friends for their liberal assistance, we respectfully tender them this beautiful volume.

CHICAGO, August, 1890.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Study - 35.00



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—♦♦♦—

D. A. Bigelow.....	Between 120 and 123	Joseph A. Fitchpatrick.....	Between 324 and 327
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Elwood Furnas.....	Between 252 and 255	Hon. Thomas C. McCall.....	Between 372 and 375
Frank M. Baldwin.....	Between 282 and 285	Col. John Scott.....	Between 414 and 417
J. W. Maxwell, between 204 and 205.			
Hon. George M. Maxwell, between 382 and 383.			





History of Iowa.

CHAPTER I.

BOUNDARY AND AREA OF THE STATE—ITS RIVERS AND THE SUBJECT OF DRAINAGE—THE SURFACE SOIL—CHARACTER OF THE VALLEYS AND UPLANDS—THE LAKES AND CAUSES OF THEIR FORMATION—THE GEOLOGICAL STRATA—THEIR DESCRIPTION, THICKNESS AND ECONOMIC VALUE—THE MINERALS AND THE FOSSILS—THE COAL—PEAT, GYPSUM, CELESTINE, BARYTA, EPSOMITE, ETC.

——*—*

“The earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small—
Nor glist'ring, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines.”



THE State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than 200 miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not

reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man is considered, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

A clear idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the northeast corner to the southeast corner of the State.....	1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the northeast corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the northwest corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 6 inches per mile.
From the northwest corner to the southwest corner of the State.....	2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the southwest corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers in Ringgold County.....	4 feet 1 inch per mile.
From the dividing ridge in the southeast corner of the State.....	5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River).....	4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the entire State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from 800 feet, although it is more than 1,000 miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These statements are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When its surface feature in detail is considered, there is found a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest: consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly 200 feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small

streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not break or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or a pebble can be found in the whole deposit. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front 200 feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than 200 miles in length and nearly 100 miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches 200 feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the water-shed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

Chariton and Grand Rivers both rise and

run, for the first twenty-five miles of their courses, upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measure. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of nearly 150 feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

Platte River belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country. Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of 200 feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and subsoil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of the wells are dug and forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishabotany River is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River enters the flood plain of the Missouri, and nearly its entire course runs through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County.

The east and middle branches of Soldier River have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course. Little Sioux River includes both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of

its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of 100 feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties it reaches a depth of 200 feet.

Floyd River rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands.

Rock River passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occurs along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of the State boundary.

Big Sioux River Valley from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as do all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth the valley is very broad, with a broad flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest agricultural land of the region.

Missouri River is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be

very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than 100 miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of 400,000 of which are now tillable.

Des Moines River has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and it flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest of agricultural lands.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined

to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast.

Iowa River rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar, in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain.

Cedar River is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought really to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata. The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

Wapsipinnicon River has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half

upon the same formation—the Devonian. It is 100 miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winnesheik County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than 200 feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to 300 and 400 feet. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water-power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters Iowa in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water-power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width.

There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State. Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the State, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but the Mississippi, and the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by paleozoic rivers.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called drift lakes, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch; these have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed fluvial or alluvial lakes, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head-waters of the principal streams of the State. Consequently they are found in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County, and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista County.

Spirit Lake in width and length is about equal; and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places 100 feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them.

Clear Lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake rests upon the great watershed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Along the watersheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the

result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Paleozoic age, viz.:

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to a deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it can not be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

Potsdam sandstone is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS. IN FEET.	
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary	Drift	10 to 200	
		Inoceramus bed	50	
	Lower Cretaceous	Woodbury Sandstone and Shales.	130	
		Nishnabotany Sandstone.	100	
Carboniferous	Coal Measures	Upper Coal Measures	200	
		Middle Coal Measures	200	
		Lower Coal Measures	200	
	Subcarboniferous	St. Louis Limestone	75	
		Keokuk Limestone	90	
		Burlington Limestone	195	
Devonian	Hamilton	Kinderhook beds	175	
		Hamilton Limestone and Shales	200	
	Upper Silurian	Niagara	Niagara Limestone	350
		Cincinnati	Maquoketa Shales	80
Lower Silurian	Trenton	Galena Limestone	250	
		Trenton Limestone	200	
	Primordial	St. Peter's Sandstone	80	
Lower Magnesian Limestone		250		
Azoic	Huronian	Potsdam Sandstone	300	
		Sioux Quartzite	50	

far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower magnesian limestone has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes. The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

St. Peter's sandstone is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

Trenton limestone excepted, all the limestones of both upper and lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills. In this formation fossils are abundant, so much so that in some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully 150 miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winneshiek, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Du-

buque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing, though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north-and-south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

Maquoketa shales occupy a long and narrow surface, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Their most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number than have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

Niagara limestone occupies an area nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or

coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

Hamilton limestone occupies an area fully as great as those by all the formations of both upper and lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and southeastward. Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes, and having a large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability. All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

The area of the surface occupied by the sub-carboniferous group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to

Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The Kinderhook beds have a southerly exposure near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamilton and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County. The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects. In Tama County, the oölitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils

yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom vertebrata; and, so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians. Of articulates, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*. The sub-kingdom mollusca is largely represented. The radiata are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals. The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan, so much so, in fact, as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are lamellibranchiates, in the more arenaceous portions, and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions. No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington limestone consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal. The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County. This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. The great abundance and variety of its fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world. The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; those of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a

stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia. Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *phillipsia*. Fossil shells are very common. The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, *amplexus* and *syringapora*, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk limestone is only found in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter. The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post-offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo. The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet. Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation. Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera zaphrentes, amplexus and anopera are found, but erinoids are most abundant. Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington. Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *cythere* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a

marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The lower Silurian, upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa. Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet, so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about 200 feet. A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Trace this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river. No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures is not well supplied with stone. But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are, without exception, of marine origin. Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class acrogens. Specimens of calamites and several species of ferns are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

The middle coal measures within the State of Iowa occupy a narrow belt of territory in the southern-central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about 1,400 square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose. This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occur-

ring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered. Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerously represented. Trilobites and ostracoids are the only remains known of articulates. Vertebrates are only known by the remains of salachians, or sharks, and ganoids.

The upper coal measures occupy a very large area in Iowa, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures. The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness. The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building, as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation. The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes cephalopods and bivalves.

alopoda, gasteropoda, lamelli, branchiata, brachiopoda, and polyzoa. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

There being no rocks in Iowa of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas. It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area: From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County; thence to Sergeant's Bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to

the place of beginning. All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County, and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes. The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

Woodbury sandstones and shales rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City. This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry. Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of salix meekii and sassafras cretaceum have been occasionally found.

The Inoceramus beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region. The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two

species of squoloid selachians, or cestratront, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas in acres: Cerro Gordo, 1,500; Worth, 2,000; Winnelago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80.

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the similar streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute.

Sulphate of strontia (celestine) has only been found in Iowa, so far as is known in one place—Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clay that overlies the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces.

Sulphate of baryta (barytes, heavy spar) has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

Sulphate of magnesia (epsomite) having been discovered near Burlington, there are represented in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin, except the sulphate of lime, which occurs in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rain or running water. The epsomite was found beneath an overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine *debris* that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff.

CHAPTER II.

THE PERIOD OF EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY—THE LABORS OF THE FRENCH JESUITS—THEIR PACIFIC POLICY TOWARD THE INDIANS—DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—THE CLAIMS OF SPAIN—ENGLISH DOMINATION—THE BUBBLE OF JOHN LAW—THE FRENCH POPULATION OF LOUISIANA—INDIAN WARS—RIVAL CLAIMS TO THE SOIL—CESSION TREATIES AND PEACE—THE COUNTRY PASSES TO THE UNITED STATES—FORMATION OF THE TERRITORY OF IOWA, ETC.

Extended Empire, like extended gold,
Exchanges solid strength for public splendor.—*Dr. S. Johnson.*



IOWA, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803 the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and 130 years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous

French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoinegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawattamies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the west, the Hurons from the north, the Illinois from the south, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extend-

ed the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawattamies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the headwaters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered, at Point St. Ignace, the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission and the general friendliness of the native tribes rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He as-

sured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for the pity He had bestowed on them during the winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattle-snake, drank mineral water with them, and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France, but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross, and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their

village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin to the great river which had so long been anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river, and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situated on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages on the rising ground, about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation, and that their village was called *Mon-in-gouma*, or *Moingona*, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into *Des Moines* (*Monk's river*), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached, and the authority of the king of France they proclaimed, were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his

explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682 La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and, in the name of the king of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language:

"LOUIS THE GREAT,
KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft: "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana, but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a governor-

general, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to mo-

nopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting his majesty, the French king, to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed comptroller-general of finance.

Among the first operations of the company was to send 800 emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719 Philippe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with 200 miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements. To prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it; both private and public credit were overthrown; capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was

left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that they were finally defeated at the great battles of *Butte des Morts* and on the *Wisconsin River*, and driven west in 1746.

The company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735 Bienville returned to assume command for the king.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705 traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the *Wabash*, and from this region, at that early date, 15,000 hides and skins had been collected and sent to *Mobile* for the European market.

In the year 1716 the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746 agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year 600 barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced 140 French families, about 600 "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753 the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period now referred to, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settlements toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effective resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual

and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753 Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head-waters of the Allegheny, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the governor and council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as lieutenant-colonel, was dispatched at the head of 150 men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return

to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britain all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the whole country to the headwaters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion

of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last 300 miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786 both banks of

the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Gov. Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people that the Mississippi should be open to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismemberment of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries among the people of Ohio and Kentucky informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formerly stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its

minister at the court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid, March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as envoys plenipotentiary to the court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the west side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March, following, the instructions were sent to our ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa, or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's prime minister, when that

courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American minister that France might be willing to cede the whole French domain in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that 20,000,000 of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was 125,000,000 francs. This was subsequently modified to \$15,000,000, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government.

Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the president, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana Purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to

the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana Purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided. That part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the

4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838,

the Territory of Iowa was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British possessions.



CHAPTER III.



EXPEDITIONS AND INDIAN CESSION TREATIES—PIKE'S EXPEDITION—THE INDIANS OF IOWA—THEIR PRINCIPAL VILLAGES AND BATTLES—THE BLACK HAWK PURCHASE—KEOKUK'S RESERVE—FIRST INDIVIDUAL GRANT—A LIST OF ALL INDIAN TREATIES AFFECTING IOWA SOIL—THE SPANISH GRANT TO DUBUQUE—THE CLAIM OF CHOTEAU—THE GIRARD TRACT AND THE HONORI TRACT—THE HALF-BREED LANDS—CONTROVERSIES OVER THE RIVAL CLAIMS.



Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserved
Over his brethren.—*Milton*.



SOON after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson, commanding, had its headquarters in St. Louis. From this post, Capts. Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head-waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, on August

9, 1805. On the 20th of the same month the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired Territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the general to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived

on August 23, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moynes Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about $41^{\circ} 21'$ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them, and he continued on his way up the

river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the streams, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece, and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another locality.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minn., at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47° . At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the

whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. It is seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again, and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than 100 years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over its beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in its woods, fished in its streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State, so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no

room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe, which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes also occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by

the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

“Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is

a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

“Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night, and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

“At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them, this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village, and their old men and women and children unprotected.

“Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the

advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men, whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk, with his forces, reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang, tiger-like, upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening

despair. Their wives and children, who had been spared the general massacre, were prisoners, and, together with their arms, were in the hands of the victors, and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825 the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon

the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up, and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, the Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their heredi-

itary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy fourteen years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home with their captive with all possible expedition.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds that are occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st of September, 1832. At this council the United States was represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about 6,000,000 acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, \$20,000 in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had

been accumulating for seventeen years, and amounted to \$50,000, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children, whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk War, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and 6,000 bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of delirium tremens.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the spring of 1846.

1. Treaty with the Sioux, made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the War of 1812.

2. Treaty with the Sacs.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified on the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was reaffirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. Treaty with the Foxes.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. Treaty with the Iowas.—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between

the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River, made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. Treaty of 1824.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. Treaty of August 19, 1825.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawattamies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Missis-

issippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. Treaty of 1830.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes.—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet River to the

Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs \$3,000; to the Foxes, \$3,000; to the Sioux, \$2,000; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux \$3,000; to the Omahas, \$2,500; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, \$2,500—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of \$200, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart \$3,000 annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840-41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. Treaty with the Winnebagoes.—Made

at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held, as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before June 1, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, \$10,000 in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost \$3,000 a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen, and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. Treaty of 1832, with the Sacs and Foxes.—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. Treaty of 1836, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay \$30,000, and an annuity of \$10,000 for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. Treaty of 1837.—On October 21, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, commissioner of Indian affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the

United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk purchase, and of the same length.

14. Treaty of the Relinquishment.—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same \$160,000. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. Treaty of 1842.—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and

all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the rest the spring following.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

On the 22d of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead-bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796 Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than 20,000 acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the board of land commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the

larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the board of commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832 they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action

of ejection against Patrick Malony, who held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the district of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

In 1795 the lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard 5,860 acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard, in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for \$300.

March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, acting lieutenant-governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the governor-general, in order to obtain for him a commission of

a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robidoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robidoux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish Government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military

post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose, but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of specu-

tors rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances a gun, a blanket, a pony, or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid \$6 a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the half-breed tract, to receive pay for their services, in the district court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made

by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles was brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States district court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for

the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into 101 shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the half-breed tract are now held.



CHAPTER IV.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE UNITED STATES—DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—IOWA A PART OF THE TERRITORIES OF ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN—THE FIRST OFFICERS TO GOVERN THE TERRITORY—IOWA TERRITORY FORMED—ITS LEGISLATURE AND LAWS—LOCATION OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—SETTLEMENT OF THE MISSOURI BOUNDARY QUESTION, ETC.

They did not leave the helm in storms,
And such they are make happy States. — *Ben Jonson.*



Y act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana Purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804, into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the District of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805 the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory, with a government of its own. In 1807 Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, Iowa was left a political orphan, until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase hav-

ing been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed and a post-office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed chief justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two associate justices in each county were appointed by the governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in the

Territory of Wisconsin, of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed governor; John S. Horner, secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, associate justices.

September 9, 1836, Gov. Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

Dubuque County.—Council: John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thos. McCraney. House: Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

Des Moines County.—Council: Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. House: Isaac Lefler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on October 25, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird, president of the council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837; adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook

(the latter being subsequently changed to Scott), and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on November 1, which memorialized Congress to organize a territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new territory embraced "all that part of the present territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the Territorial line." The organic act provided for a governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a secretary, chief justice, two associate justices, and attorney and marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the elec-

tion, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Gov. Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, chief justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, associate judges of the supreme and district courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, register of the land office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, receiver of the land office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the district attorney, died at Rockingham soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the Gazette, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Gov. Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September, and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes,

James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmatt, Thomas Blair, *George H. Beeler, William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Sumners,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected president of the council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a congressional delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law the governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor

*Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

†Samuel K. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the executive and legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint sheriffs and magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Gov. Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of commissioners with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk purchase. The friends of a central location supported the governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chancey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington

in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British possessions; east by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The commissioners met at Napoleon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 north of Range 6 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial

Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner-stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus tak-

ing from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival they found that the county commissioners of Clark County, Mo., had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. The expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle.

CHAPTER V.

ERA OF SETTLEMENT—DUBUQUE AND HIS PARTY OF MINERS—THE SETTLEMENTS OF HONORI AND OF GIARD—ENGLISH PIONEERS THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY—EFFORTS OF MR. LONGWORTHY—CODE OF LAWS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DUBUQUE MINERS—FORCIBLE REMOVAL OF THE DUBUQUE SETTLERS—THE LEAD MINES—SETTLEMENT OF THE BLACK HAWK PURCHASE—THE FIRST OF MANY THINGS—PIONEERS AT THE BLUFFS.

For just experience tells in every soil,
That those who think, must govern those who toil.—*Goldsmith.*



THE first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below

Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820 Le Moliere, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States Army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race,

that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor honorably married her, but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers, on account of his Indian wife, induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children: Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Aunsdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford), was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was

probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831 Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the company, and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives, carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

In 1830 James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers, and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Ill., the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines, and to obtain permission to work them, was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829 James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young

Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good-will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,* with the following exceptions, to wit:

* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, in 1830, was a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In

due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk War, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The

purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy and his brother, Lucius, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lent. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Sub-

stantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side, as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about 500 people arrived at the mining district, about 150 of them from Galena.

In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on March 13, 1865, while on a trip over the Du-

buque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832 Capt. James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834 a military post was established at this point and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833 these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently resurveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White, in the fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothoro made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the winter of that year they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burned

by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the winter, and in the summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833 Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easley, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine Le Claire, Col. George Davenport, Maj. Thomas Smith, Maj. William Gordon, Philip Hambrough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine Le Claire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial address, says: "Antoine Le Claire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a grand-daughter of a Pottawattamie chief. In 1818 he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well ac-

quainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820 he married the grand-daughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of Le Claire and one at Davenport. The Pottawattamies, in the treaty of Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of postmaster and justice of the peace in the Black Hawk Purchase at an early day. In 1833 he bought for \$100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836 Le Claire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the Le Claire House. He died September 25, 1861.

In Clayton County the first settlement was made in the spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the summer of 1835 William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post-office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed postmaster.

The first justice of the peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the

white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the fall of 1833.

The first school-house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath-school was organized at Dubuque early in the summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory, with a view to permanent residence, was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa, was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting-house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque Visitor, issued May 11, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacole de Hart*, or Hart's Bluff. In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and

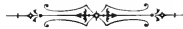
afterward settled there. In 1839 a block-house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawattamie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-47, when they relinquished the territory and moved to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the winter of 1846-47 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanessville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as president of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846 they raised a battalion, numbering some 500 men, for the Mexican War. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the Frontier Guardian, at Kanessville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young, at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was

promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Capt. James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State—Des Moines. The Ione was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court Avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Startevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer and others. The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World,

who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the Territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to 10,000,000 people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a Territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.



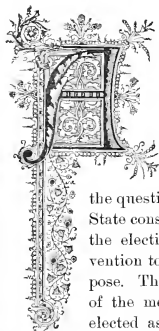
CHAPTER VI.



ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE—PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—ELECTION AND SEATING OF THE FIRST STATE OFFICERS—MEETING OF THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY—CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS—CHANGE OF LOCATION OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.



Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain—*Sir W. Jones.*



N act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved on February 12, 1844, submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following, the question of the formation of a State constitution, and provided for the election of delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the 1st of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State constitution.

The president of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this constitution to the delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of

the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this constitution, were as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River; thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point

where it is intersected by a meridian line 17° and 30' west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second constitutional convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another constitution for the new State with the present boundaries was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 31d day of August following, when it was accepted; 9,492 votes were cast "for the constitution," and 9,036 "against the constitution." The constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress, approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new constitution on the 26th of October, and elected Ansel Briggs, governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, auditor; Morgan Reno, treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements

were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen senators and forty representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature the treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the relocation of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their pro-

ceedings to the governor. The bill passed both houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government.

By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the university.

At the same session, \$3,000 more was appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852 the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more was appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate, for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on January 15, 1855, a bill relocating the capital within two miles of the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third constitutional convention to revise the constitution of the State assembled at

Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on September 3 following was declared by a proclamation of the governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State house at Des Moines, on October 19 following, Gov. Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December that the last of the effects—the safe of the State treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen, was deposited in the new capitol. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three constitutional conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the university, and except the rooms occupied by the United States district court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law

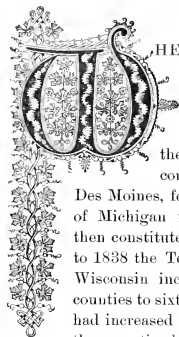
of the State, and on the 11th of January, 1858, the Seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State house must be erected. In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, *ex-officio*, president; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State agricultural society, and for all purposes of State government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The cost of the capitol is fixed, in round numbers including the grounds, at \$3,000,000.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—POPULATION OF THE STATE BY DECADES—MEMBERS OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF THE STATE FROM 1846 TO 1887—ELECTORAL VOTE SINCE 1848—VOTE ON THE PROHIBITORY LAW AND THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT—TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS FROM 1838 TO 1890—FULL CATALOGUE OF CONGRESSMEN—STOCK—STATISTICS—COAL OUTPUT—LAND GRANTS, ETC.

His corn and cattle were his only care
And his supreme delight a country fair.—*Dryden.*



WHEN Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population numbered 10,531. What is now Iowa then consisted of two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, formed by the Territory of Michigan in 1834, of which they then constituted a part. From 1836 to 1838 the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1880, was 1,624,615. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1838.	22,589	1850.	628,775
1840.	43,112	1860.	674,913
1844.	75,152	1863.	701,732
1846.	97,588	1865.	754,699
1847.	116,651	1867.	902,040
1849.	152,988	1869.	1,040,819
1850.	192,214	1870.	1,194,020
1851.	204,774	1873.	1,251,333
1852.	230,713	1875.	1,366,000
1854.	326,013	1880.	1,624,615
1856.	519,055	1885.	1,755,980

Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than forty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

The following-named were members of the first constitutional convention of Iowa, which convened at Iowa City, October 7, 1844, and adjourned November 1, 1844.

Lee County—Charles Stanley, Alexander Kerr, David Galland, Calvin J. Price, James Marsh, John Thompson, Henry M. Salmon, O. S. Peck.

Des Moines County—James Clarke, Henry Robinson, John D. Wright, Shepherd Lefler, Andrew Hooten, Enos Lowe, John Ripley, George Hepner.

Van Buren County—Elisha Cutler, Jr., John Davidson, Paul Brattain, David Ferguson, Gideon S. Bailey, John Hale, Jr., Thomas Charlton.

Jefferson County—Robert Brown, Hardin Butler, Sulifand S. Ross, James I. Murray, Samuel Whitmore.

Henry County—Joseph C. Hawkins, George Hobson, John H. Randolph, Jonathan C. Hall, Joseph D. Hoag.

Washington County—William R. Harrison, Enoch Ross, Caleb B. Campbell.

Louisa County—John Brookbank, William L. Toole, Wright Williams.

Muscatine County—Jonathan E. Fletcher, Ralph P. Lowe, Elijah Sells.

Johnson County—Robert Lucas, Samuel H. McCrory, Henry Felkner.

Linn County—Thomas J. McKean, Samuel W. Durham, Leeman M. Strong.

Cedar County—Samuel A. Bissell, James H. Gower.

Scott County—James Grant, Andrew W. Campbell, Ebenezer Cook.

Clinton County—Lyman Evans, Ralph R. Benedict.

Jones County—John Taylor.

Jackson County—Joseph S. Kirkpatrick, William Monlen, Richard B. Wyckoff.

Wapello County—William H. Galbraith, William W. Chapman.

Davis County—J. C. Blankinship, Samuel W. McAtee.

Keokuk County—Richard Quinton.

Mahaska County—Van B. Delashmutt, Stephen B. Shellely.

Dubuque, Delaware, Black Hawk and Fayette Counties—Francis Gihon, Edward Langworthy, Theophilus Crawford, Stephen Hempstead, Samuel B. Olmstead, Michael O'Brien.

Shepherd Leffler was elected president and George S. Hampton secretary October 7. The constitution adopted by this convention was rejected by the people at an election held in April, 1845, and also at one held on August 4, 1845, there being at the latter 7,235 votes cast "for the constitution," and 7,656 votes "against the constitution."

The second constitutional convention con-

vened at Iowa City May 4, 1846, and adjourned May 19, 1846. The members were as follows:

Lee County—David Galland, Josiah Kent, George Berry.

Des Moines County—Enos Lowe, Shepherd Leffler, George W. Bowie.

Van Buren County—Thomas Dibble, Erastus Hoskins, William Steele.

Jefferson County—Sulifand S. Ross, William C. Coop.

Henry County—George Hobson, Alvin Saunders.

Davis County—John J. Selman.

Appanoose and Monroe Counties—Wareham G. Clark.

Wapello County—Joseph H. Hedrick.

Iowa, Marion, Polk and Jasper Counties—John Courcy.

Mahaska County—Stephen B. Shellely.

Keokuk County—Sanford Harned.

Washington County—Stewart Goodrell.

Louisa County—John Ronalds.

Muscatine County—J. Scott Richman.

Johnson County—Curtis Bates.

Linn and Benton Counties—Socrates H. Tryon.

Cedar County—Samuel Bissell.

Scott County—James Grant.

Clinton County—Henry P. Haun.

Jackson County—William Hubbell.

Jones County—Sylvester G. Matson.

Clayton County—David Olmstead.

Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Fayette and Black Hawk Counties —.

Enos Lowe was elected president and William Thompson secretary, May 4. The constitution adopted by this convention was ratified by the people at an election held August 3, 1846, there being 9,492 votes cast "for the constitution," and 9,036 votes cast "against the constitution." This constitution was presented to Congress in December, 1846, and on the 28th of the same

month an act was passed for the admission of Iowa into the Union. The first election for State officers was held October 26, 1846, pursuant to a proclamation of Gov. James Clarke, when Ansel Briggs was elected governor, Elisha Cutler, Jr., secretary of State, Joseph T. Fales auditor, and Morgan Reno, treasurer.

The third constitutional convention convened at Iowa City, January 19, 1857, and adjourned March 5, 1857, and the following were the members:

Lee County—Edward Johnston, William Patterson

Lee and Van Buren Counties—Squire Ayres.

Van Buren County—Timothy Day.

Des Moines County—Jonathan C. Hall, Moses W. Robinson.

Davis County—David P. Palmer.

Jefferson County—James F. Wilson.

Henry County—Rufus L. B. Clarke.

Wapello County—George Gillaspay.

Monroe, Lucas and Clarke Counties—John Edwards.

Appanoose, Wayne and Decatur Counties—Amos Harris.

Fremont, Mills, Page, Taylor, Montgomery, Ringgold, Adams and Union Counties—Daniel H. Solomon.

Pottawattamie, Harrison, Shelby, Woodbury, Monona, Audubon, Crawford, Carroll, Calhoun, Sac, Ida, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, Palo Alto, Emmet, Clay, Dickinson, Osceola, O'Brien, Plymouth, Sioux and Buncombe Counties—Daniel W. Price.

Louisa County—Francis Springer.

Washington County—David Bunker.

Keokuk County—Jeremiah Hollingsworth.

Mahaska County—James A. Young.

Marion County—Hiram D. Gibson.

Warren, Madison, Adair and Cass—Lewis Todhunter.

Muscatine County—John A. Parvin.

Johnson and Jones Counties—William Penn Clarke.

Scott County—George W. Ells.

Cedar County—Robert Gower.

Clinton County—Aylett R. Cotton.

Linn County—Hosea W. Gray.

Linn, Benton, Black Hawk and Buchanan Counties—James C. Traer.

Poweshiek, Jasper, Marshall and Tama Counties—Harvey J. Skiff.

Polk, Dallas and Guthrie Counties—Thomas Seely.

Jackson County—William A. Warren.

Jackson and Jones Counties—Albert H. Marvin.

Dubuque County—John H. Emerson.

Dubuque and Delaware Counties—John H. Peters.

Clayton County—Alpheus Scott.

Fayette, Bremer, Butler, Franklin, Grundy, Hardin, Wright, Webster, Boone, Story, Greene, Allamakee, Wineshiek and Humboldt Counties—Sheldon G. Winchester.

Howard, Chickasaw, Mitchell, Floyd, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Winnebago, Bancroft and Kossuth Counties—John T. Clarke.

Francis Springer was elected president and Thomas J. Saunders, secretary, January 20. The constitution adopted by this convention was ratified by the people at an election held August 3, 1857, there being 40,311 votes for it and 38,681 against it. It took effect by proclamation of the governor, September 3, 1857.

The following is the vote for governor in Iowa from 1846 to 1889:

1846—Ansel Briggs (D.), 7,626; Thomas McKnight (W.), 7,379. 1850—Stephen Hempstead (D.), 13,486; James L. Thompson (W.), 11,403; William Penn Clarke, 575; scattering, 11. 1854—James W. Grimes (W.), 23,325; Curtis Bates (D.), 21,202; scattering, 10. 1857—Ralph P. Lowe (R.), 38,498; B. M.

Samuels (D.), 36,088; W. T. Henry, 1,004. 1859—Samuel J. Kirkwood (R.), 56,532; A. C. Dodge (D.), 53,332. 1861—S. J. Kirkwood (R.), 59,853; William H. Merritt (D.), 43,245; B. M. Samuels (D.), 4,492; Henry Clay Dean, 463; Charles Mason, 119; Lincoln Clark, 50; scattering, 25. 1863—William M. Stone (R.), 86,197; James M. Tuttle (D.), 56,132; scattering, 75. 1865—W. M. Stone (R.), 70,445; Thomas H. Benton (D.), 54,070; scattering, 350. 1867—Samuel Merrill (R.), 90,204; Charles Mason (D.), 62,966; scattering, 37. 1869—Samuel Merrill (R.), 97,243; George Gillaspie (D.), 57,257; scattering, 5. 1871—Cyrus C. Carpenter (R.), 109,228; Joseph C. Knapp (D.), 68,199; scattering, 22. 1873—C. C. Carpenter (R.), 105,132; J. G. Vale (D.), 81,020; Joseph G. Vale (Allamakee County), 1,536; J. G. Bole, 20; scattering, 45. 1875—S. J. Kirkwood (R.), 124,855; Shepherd Leffler (D.), 93,270; J. H. Lozier (Pro.), 737; scattering, 51. 1877—J. H. Gear (R.), 121,516; John P. Irish (D.), 78,995; Daniel P. Stubbs (G. B.), 34,347; Elias Jessup (Pro.), 10,545; scattering, 124. 1879—J. H. Gear (R.), 157,408; Henry H. Trimble (D.), 85,365; Daniel Campbell (G. B.), 45,674; David R. Dungan (Pro.), 3,291; scattering, 76. 1881—Buren R. Sherman (R.), 133,328; L. G. Kinne (D.), 73,344; D. M. Clark (G. B.), 28,112; William Johnson, 254; scattering, 14. 1883—B. R. Sherman (R.), 164,141; L. G. Kinne (D.), 140,032; J. B. Weaver (G. B.), 23,093; scattering, 17. 1885—William Larrabee (R.), 175,605; Charles Whiting (D.), 168,619; James Michelwait, 1,417; Elias Doty, 314; scattering 44. 1887—William Larrabee (R.), 169,592; T. J. Anderson (D.), 153,706; M. J. Cain (Labor), 14,

570; V. G. Farnham (Pro.), 334; J. M. Anderson, 43; scattering, 52. 1889—H. E. Boies (D.), 180,111; J. Hutchison (R.), 173,588.

For Iowa presidential electors since 1848:

1848—Taylor and Fillmore (W.), 11,084; Cass and Butler (D.), 12,093; Van Buren and Adams (F. S.), 1,126. 1852—Scott and Graham (W.), 15,856; Pierce and King (D.), 17,762; Hale and Julian (F. S.), 16,060. 1856—Fremont and Dayton (R.), 45,196; Buchanan and Breckinridge (D.), 37,663; Fillmore and Donaldson (Am.), 9,669. 1860—Lincoln and Hamlin (R.), 70,316; Douglas and Johnson (D.), 55,091; Breckinridge and Lane (S. D.), 1,035; Bell and Everett (Union), 1,763. 1864—Lincoln and Johnson (R.), 89,042; McClellan and Pendleton (D.), 49,595. 1868—Grant and Colfax (R.), 120,399; Seymour and Blair (D.), 74,040. 1872—Grant and Wilson (R.), 131,273; Greeley and Brown (L. R.), 71,134; O'Connor and Julian (B. D.), 2,221. 1876—Hayes and Wheeler (R.), 171,326; Tilden and Hendricks (D.), 112,121; Cooper and Cary (Ind.), 9,431; Smith and ———, 99. 1880—Garfield and Arthur (R.), 183,904; Hancock and English (D), 105,845; Weaver and Chambers (Ind.), 32,327; scattering, 633. 1884—Blaine and Logan (R.), 197,089; Cleveland and Hendricks (D.), 177,316 (the electors for the Butler and West ticket fused with the Cleveland electors); St. John and Daniel (Pro.), 1,472; scattering, 175. 1888—Harrison and Morton (R.), 211,598; Cleveland and Thurman (D.), 179,877; Streeter and Cunningham (U. L.), 9,105; Fisk and Brooks (Pro.), 3,550.

In 1855 the vote for and against the prohibitory liquor law was "for the law," 25,555; "against the law," 22,645. In 1882 the vote cast for the prohibitory amendment to the constitution was, "for the amendment," 155,436; "against the amendment," 125,677.

NOTE.—The vote cast for governor in 1863, by the soldiers in the field, was as follows: Stone (R.), 17,201; Tuttle (D.), 3,009. The same in 1865 by the soldiers then in the field was as follows: Stone (R.), 736; Benton (D.), 67.

The list of Territorial officers includes the names of the following:

Governors.—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stall, 1841; Samuel J. Barr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.—Jesse Williams, 1840; William L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Agents.—Jesse Williams, 1841; John M. Coleman, 1842; Anson Hart, 1844.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.—William Reynolds, 1841; abolished 1842.

Judges.—Charles Mason, chief justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thos. S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–39; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainbridge, 1840–41; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–42; John D. Elbert, 1842–43; Thomas Cox, 1843–44; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–46.

Speakers of the House.—William H. Wallace, 1838–39; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–41; Warner Lewis, 1841–42; James M. Morgan, 1842–43; James P. Carleton, 1843–44; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–46.

The officers of the State government have been as follows:

Governors.—Ansel Briggs, 1846–50; Stephen Hempstead, 1850–54; James W. Grimes, 1854–58; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858–60; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860–64; William M. Stone, 1864–68; Samuel Merrill, 1868–72; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872–76; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876–77; Joshua G. Newbold, acting, 1877–78; John H. Gear, 1878–82; Buren R. Sherman, 1882–86; William Larrabee, 1886–90; Horace Boies, 1890–92.

Lieutenant-Governors.—Office created by the new constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–59; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–62; John R. Needham, 1862–64; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–66; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–68; John Scott, 1868–70; M. M. Walden, 1870–71; H. C. Bulis, 1871–74; Joseph Dysart, 1874–76; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–78; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–82; Orlando H. Manning, 1882–85; J. A. T. Hull, 1885–87; A. N. Payne, 1887–92.

Secretaries of State.—Elisha Cutler, Jr., 1846–48; Josiah H. Bonney, 1848–50; George W. McCleary, 1850–56; Elijah Sells, 1856–63; James Wright, 1863–67; Ed. Wright, 1867–73; Josiah T. Young, 1873–79; John A. T. Hull, 1879–85; Frank D. Jackson, 1885–91.

Auditors of State.—Joseph T. Fales, 1846–50; William Pattee, 1850–54; Andrew J. Stevens, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, 1855–59; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859–65; John A. Elliott, 1865–71; John Russell, 1871–75; Buren R. Sherman, 1875–81; William V. Lucas, 1881–82; John L. Brown, 1883–86; James A. Lyons, 1886–90.

Treasurers of State.—Morgan Reno, 1846–50; Israel Kister, 1850–52; Martin L. Morris, 1852–59; John W. Jones, 1859–63; William H. Holmes, 1863–67; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867–73; William Christy, 1873–77; George W. Bemis, 1877–81; Edwin H. Conger, 1881–85; V. P. Twombly, 1885–91.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1847 (supreme court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1848–54; James D. Eads, 1854–57 (suspended by the governor, March 3, 1857); Joseph C. Stone (appointed by the governor), March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857–58, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the secretary of the board of education.

Secretaries of the Board of Education.—Josiah T. Tubby acted as secretary of the board during its session commencing December 6, 1858, and continued after its adjournment. He qualified December 29; Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859-63 (resigned); Oran Faville appointed, January 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to January, 1868 (died November 24); Abraham N. Kissell, 1868-72; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-76 (resigned); Carl W. Von Coelln, 1876-82; John W. Akers, 1882-85; Henry Soben, 1885-91.

State Binders.—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859-67; James S. Carter, 1867-71; James J. Smart, 1871-75; Henry A. Perkins, 1875-79; Matt Parrott, 1879-1885; M. S. Merchant, 1885-87; Otto Nelson, 1887-91.

Registers of the State Land Office.—Office created February 9, 1858—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-59; Amos B. Miller, 1859-62; Edwin Mitchell, 1862-63; Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-67; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-71; Aaron Brown, 1871-75; David Secor, 1875-79; James K. Powers, 1879-82. Office abolished January 1, 1883.

State Printers.—Office created January 3, 1849—Garret D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-51; Harrison Holt and Andrew Kusecker, elected 1851, but declined; William H. Merritt, 1851-53; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853-55; Peter Moriarty, 1855-57; John Teesdale, 1857-61; Francis W. Palmer, 1861-69; Frank M. Mills, 1869-71; G. W. Edwards, 1871-73; R. P. Clarkson, 1873-79; Frank M. Mills, 1879-

83; George E. Roberts, 1883-86; George H. Ragsdale, 1886-90.

Adjutants-General.—Daniel S. Lee, 1851-55; George W. McCleary, 1855-57; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857-61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861-77; John H. Looby, 1877—.

Attorneys-General.—David C. Clond, 1853-56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856-61; Charles C. Nourse, 1861-65; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867-71; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872-76; John F. McJunkin, 1877-81; Smith McPherson, 1881-85; A. J. Baker, 1885—; John Y. Stone.

Presidents of the Senate.—Thomas Baker, 1846-47; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848-49; Enos Lowe, 1850-51; William E. Leffingwell, 1852-53; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854-55; William W. Hamilton, 1856-57. Under the new constitution, the lieutenant-governor is president of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.—Jesse B. Brown, 1847-48; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849-50; George Temple, 1851-52; James Grant, 1853-54; Reuben Noble, 1855-56; Samuel McFarland, 1856-57; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858-59; John Edwards, 1860-61; Rush Clark, 1862-63; Jacob Butler, 1864-65; Ed. Wright, 1866-67; John Russell, 1868-69; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870-71; James Wilson, 1872-73; John H. Gear, 1874-77; John Y. Stone, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams, 1846-47 (held over from Territory, appointed chief justice, 1847); Thomas S. Wilson, 1846-47 (held over from Territory; resigned October, 1847); John F. Kinney, 1847-54 (appointed June 12, 1847, and again January 26, 1848; elected and commissioned December 8; resigned in January, 1854); George Greene, 1847-55 (appointed November 1, 1847, and again January 26, 1848; elected by the General Assembly December 7, 1848); Jonathan

C. Hall, 1853 to 1855 (appointed to succeed Kinney resigned); William G. Woodward, 1855-60 (elected by the General Assembly); Norman W. Isbell, 1855-56 (resigned); Lacombe D. Stockton, 1856-60 (appointed 1856 *vice* Isbell resigned, elected by people in 1857 and re-elected in 1859); Caleb Baldwin, 1860-61 (became chief justice January 1, 1862); George G. Wright, 1860-63 and again 1866-70 (appointed first *vice* Stockton deceased, elected 1860; became chief justice January 1, 1864, re-elected 1865, resigned September 1, 1870, to take seat as Senator of the United States); Ralph P. Lowe, 1862-65 (re-elected 1861; became chief justice January 1, 1866), John F. Dillon, 1864-1867 (became chief justice January 1, 1868, re-elected 1869 but declined to accept United States circuit judgeship); Chester C. Cole, 1864-69, and again 1871-76 (appointed March 1, 1864, elected November, 1864; re-elected 1870, became chief justice 1870 and 1876); Joseph M. Beck, 1868-71, and 1874-78 and 1880— (became chief justice 1872 and 1879), Elias H. Williams, 1870 (resigned in September); James G. Day, 1870 and 1872-76 and 1878-82 (became chief justice, 1871, 1877, and 1883 was appointed to succeed Judge Wright), William E. Miller, 1870-73 (became chief justice 1874, was appointed *vice* Williams); Austin Adams, 1876-79 and 1882 (became chief justice 1880); James H. Rothrock, 1876-77 and 1879— (appointed 1876, became chief justice 1878); William H. SeEVERS, 1877-81 and 1883— (became chief justice 1882); Joseph R. Reed, 1883-85; James H. Rothrock, 1885 to 1890; Joseph M. Beck, Gifford S. Robinson, Charles T. Granger.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, June, 1847, to January, 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-49; Joseph Williams, 1849-55; George G.

Wright, 1855-60; Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-62; Caleb Baldwin, 1862-64; G. G. Wright, 1864-66; Ralph P. Lowe, 1866-68; John F. Dillon, 1868-70; Chester C. Cole, 1870-71; James G. Day, 1871-72; Joseph M. Beck, 1872-74; W. E. Miller, 1874-76; C. C. Cole, 1870 and January —, 1876; William H. SeEVERS, February 17, 1876-77; James G. Day, 1877-78; James H. Rothrock, 1878-79; Joseph M. Beck, 1879-80; Austin Adams, 1880-82; William H. SeEVERS, 1882-83; James H. Rothrock, 1883-85; Joseph M. Beck, 1885-86; Austin Adams, 1886-87; Joseph R. Reed, 1888-89.

U. S. Senators.—The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators. George W. Jones, December 7, 1848-58; Augustus C. Dodge, December 7, 1848-55; James Harlan, 1855-65; James W. Grimes, 1858-70 (died); Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866 to March 4, 1866; James Harlan, 1866-72; James B. Howell, 1870 to March 3, 1870; George G. Wright, 1871-77; William B. Allison, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood 1877; James F. Wilson, 1883.

The following members of the House of Representatives have represented their respective districts in the sessions mentioned:

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846-47.—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Lefler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847-49.—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Lefler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849-51.—First District, First Session, William Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller; Second District, Shepherd Lefler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851-53.—First District, Bernhart Henn; Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853-55.—First District, Bernhart Henn; Second, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress — 1855-57. — First District, Augustus Hall; Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress — 1857-59. — First District, Samuel R. Curtis; Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress — 1859-61. — First District, Samuel R. Curtis; Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861-63.—First District, first session, Samuel R. Curtis;* First District, second and third sessions, James F. Wilson; Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863-65.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress — 1865-67. — First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress — 1867-69. — First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869-71.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress — 1871-73. — First District, George W. McCrary; Second District,

Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison W. Waldon; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873-75.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William G. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress — 1875-77. — First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877-79.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-sixth Congress—1879-81.—First District, Moses A. McCoid; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, Thomas Updegraff; Fourth District, Nathaniel C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, James B. Weaver; Seventh District, Edward H. Gillette; Eighth District, William F. Sapp; Ninth District, C. C. Carpenter.

Forty-seventh Congress — 1881-83. — First District, M. A. McCoid; Second District, S. S. Farwell; Third District, Thomas Updegraff; Fourth District, N. C. Deering; Fifth District, William G. Thompson; Sixth District, M. E. Cutts; Seventh, John A. Kasson; Eighth, W. P. Hepburn; Ninth, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as brigadier-general, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

Forty-eighth Congress—1883-85.—First District, M. A. McCoid; Second District, J. M. Murphy; Third District, David B. Henderson; Fourth District, D. H. Weller; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, M. E. Cutts; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, William P. Hepburn; Ninth District, W. H. M. Pusey; Tenth District, Adoniram J. Holmes.

Forty-ninth Congress—1885-87.—First District, B. J. Hall; Second District, J. H. Murphy; Third District, David B. Henderson; Fourth District, William E. Fuller; Fifth District, B. F. Frederick; Sixth District, J. B. Weaver; Seventh District, H. Y. Smith (to fill vacancy occasioned by resignation of J. A. Kasson)—E. H. Conger (elected); Eighth District, W. P. Hepburn; Ninth District, Joseph H. Lyman; Tenth District, Adoniram J. Holmes; Eleventh District, Isaac S. Struble.

Fiftieth Congress—1887-89.—First District, John H. Gear; Second District, Walter I. Hayes; Third District, D. B. Henderson; Fourth District, William E. Fuller; Fifth District, Daniel Kerr; Sixth District, J. B. Weaver; Seventh District, E. H. Conger; Eighth District, A. R. Anderson; Ninth District, Joseph Lyman; Tenth District, A. T. Holmes; Eleventh District, I. S. Struble.

Fifty-first Congress—1889-91.—First District, John H. Gear; Second District, Walter I. Hayes; Third District, D. B. Henderson; Fourth District, J. H. Sweney; Fifth District, Daniel Kerr; Sixth District, John F. Lacey; Seventh District, Edwin H. Conger; Eighth District, James P. Flicik; Ninth District, Joseph R. Reed; Tenth District, J. P. Dolliver; Eleventh District, Isaac S. Struble.

A glance at the assessment rolls of 1870 and 1889 reveals a decided increase in the amount and value of personal property. In 1870 the assessment showed 867,904 cattle, worth \$11,-

170,564; 449,328 horses, worth \$19,172,050; 44,636 mules, worth \$1,719,873; 860,717 sheep, worth \$539,872; 689,382 swine, over six months old, worth \$2,133,000. In 1889 there were 3,110,936 cattle, worth \$23,970,341; 966,455 horses, worth \$26,679,110; 41,134 mules, worth \$1,274,476; 256,166 sheep, worth \$272,656; 2,237,359 swine, worth \$4,604,694. In 1880 the materials manufactured were worth \$48,-704,311, and the products \$71,045,926, and capital invested in the same \$33,987,886.

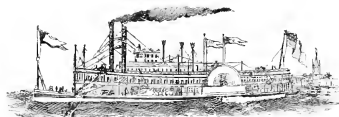
The following coal output of Iowa is by tons:

COUNTIES.	1881.	1884.	1887.
Adams	3,708	3,981	19,851
Appanoose	107,348	158,986	160,351
Boone	337,724	473,073	167,068
Dallas	47,884	37,185	40,420
Davis	489	1,207	1,800
Greene	81,530	96,327	105,894
Guthrie		5,187	18,305
Hamilton	1,787	1,878	6,669
Hardin	1,317	1,075	450
Jasper	42,435	46,395	142,029
Jefferson	39,124	8,172	10,397
Keokuk	463,010	430,940	399,007
Lucas	458,274	410,729	472,998
Mahaska	917,495	932,714	895,548
Marion	93,997	97,085	212,695
Marshall			200
Monroe	98,143	98,427	183,505
Muscatine			100
Page	685	1,009	1,780
Polk	473,893	619,921	305,097
Scott	3,804	3,821	8,634
Story			2,000
Taylor	87	127	12,180
Van Buren	987	1,728	26,331
Wapello	131,815	240,720	272,073
Warren	12,989	13,727	24,796
Wayne	77	4,947	28,084
Webster	184,300	214,014	146,321

The following lands were granted to the State by the United States: July 20, 1840, the university grant, consisting of 45,928.84 acres; September 4, 1841, the 500,000-acre tract, consisting of 535,473.54 acres; March 3, 1845, sixteenth sections, amounting to 1,013,014.21 acres, and the same date five sections in Jasper County for a State capital, 3,200 acres; August 8, 1846, the Des Moines River grant

of 592,760.57 acres; September 28, 1850, swamp land (in place) 877,639.26; May 27, 1852, saline land, 46,202.53 acres; March 2, 1855, indemnity swamp land, 324,331.18 acres, and on the same date swamp land for which indemnity in cash was allowed, 373,998.74; May 15, 1886, the four following grants were made: Burlington & Missouri River Railroad 292,806.41 acres; Mississippi & Missouri Railroad (now Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific), 482,374.36 acres; Iowa Central Air Line Rail-

road (now Cedar Rapids & Missouri River), 783,096.53 acres; Dubuque & Sioux City, Iowa Falls & Sioux City and Tete des Nortes Branch Railroads, 1,233,481.70 acres; July 2, 1862, Agricultural College, 204,309.30 acres; July 12, 1862, Des Moines River, 513,207.48 acres; May 12, 1864, McGregor & Missouri River, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, 321,595.16 acres; and the same date Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, 407,879.31 acres.— Grand total, 8,051,930.02 acres.



CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE STATE—THE SPANISH AND THE FRENCH CATHOLICS—MOVEMENTS OF THE PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS—THE ORGANIZATION INTO CHURCH GROUPS—FIRST MASS IN IOWA—FIRST CHURCH—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—NUMBER OF CONGREGATIONS—WEALTH, CHARACTER, MEMBERSHIP AND STANDING OF THE VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS REPRESENTED IN IOWA—RELIGIOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

God never had a house of prayer
But Satan had a chapel there.—*De Foe.*



IN viewing the West as a mission field, it is well to distinguish three periods in its development. The first may be known as its discovery and occupation by the

Spanish and French Catholics from 1541 to 1803, nearly three centuries. This would be also characterized by their work among the Indians. The second period, following the purchase of the trans-Mississippi region in 1803, may be characterized by the settlement of Protestant denominations as its predominant feature. This may extend to about 1865, when the close of the war allowed the western railway movement to resume an impetus it had checked somewhat. From 1865 to the present, the stupendous spread of western railways and the nineteenth century "migration of races"—far more marvelous than that of the fifth century—may be

called the period of organization and assimilation, for the most characteristic element of this period is the gathering together into churches the settlers from various parts of the world into convenient church groups. It is organization and assimilation, too, in another sense, namely, the rise of inter-denominational, religious and reformatory movements, such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Sunday-school Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, etc. If these distinctions are borne in mind they form an explanatory thread which is somewhat of a guide through the mazy, shifting and gigantic changes in our western empire.

Iowa has passed through all of these periods, but with certain striking modifications, caused by her later settlement and her peculiarly rapid growth, arising from her location on the great trans-continental highway of trunk-line railways, together with her ready-made prairie gardens that lay waiting for occupants. There is another essential cause, however, in some degree more important than any of the above,

and that is the character of her settlers; these have been people whose great pride was churches and schools, so positively so that less fortunate States have sneeringly spoken of "fanatical Iowa." But so long as Iowa furnishes such examples of literary, reformatory measures, patriotism and wealth as she does, she can well bear the taunt of envious sisters. It will be seen that Iowa has been most remarkable in the last two periods, and especially the last, that of organization. This will be the more realized when it is remembered that over a million people have poured into Iowa since 1865, and that in 1836 the whole territory of the State had but 10,531, or less than one-fifth the population of the single city of Des Moines. It will be still further apparent when it is recalled that the whole State has been open to white occupation since 1842 only.

The earliest Christian work was no doubt done by the Catholics at the various river points and among the Indians, but that pioneer denomination, the Methodist Episcopal Church, brushed very close to them in society organization. In the fall of 1833, the same year that the first Iowa post-office was established,* the first Roman Catholic mass in the Territory was celebrated at the house of Patrick Quigley at Dubuque, among the miners of the settlement. In March of the following spring (1834) the first church bell was brought into the Territory. On the 18th of the following May the first Methodist society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque, and the first class meeting held on the 1st day of June. This society at once proceeded to erect the first church building in the Territory, and during that summer the first Sabbath-school was organized. The Baptists also claim almost if not quite as early organization. It was three years later that the Presbyterians began at West Point, on June 24,

1837, and as the population of the State had reached 43,112, or more than quadrupled by the close of this decade, 1840, it is probable that most of the denominations, if not all, in existence at that time had their representatives within the boundaries of Iowa Territory, and the rest reached Iowa no doubt as fast as they arose, for every shade of thought has found lodgment here, from the most free-thinking to the most superstitious or erratic of religionists or religio-philosophers. Iowa is as cosmopolitan in this respect as in its nativities, although, like its population, which comes in the greatest numbers from its own soil, Illinois and Ohio, so its greatest proportions follow in name those of the three great pioneers, followed by the Baptists, Congregationalists, Lutherans, etc. In distribution some followed the general course of population while others were confined to districts, the latter being especially true of foreign societies, the large element of which may be best understood by reference to statistics of their population. Another feature of this growth has been its changefulness previous to 1865 and even later, due to the removal farther west of many of its inhabitants, tempted to it by the streams of migration that flow through its iron arteries to the west. In order to keep in view its relation to population, three census points are here taken—the earliest made, that of 1836, giving 10,531; that of 1865 giving 754,699, a growth of about thirty years; and that of 1885, the latest obtainable at this writing, giving 1,753,980, an increase of a million in twenty years. This shows a marvelous increase in simple population, but general national statistics of various denominations show that under the impetus of the religious activities of this last half century, represented by the D. L. Moody movement, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Christian Temperance Union, the Society of Christian

* Dubuque.

Endeavor, and such movements, the religious increase has considerably surpassed that of population in rate. There are several ways in which this increase is true beside that of membership; there is that of perfected organization; that of increased pastorate both in persons and remuneration; that of increased number and quality of buildings; that of increased support to mission enterprises; that of increased activity in general reformatory measures and education; that of college and academic school founding; and especially that of earnestness and spirituality of personal life. It is difficult and even impossible to represent growth in some of these lines; they can not be put in figures and pen pictures. They are powerful, but intangible. They are inter-dependent though, and a statement of one line may be somewhat indicative of others. Even in membership, could that be accurately known of all societies, the comparison is difficult because of various standards of what constitutes membership.

Probably the most reliable and accessible estimate of all denominations—although not unobjectionable by any means—would be the census of 1885, almost an exact half-century after the erection of that modest little Methodist Church in Dubuque, which gives 3,762 as the total number of organizations or congregations within the State of Iowa. This would be an average of almost thirty-eight organizations to the county, or between two and three to a township. Of this large number only 386 do not own property, and are compelled to rent. These and but two others report no valuation of property, but the 3,406 societies who do own property reported its total value to the State at \$11,911,966 in 1885, and churches have been going up every year since. Think of the people of one State giving nearly \$12,000,000, a low estimate to the

single item of property, not to mention its other large and numerous disbursements. About one-fifth* of these 3,762 organizations neglected to report any seating capacity to their buildings, but the remaining four-fifths report an ability to seat 821,838 people, or about half the entire population, while the remainder would probably seat nearly one-fifth as many more.

All this is distributed chiefly among fourteen general denominations in the following order, although many others have a good showing: The Roman Catholic, the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian in its two branches, the Baptists of all classes, the Congregational, the various Lutheran Churches, the Unitarian, the Episcopal, the Christian or Disciple, the Evangelical Association, the United Brethren, the Universalist, the Friends and Adventists.

The Roman Catholic Church leads with property valued at \$2,865,168, and affording a seating capacity of 104,516. They are scattered among all the counties but eight, and are organized under two diocesan bishops, namely of Dubuque and Davenport. These include the various nationalities. It will be seen that the property of this denomination is almost one-fourth of the entire church wealth of the State, while the Protestant Churches cover over three-fourths.

The Methodist Episcopal Church follows very closely the wealth of the Catholics, and but one county in the State reported no organization in 1885. Their property is given at \$2,575,349, with a seating capacity of 223,718, the largest of any denomination by far, and over double that of the Roman Catholic Churches. They are divided into four conferences.

The Presbyterian Churches, including the Cumberland branch, which is the less numer-

*700.

ous in Iowa, have given about half the wealth in edifices of the two above, \$1,337,290, but the seating capacity does not fall far below the Catholic. This is given at 98,682 in the census of 1885. About fifteen of the ninety-nine counties reported no Presbyterian organizations in 1885. The larger society has a synod of eight presbyteries.

The Baptist Churches are scattered over all but thirteen counties, with property valued at \$929, 035, and a reported seating capacity of 81,835, in proportions not dissimilar to that of their Presbyterian friends.

The Congregational Churches make a showing very close to this in several respects. Their seating capacity is stated at 56,495, and the property valued at \$806,600, with a distribution over all but fifteen counties.

The Lutheran Churches are greatly divided by sect and nationality, but they aggregate very nearly the same showing as their Congregational brethren, namely, \$787,524 in property, and a seating capacity of 61,433, although twenty-five, or one-fourth of all the counties, have no organizations in them. This latter is due to the large foreign element, there being until recently (June, 1890), besides the English Church, the Swedish Augustana synod, several Norwegian sects—recently almost all united—the Northwestern Danish synod, the German synod of Iowa, and the German Missonari synod.

The Unitarian Churches are here mentioned because their churches are estimated next in value, at \$690,000, although their seating capacity falls to but 1,450, which would make it fall below all the other fourteen denominations.

The Protestant Episcopal Churches likewise come next in the estimated value of their property, namely, \$427,850, while their seating capacity of but 14,529 would rate them below several that follow.

The Christian or Disciple Churches rank next to the Congregational in seating capacity at 45,515, although their churches, valued at \$334,850, follow the Episcopalian.

The Evangelical Association follows the Disciple society in both features, their seating capacity being 24,754, and the estimated value of property at \$261,900.

The United Brethren report about half this amount of property, \$135,750, but give a seating capacity of 17,092.

The Universalist Churches have almost the same value in property, \$132,800, but fall to 6,250 seating capacity.

The Friends or Quakers have churches that can seat as many as the United Brethren (17,055), but their property falls below that of the Universalists to \$97,200.

The Adventists, who have their services on Saturday, can seat as many as the Universalists (6,398), but their church buildings are reported at almost one-third in value, or \$48,350.

There are buildings aside from the above which are owned jointly by two or more societies. These represent a seating capacity of 10,491, and a value a little above that of the Adventists (\$56,750). But besides these there are numerous lesser denominations than any of the above, whose buildings are capable, in the aggregate, of seating 18,138 people, and represent an estimated wealth of \$740,000. These are the estimates of 1885, the latest accessible, and they take no account of the rapid development of the last five years.

This review would be very unjust, if the various educational institutions were overlooked. Of the whole number of non-state educational institutions in Iowa in 1885, there were thirty-one colleges and universities, nine seminaries, and 175 other private schools. It is probable that all of the thirty-one colleges and universities are denominationally sustained and directed. As

to the seminaries, most of them would also be included, while probably less than half of the other schools may be so classed. The influence of these institutions is beyond computation, but these numbers are loaded with significance.

But there are other bodies which are of large religious importance to Iowa, distinguished from, yet dependent on the churches, and chief among these are the Young Men's Christian Association, which has grown to such proportions that it has thirteen paid general secretary offices in the State; the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with societies to the number of 307 and 4,462 members, and that vigorous young people's association—the Society of Christian Endeavor. The Temperance Union has been a powerful factor in Iowa's prohibitory movement, and her vigorous stand for the entire separation of the temperance issue from politics, led by Mrs. Ellen J. Foster, against

the national organization recently, has been an event of national note. There are other reformatory movements of various kinds.

This view may very properly close with the relative criminal condition of the State. In 1885 out of the entire population of 1,753,980, the total number of convicts in prisons were but 530, or a proportion of but thirty-three to the 100,000 persons, while the proportion of Nevada and California ran up to 228 and 182, respectively, and Illinois and Indiana were nearly double her proportion. Her rank in respect of total number in prison among the States is twenty-two, but in proportion of prisoners to population is thirty-seven. Iowa is tenth in population. This means that there are thirty-six of the sisterhood of States that have a worse criminal showing than Iowa, who heads them all in the proportion of persons over ten years of age able to read.



CHAPTER IX.



THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE STATE—FIRST SCHOOLS TAUGHT IN DIFFERENT PORTIONS OF IOWA—A SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHOOL LAWS—ORIGIN OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUNDS—VALUABLE COMPARATIVE STATISTICS—THE AMOUNT OF SCHOOL FUND FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTIES—OTHER IMPORTANT MATTER.



To breed up the son to common sense
Is evermore the parent's least expense.—*Dryden.*



HE germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had emigrated to "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common-school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption.

The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families.

School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school-house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common-school system and in her school-houses, which long since superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school-houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$1,500,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first school-house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-34, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839 Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years superintendent of public instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school-house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-35.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837, and in 1839 a log school-house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school-house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College Street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville;

and in the summer of 1844 a log school-house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa a log school-house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, clerk of the district court, in the winter of 1846-47, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855 by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school-house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa the log school-house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1852 there were 471; in 1860, 876; in 1865, 796; in 1870, 356; in 1875, 121; in 1880, 67; in 1885, 40, and in 1889, 30.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school or schools in

each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the county board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, 416 independent school districts had been organized. In 1850, there was 1,262; in 1856, 2,850; in 1860, 4,655 sub-districts; in 1869, 6,773 sub-districts; in 1875, 2,536 independent districts, and 7,062 sub-districts; in 1880, 3,192 independent districts, and 7,668 sub-districts; in 1889, 3,451 independent districts, and 8,768 sub-districts.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then superintendent of public instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,400 to 932.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for

several years, from 1867 to 1870, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, superintendent, recommended it in his report of January 1, 1870, and Gov. Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1819; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded. In 1868 there were 212 graded schools; in 1875, 407; in 1880, 2,209; in 1885, 3,060, and in 1889, 3,523.

The first official mention of teachers' institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made, in October last, to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expense of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 each by the superintendent of public instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods of not less than six working days,

whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and \$1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the board of education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The board of education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding \$50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

In 1865 Mr. Faville reported that the "provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now in successful operation.

The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every congressional township was set apart by the general government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the

lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at \$1.25 per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and five per cent fund go into the State treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year.

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school-houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school-houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax-payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the board of directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the county board of supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar, usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was superintendent of public instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

"There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views, and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for boards of directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

The following comparative statistics speak in eloquent terms of the extraordinary stride

made in the growth of the common-school system of Iowa from 1849 to 1889, a period of but forty years: 1849—Independent school districts, 1,905; ungraded schools, 554; average annual session, four months and four days; male teachers, 336; female teachers, 245; average compensation per month—males, \$14.53; females, \$7.64; persons of school age between five and twenty-one years, 50,082; total scholastic enrollment, 17,350; frame and log school-houses, 349; brick, 35; stone, 3; total, 387; valued at \$38,506; number of volumes in school libraries, 180; teachers' institutes, 0; total teachers' salaries, \$24,648; expenditures on school-house grounds, buildings, apparatus and for fuel, etc., \$20,090; annual interest of permanent school fund, \$6,138; total equalized assessment of State, \$18,509,000. 1889—District townships, 1,188; independent districts, 3,451; sub-districts, 8,768; ungraded schools, 12,088; graded schools, 3,523; average annual session, seven months and fourteen days; male teachers, 5,432; female, 20,361; average compensation per month—males, \$37.52; females, \$30.37; persons of school age between five and twenty-one years, 649,606; scholastic enrollment, 489,229; total average attendance, 304,856; frame school-houses, 11,847; brick, 777; stone, 225; log, 30; total houses, 12,879; valued at \$12,580,345; number of volumes in school libraries, 74,891; number of teachers, 99; total teachers' salaries, \$4,197,165; expenditures on houses, grounds, apparatus, fuel, etc., \$2,650,963; annual interest of permanent school fund, \$263,690; total equalized assessment of the State, \$522,567,000.

The report of the superintendent of public instruction for the year 1888-89 shows that satisfactory progress has been made in complying with the law of 1886, touching the study and teaching of the effects of alcohol and stimulants upon the human system. This instruc-

tion—oral, book, chart, or lecture—is universal throughout the State.

Out of 96,392 children in the State, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, inclusive, 13,077 do not attend schools of any kind.

The following was the amount of permanent school fund in the several counties on the 30th of June, 1889:

Adair.....	\$29,244 69
Adams.....	30,640 74
Allamakee....	59,884 58
Appanoose....	24,392 05
Audubon.....	37,151 45
Benton.....	36,161 38
Black Hawk..	18,061 19
Boone.....	92,613 58
Brenner.....	49,110 69
Buchanan....	9,819 16
Buena Vista..	53,103 69
Butler.....	26,807 34
Calhoun.....	54,065 75
Carroll.....	15,100 00
Cedar.....	51,962 70
Cass.....	38,265 43
Cerro Gordo..	18,095 79
Cherokee....	64,967 91
Chickasaw...	25,130 77
Clark.....	42,568 54
Clay.....	44,413 00
Clayton.....	42,132 69
Clinton.....	9,910 45
Crawford....	85,332 09
Dallas.....	44,983 74
Davis.....	24,928 91
Decatur.....	80,812 15
Delaware....	14,022 07
Des Moines..	44,424 77
Dickinson...	26,649 83
Dubuque....	11,535 00
Emmet.....	33,965 47
Fayette....	68,523 57
Floyd.....	29,705 46
Franklin....	19,404 35
Fremont....	55,718 46
Greene.....	41,024 58
Grundy.....	20,443 45
Guthrie....	24,155 07
Hamilton....	47,691 53
Hancock....	20,168 28
Hardin.....	35,569 90
Harrison....	41,081 04
Henry.....	14,510 07
Howard....	14,868 40
Humboldt..	27,656 46
Ida.....	21,972 00
Iowa.....	81,429 50
Jackson....	25,160 84
Jasper.....	62,549 08

Jefferson....	24,493 33
Johnson....	26,418 40
Jones.....	34,256 33
Keokuk.....	24,939 56
Kossuth....	57,630 22
Lee.....	25,958 15
Linn.....	21,602 10
Louisa.....	18,789 57
Lucas.....	22,387 47
Lynn.....	74,732 18
Madison....	62,031 22
Mahaska....	22,896 79
Marion....	47,029 01
Marshall...	31,304 07
Mills.....	42,168 85
Mitchell...	12,532 49
Monona....	33,395 51
Monroe....	57,912 14
Montgomery	40,722 96
Muscatine...	22,006 68
O'Brien....	109,439 91
Oscola.....	64,490 75
Page.....	70,519 44
Palo Alto...	35,069 23
Plymouth...	108,666 24
Pocahontas..	62,188 91
Polk.....	44,564 08
Pottawattamie	69,244 31
Poweshiek..	59,966 66
Ringold....	52,367 50
Sac.....	14,292 43
Scott.....	3,002 59
Shelby....	18,319 40
Sioux.....	108,848 32
Story.....	44,955 97
Tama.....	38,567 45
Taylor....	45,092 61
Union.....	39,178 46
Van Buren..	23,998 53
Wapello....	43,373 13
Warren....	36,252 18
Washington	34,737 03
Wayne....	66,823 30
Webster....	45,718 00
Winnebago..	68,195 66
Winneshiek	29,083 93
Woodbury..	81,053 00
Worth.....	25,725 00
Wright....	32,179 83

Total.....\$4,074,326 72

only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

The educational institutions of the State are as follows: Iowa State University, Iowa City; Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames; Iowa State College for the Blind, Vinton; Iowa State Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Council Bluffs; Iowa State Industrial School for Boys, Eldora; Iowa State Industrial School for Girls, Mitchellville; Iowa State Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport; Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls; Iowa State Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Glenwood; Amity College, College Springs; Burlington College, Burlington; Callanan College, Des Moines; Central University, Pella; Coe College, Cedar Rapids; Cornell College, Mount Vernon; Drake University, Des Moines; Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant; Griswold College, Davenport; Iowa College, Grinnell; Lutheran College, Decorah; Oskaloosa College, Oskaloosa; Parsons College, Fairfield; Penn College, Oskaloosa; Simpson Centenary College, Indianola; St. Joseph's College, Dubuque; Tabor College, Tabor; Upper Iowa University, Fayette; University of Des Moines, Des Moines; Western College, Toledo.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can

CHAPTER X.

THE PAST PROVEN BY THE STATE OF IOWA IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION—RESPONSE TO THE FIRST CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS—WORK DONE BY THE STATE OFFICERS TO FACILITATE THE ENLISTMENT OF TROOPS—THE PROTECTION OF HER OWN BORDER A NECESSITY—ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH IOWA TROOPS PARTICIPATED—SANITARY WORK DONE BY THE STATE—SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME—BOUNTY AND DRAFTS—NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS FURNISHED.

The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now agreed.—*Roscommon.*



IOWA may well be proud of her record during the war of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. In the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the general Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, she proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithé of the number who had been offered by company

commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the governor requested (on the 21th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the adjutant-general of the State reported that upward of 170 companies had been tendered to the governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the first infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime

an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the executive department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops.

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the Confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders from threatened invasion on the south by the secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were

freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government, and of the more irresistible foes from the western plains, the governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies). Only cavalry was enlisted for home defense; however in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their service had passed.

The first order for the Iowa Volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished

itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," embody the spirit of all.

In the veteran re-enlistment that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

In all the important movements of 1864-65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the follow-

ing year a home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865 it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent home, Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution by act of Congress.

In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about 450 inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than 2,000.

At the beginning of the war the population of Iowa included about 150,000 men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry composed of three months' men, and four reg-

iments and one battalion of infantry composed of 100 days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including 1,727 men raised by draft, numbered a little more than 69,000. The re-enlistments, including upward of 7,000 veterans, numbered very nearly 8,000. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of 80,000. The number of men who, under special enlistments and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as 5,000.

Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the war department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that then existed for raising men. The government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the general Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the general Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any ma-

terial addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her

bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.	No. of Men.	No. Regiment.	No. of Men.
1st Iowa Infantry.....	959	38th Iowa Infantry.....	910
2d Iowa Infantry.....	1,247	39th Iowa Infantry.....	953
3d Iowa Infantry.....	1,074	40th Iowa Infantry.....	900
4th Iowa Infantry.....	1,184	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry.....	294
5th Iowa Infantry.....	1,037	44th Infantry (100-day men).....	867
6th Iowa Infantry.....	1,013	45th Infantry (100-day men).....	912
7th Iowa Infantry.....	1,138	46th Infantry (100-day men).....	892
8th Iowa Infantry.....	1,027	47th Infantry (100-day men).....	884
9th Iowa Infantry.....	1,090	48th Battalion (100-day men).....	346
10th Iowa Infantry.....	1,027	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
11th Iowa Infantry.....	1,022	2d Iowa Cavalry.....	1,394
12th Iowa Infantry.....	981	3d Iowa Cavalry.....	1,360
13th Iowa Infantry.....	989	4th Iowa Cavalry.....	1,227
14th Iowa Infantry.....	840	5th Iowa Cavalry.....	1,245
15th Iowa Infantry.....	1,196	6th Iowa Cavalry.....	1,125
16th Iowa Infantry.....	919	7th Iowa Cavalry.....	562
17th Iowa Infantry.....	956	8th Iowa Cavalry.....	1,254
18th Iowa Infantry.....	875	9th Iowa Cavalry.....	1,178
19th Iowa Infantry.....	985	Sioux City Cavalry [*]	93
20th Iowa Infantry.....	925	Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	87
21st Iowa Infantry.....	980	1st Battery Artillery.....	149
22d Iowa Infantry.....	1,008	2d Battery Artillery.....	123
23d Iowa Infantry.....	961	3d Battery Artillery.....	142
24th Iowa Infantry.....	979	4th Battery Artillery.....	152
25th Iowa Infantry.....	935	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S. †.....	906
26th Iowa Infantry.....	919	Dodge's Brigade Band.....	14
27th Iowa Infantry.....	940	Band of 3d Iowa Infantry.....	10
28th Iowa Infantry.....	958	Enlistments as far as reported to January 1, 1864, for the older Iowa regiments.....	2,765
29th Iowa Infantry.....	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments of other States, over.....	2,500
30th Iowa Infantry.....	978	Total.....	61,633
31st Iowa Infantry.....	977	Re-enlisted veterans for different regiments.....	7,202
32d Iowa Infantry.....	925	Additional enlistments.....	6,664
33d Iowa Infantry.....	985	Grand total as far as reported up to January 1, 1865.....	75,519
34th Iowa Infantry.....	953		
35th Iowa Infantry.....	984		
36th Iowa Infantry.....	986		
37th Iowa Infantry.....	914		

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.



CHAPTER XI.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE GOVERNORS OF IOWA TERRITORY AND THE STATE OF IOWA, GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR ANCESTRAL ORIGIN, THEIR EARLY TRAINING, THEIR ENTRANCE INTO THAT PUBLIC LIFE UPON WHICH THEY REFLECTED THE HIGHEST RENOWN, AND THE GREAT ACTS WHICH HAVE BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN BUILDING UP ONE OF THE NOBLEST IN THE SISTERHOOD OF STATES—STATE INSTITUTIONS OF PROMINENCE—THEIR RISE AND PROGRESS—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES—INSTITUTES FOR THE AFFLICTED—PENITENTIARY—SUNDRY SOCIETIES.

—X—X—X—

The gen'ral voice

Sounds him, for courtesy, behaviour, language.

Aud ev'ry fair demeanor, an example;

Titles of honour add not to his worth,

Who is himself an honour to his title.—*Ford.*

ROBERT LUCAS, first governor of Iowa Territory, was born at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va., in 1771, a direct descendant of William Penn. His father was a Revolutionary patriot, and a man to whom the son owed not a little for his success in after years. Robert was the pupil of a sturdy old Scotchman in his youth, and became well versed in surveying and mathematics. In 1803 he made his first appearance in public life as county surveyor of Scioto County, Ohio, whither he had moved shortly before. Later he was commissioned justice of the peace by the governor. From an appointment as lieutenant of militia he rose to major-general of militia of the State; was a brigadier-general at the outbreak of the War of 1812, later a captain, and finally

lieutenant-colonel and colonel. Col. Lucas served nineteen years, consecutively, in the Ohio Legislature; was twice chosen presidential elector, and in 1832 and 1834 was elected governor of Ohio. Under the act approved in 1838, establishing the Territorial government of Iowa, he was made at the head of affairs in the new Territory, his first act having to do with its division into districts. During his official term he demonstrated his ability as an individual of wisdom and foresight. He held office until succeeded by John Chambers in 1841, and afterward lived a retired life until his death in 1853. He was twice married.

John Chambers, the Territory's second governor, was of Irish parentage, though born in New Jersey. The youngest of seven children, he was privileged to enter Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., but soon returned home, later studied law, was admitted to practice, and in 1803 was enjoying a career of un-

usual professional success. He took part in the War of 1812 as aid-de-camp to Harrison; in 1815 found himself in the Legislature, and in 1828 went to Congress. Served two more terms in the Legislature, and was twice tendered a position on the supreme bench of Kentucky. A Congressional career of four more years, closing in 1839, was followed in 1841 by his entrance upon the duties of governor of Iowa, to which he had been appointed by President Harrison. His administration of affairs was most successful, he being especially fortunate in his dealings with the Indians, who quietly abode by his counsel and suggestions. At the expiration of his first term he was re-appointed, but subsequently removed by Polk, after which, greatly impaired in health, he returned to Kentucky. His latter years were passed in the society of his children, to whom he was devotedly attached, his death occurring in 1852.

The third and last governor under Territorial organization was James Clarke, whose career as an official and whose character as a man are unmarred by the stain of any historical record. Early in life he turned his back upon the familiar scenes of his childhood, determined to carve for himself a name that should stand through ages. A location was found in Wisconsin, where the trade of a printer occupied him until after Iowa's formation as a Territory, when he moved to Burlington. Following Mr. Conway's death, he was appointed secretary of the Territory, his official career being especially distinguished for the large amount of business transacted. In other ways also he acquired extensive acquaintance. President Polk having removed Mr. Chambers appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him in 1845, the latter serving until a new order of affairs necessitated the election of a State governor. It was during the term of Mr. Clarke that the friends

of State government succeeded in bringing their desires before the Legislature to a successful issue. The governor was chosen a delegate to the convention for the framing of a constitution, and aided materially in the selection of laws suited to the needs of the new State. His last public act was a proclamation for a general election, at which Ansel Briggs was made governor. He appeared at the first session of the Legislature under the new *regime*, but died soon after at Burlington, of cholera. His wife was a sister of General Dodge.

A conservative, harmonious administration of four years covers the term of service of Iowa's first State governor, Ansel Briggs. He was not unlike his two immediate predecessors in having come from that wonderful nursery of progress, New England, where his boyhood was passed, largely in attendance upon the common schools, though after removing to Ohio he occupied himself in establishing stage lines. In what was then considered an early day for this locality, he became a pioneer of this State and settled in Jackson County, resuming in connection with his former business the carrying of mails between prominent points. As a Democrat he was elected in 1842 to the Territorial House of Representatives, and later as sheriff of his county. He was among the first candidates for governor of the new State, and by a peculiar but fortunate utterance at an opportune moment secured the nomination, having a small majority at the ensuing election. In official duties he exhibited an independent firmness not easily shaken, though not savoring of stubbornness. He afterward made his home in Jackson County, until removing to Council Bluffs, where he was well known. He died in Omaha in 1881, surviving by many years his worthy wife (his second), to whose womanly tact, grace and

hospitality were due a large share of the governor's public success.

Mr. Briggs' successor, Stephen Hempstead, deserves a prominent place in the esteem of all Iowans, for during his occupancy of the gubernatorial chair many important acts were passed and remain in force upon the statute books of to-day. Though a native of Connecticut, he found a home in the great west while still a boy, engaging in clerking in Galena, Ill., whence he entered into the Black Hawk War. Withdrawing as a student from Illinois College to study law, he made good progress in his new profession, and in 1836 was admitted to practice in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin. The same year he located at Dubuque, represented the northern portion of the Territory in the Legislative council, and during his second and third terms was president thereof. In 1848 he aided in revising the laws adopted as the code of Iowa in 1851, and in 1850 was by the choice of the people placed in charge of the affairs of State. The first Legislature under this reign formed fifty-two counties, most of them having at the present time the same names and boundaries. The last year of his term was marked by an era of advancing prosperity, which he had done much to invite. In the latter part of 1854 he retired to Dubuque, and for twelve years served as judge, resigning on account of impaired health. He survived, however, until early in 1883.

Following Gov. Hempstead in order of service appears the name of one whose personal history is linked inseparably with that of the State—James Wilson Grimes, a faithful leader and sound official. He too was of New Hampshire nativity, born in 1816, and, though the youngest of a large family, early evinced such a decided taste for learning that he was sent to the district school, also studying Latin and

Greek, and later entered Dartmouth College, after leaving which he engaged in reading law. With the spirit of bold determination and noble ambition, he came west to Burlington in 1836, and soon had a substantial reputation as a rising lawyer. At a subsequent time he was a member of a firm which stood at the head of the legal profession in Iowa. Before receiving the nomination from the Whig element as governor, he had occupied various official positions, several times being called upon to represent his constituency in the Legislative and General Assemblies. In 1854 he assumed executive rule and at once introduced liberal measures to develop the resources of the State. It may be truthfully said that Gov. Grimes reclaimed Iowa from the thralldom of Democracy, and allied it to other truly Republican States. In 1858 he laid down this office to become United States Senator, and was again chosen for a six-year term in 1865. He was a most liberal man, and a warm friend to education. He died suddenly in 1872 of heart disease.

No events of especial importance transpired during the administration of Gov. Ralph P. Lowe, Iowa's fourth governor, though it was not a period devoid of anxious solicitude to all classes of citizens. Mr. Lowe was born in Ohio, but settled in Muscatine County, this State, when something over thirty years of age, very soon becoming prominent in local affairs, and of recognized ability in questions of public policy. His service as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844 was the only part taken by him in public matters for a number of years, but upon removing to Lee County he became district judge, filled the office a number of years, and in the summer of 1857 was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for the highest office within the gift of the people of the State. Two tickets were in the field at the election following, but the

Republicans were successful, and Judge Lowe was soon known as Gov. Lowe. The term of office was reduced about this time from four to two years. He was especially active in appealing to the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of the five per cent upon the military land warrants that it seemed the State was entitled to, but his efforts were in vain. For a second term Gov. Lowe was defeated by Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, but as a compensation for his defeat he was made judge under the new constitution, and served, all told, eight years. He finally removed to Washington, and died there in 1883, leaving a large family.

Perhaps no name is held in more grateful remembrance by the people of Iowa than that of its fifth and also its ninth governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, familiarly though reverently referred to as the "War Governor." A farmer's son by birth, he was born in Harford County, Md., in 1813, the youngest of three children by his father's second marriage, his mother springing direct from stanch Scotch antecedents. Samuel was sent when ten years old to a school at Washington, remained four years, and later, until after arriving at manhood, clerked in a drug store, save for about eighteen months passed in school teaching. His law studies were commenced in Ohio, where he was duly admitted to practice, also serving as prosecuting attorney, and later as representative to the constitutional convention. In 1854 he was driven from the political fields of the proslavery Democrats by their position in the Kansas-Nebraska controversy. Coming to Iowa in 1855, he kept aloof from public affairs for awhile, but his record and ability soon followed him, and he was sent to the State Senate. In 1859 he was the standard-bearer of the Republicans of the State, and was elected over a popular opponent. Before his first term expired came the Civil War with its horrors, but his

able wisdom and executive management were sufficient to avoid a "draft" for troops, and at the same time to maintain the State's financial credit. In 1861 he was re-elected, and during this term was offered by Lincoln the appointment as minister to Denmark, but private interests compelled his subsequent declination. In 1866 he was made United States Senator, and while thus serving won fresh laurels by an outspoken and meritorious opposition of Charles Sumner, whose arrogant course was not pleasing to many of even his warmest friends. At the close of his term Gov. Kirkwood resumed the practice of law, later became president of an Iowa City bank, and in 1875 was again elected governor. He served, however, only a little over one year, as a call came in 1877 to be United States Senator. After filling this position four years he resigned to become secretary of the interior in Garfield's cabinet, in which office he was succeeded by Teller, of Colorado, in 1882. Gov. Kirkwood still resides at his home in Iowa City, well advanced in years. He was married in 1843.

William Milo Stone was the sixth to fill the office of governor under the State organization, and served from 1864 to 1868. He was born in 1827, of ancestors who gladly took up arms in defense of the young republic when war against the mother country was a necessity. When six years old he was taken to Ohio, and on the canal there spent two seasons as team-driver, his educational advantages being limited to perhaps twelve months' attendance at a common school. While completing his apprenticeship to the chair-maker's trade, he read law during his leisure moments, carefully prepared himself, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. After three years of practice at Coshocton, he settled at Knoxville, Iowa, his present home. He became a prime mover in forming the Republican party in this State,

was a presidential elector on that ticket in 1856, and the following year was chosen judge of the Eleventh Judicial District; was judge of the Sixth District under the new constitution, and was so serving when the war broke out. Immediately enlisting as a private, he was afterward appointed colonel by Gov. Kirkwood, and won honorable distinction on the field of battle, attaining to such wide popularity that he was made governor in 1863, and remained in office until 1868. He made a very energetic and efficient executive. Since the expiration of his term he has devoted himself principally to interests of a private nature, though in 1877 he was elected to the General Assembly for one term. His marriage in 1857 resulted in the birth of one son.

Col. Samuel Merrill was the seventh occupant of Iowa's seat of honor, being one of the few deserving men who have been called from private life to positions of public trust on account of a peculiar fitness for office. He is of English antecedents, his mother being a descendant of Peter Hill, from whom have sprung most of the Hills in America. Samuel was the youngest son and next to the youngest child of eight children. When sixteen years old he accompanied his parents to Buxton, Me., alternately teaching and attending school until arriving at maturity, when, determined to follow the occupation of teaching, he set out for the South, only to find the political elements of that clime too uncongenial for one born so far north. He returned to Maine and thence to New Hampshire, being successful in business until 1856, when he established a branch house at McGregor, Iowa. During this time he took a quiet but active part in political affairs, and was twice elected to the New Hampshire Legislature. In this State also he served in a like capacity as a member of a regular and an extra session. In 1862 he was

commissioned colonel, took a brilliant part in the military affairs of the Civil War, was wounded through the hips at Black River Bridge, and then returned to McGregor to recover. In 1867 he was chosen governor, and again in 1869. He is now a resident of Des Moines, occupied in the banking business.

By reason of years of active and useful public service, Cyrus C. Carpenter, the successor of Gov. Merrill, is deserving of mention as one of Iowa's foremost men. Of Pennsylvania origin, he was deprived of parental care at the age of twelve years by the death of both his father and mother. Not discouraged, however, he attended school a few months each year until 1846, then taught and further prosecuted his studies, and finally started westward, reaching Des Moines in 1854. A little later he found his way to Fort Dodge, with but half a dollar in his pocket. From surveying, teaching, etc., he was led into the land business, and at every opportunity devoted his attention to reading law, with the intention of following that profession. During the war he entered field service as a commissioned captain, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and being mustered out as brevet-colonel. Various official capacities have demanded his attention since then. In 1857 he was elected representative to the General Assembly, and four years served as register of the land office. In 1871, and again in 1873, he was elected governor of the State, and at the expiration of his second term was appointed second comptroller of the United States treasury. He resigned in fifteen months, and from 1881 to 1883 was in the XLVIIth Congress, also representing Webster County in the Twentieth General Assembly. He now lives the life of a private citizen at Fort Dodge, with his wife and adopted daughter.

Tenth in order of service appears Joshua G.

Newbold, still a resident of Mount Pleasant, a staunch supporter of the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and a man of honest religious sentiments. Painstaking care and business-like methods in dealing with the interests of the State mark his official career. He comes originally from that sect known as Friends, and like so many of them grew up as a farmer boy in his native State of Pennsylvania. His educational advantages were quite good, and after assisting his father in running a flouring-mill some years he began the study of medicine, but later abandoned the idea of becoming a physician. In 1854 he moved to Iowa, being occupied in farming and mercantile pursuits in Henry County when the Rebellion with all its attending horrors burst upon the country. After three years' service as captain he resigned on account of disability, though his regiment was one that made Iowa troops famous. Returning home he resumed business, was three times a member of the General Assembly (once serving as speaker), and in 1875 was elected lieutenant-colonel on the ticket with Gov. Kirkwood. The latter having been chosen to the United States Senate, Mr. Newbold became governor and served until succeeded by John H. Gear. He is now only about sixty years of age, beloved by all. His worthy wife, whom he married in 1850, has borne five children, three now living.

In the list of Iowa's executives it would perhaps be difficult to find a man more popular, or who by reason of upright, honorable ability is more deserving of popularity, than John H. Gear, whose administration covered a period of four years of the State's history. He was born in Ithaca, N. Y., the son of a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and occupied in Western New York until removing to Illinois in 1836. John H., his only son, came to Burlington in 1843, where he has since continued

to reside. He early entered upon a clerical career, was soon taken into the firm of his employer, and later succeeded to the business by purchase. Similar interests still claim a share of his attention. Mr. Gear has been honored with many positions of trust, such as alderman, mayor, president of a railroad, etc. In 1871 the Republican party nominated and elected him representative to the general assembly, again in 1873 (when he was speaker), and also in 1875, with the same capacity. As is well known, he enjoys the distinction of being an able parliamentarian. His election as governor was the result in both instances of a large majority vote, and while an incumbent of this position his precise business methods enabled him to discharge the duties of his office with decided ability. His administration is recognized as being, perhaps, the most successful of any of the State governors. He is now representing the First District in Congress. Gov. Gear was married in 1852, and has two children living.

The twelfth governor of the State was Buren R. Sherman, who also held office two terms, and demonstrated himself to be a public servant, having at heart the welfare and best interests of those whose suffrages had called him to this exalted position. He was of New York birth and antecedents, and in youth was fortunate in securing a thorough knowledge of the English branches. Later he learned the watch-maker's trade, in 1855 removed to Iowa, and on unbroken prairie in Tama County labored earnestly, employing his leisure hours in the study of law. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and became a member of a law firm at Vinton, which enjoyed a flourishing practice upon the opening of the war. Almost immediately Mr. Sherman entered the field and was promoted to captain. Though wounded, he continued in service until compelled to resign,

when, after returning to Benton County, he was made county judge, then district court clerk, and in 1874 auditor of State, holding the latter office six years. His nomination as governor was a fitting testimonial to his earlier public services, he remaining at the head of government until succeeded by Gov. Larrabee. His management of public business was honorable and thorough and heartily commended by all good citizens. The Governor's wife is the mother of two children. He is now enjoying a well-earned rest.

The last Republican candidate to serve as the executive of this State was William Larrabee, an individual of noble ambition, broad comprehension and information, and a clear reasoner, who claims the French Huguenots as his ancestors. He was born in Connecticut in 1832, spent his early life on a rugged New England farm, and received moderate school advantages. His desire to form a plan for the future was retarded somewhat by the misfortune which early befell him in the loss of his right eye, but having decided to come west, he moved to Iowa in 1853, seeking the home of a sister in Clayton County. In time he became interested in mill property in Fayette County, but some years later sold out and started a bank. During the war his affliction forbade his service in the army, though he raised a company and was commissioned first lieutenant. In 1867 he began his political career by an election to the State Senate, in which capacity he served eighteen years, his popularity leading to his re-nominations by acclamation. In 1885 he was the choice of the convention for governor, and his election followed as a matter of course, and it is conceded that he made an excellent officer. His term of office expired on March 4, 1890. Gov. Larrabee was married in 1861 and reared seven children.

Certainly no resident of Iowa at the present

time is more widely known, by reputation at least, than its present governor, Horace E. Boies, the successor of Gov. Larrabee, who enjoys the distinction of being the first man elected to this position by the Democratic party in thirty-five years. That he was the only successful candidate of his party on the State ticket at the last election, is a personal compliment, not at all disparaging to the campaign work of his party managers. Gov. Boies was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1827, but tiring of the restraint of home life on the farm, and obtaining consent to depart for the west, he arrived in Racine Wis., poor in purse, but of an indomitable will. After some time of varied experience in farm work, he returned to his home and studied, later teaching in Illinois. In 1850 he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, in 1852, and practiced with marked success until called upon to represent his district in the House of Representatives in 1858. In April, 1867, he removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where he still makes his home, and since that time has carried on a remunerative legal practice of wide repute, under various firm names; a portion of the time his eldest son has been associated with him. First a Whig in politics, Gov. Boies later became a Republican, and in 1882 joined the ranks of Democracy. He has never been a politician, and only accepted the nomination for his present position from a sense of duty. Though entering upon his official duties under peculiar circumstances, he has the confidence of all that his administration will be able, honest and fair.

Of the present State institutions the capitol building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture. Its dimensions are, in general, 246x364 feet, with a dome and spire extending up to a height of 275 feet. In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation, and pro-

vided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work of building. They were duly appointed and proceeded to work, laying the corner-stone with appropriate ceremonies November 23, 1871. The structure has only recently been completed at a cost of about \$3,500,000.

The State University, at Iowa City, was established there in 1858, immediately after the removal of the capital to Des Moines. As had already been planned, it occupied the old capitol building. As early as January, 1849, two branches of the university were established—one at Fairfield and one at Dubuque. At Fairfield the board of directors organized and erected a building at a cost of \$2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year, but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and January 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, two entire townships of land were set apart in Iowa for the support of a university. The Legislature of this State placed the management of the institution in the hands of a board of fifteen trustees, five to be chosen (by the Legislature) every two years, the superintendent of public instruction to be president of the board. This board was also to appoint seven trustees for each of the three normal schools, to be simultaneously established—one each at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant. One was never started at the last-named place, and after a feeble existence for a short time the other two were discontinued. The university itself was closed during 1859-60 for want of funds.

The law department was established in June,

1868, and soon afterward the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department. The medical department was established in 1869, and in 1874 a chair of military instruction was added.

Since April 11, 1870, the government of the university has been in the hands of a board of regents. The present faculty comprises forty-two professors, and the attendance upwards of 600 students.

The State Normal School is located at Cedar Falls, and was opened in 1876. It has now a faculty of nine members, with an attendance of over 300 pupils.

The State Agricultural College is located at Ames, in Story County, being established by the legislative act of March 23, 1858. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The main building was completed in 1868, and the institution opened the following year. Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. The college farm comprises 860 acres, of which a major portion is in cultivation. [See sketch on subsequent pages.]

The Deaf and Dumb Institute was established in 1855, at Iowa City, but was afterward removed to Council Bluffs, to a tract of ninety acres of land two miles south of that city. In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado partially demolished the west wing. It is at present manned with some fifteen teachers, and attended by about 300 pupils.

The College for the Blind has been at Vinton since 1862. Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself

blind, a fine scholar, who had founded the Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville, Ill., commenced as early as 1852 a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the institution was adopted by the State and moved to Iowa City, with Prof. Bacon as principal. It was moved thence, in 1862, to Vinton. The building was erected and the college manned at vast expenditure of money. It is said that \$282,000 were expended upon the building alone, and that it required an outlay of \$5,000 a year to heat it, while it had accommodations for 130 inmates. At present, however, they have accommodations for more pupils, with an attendance of 132. There are eleven teachers. The annual legislative appropriation is \$8,000, besides \$125 per year for each pupil.

The first Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature approved January 24, 1855. It is located at Mount Pleasant, where the building was completed in 1861 at a cost of \$258,555. Within the first three months 100 patients were admitted, and before the close of October, 1877, an aggregate of 3,684 had been admitted. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. At this institution there are some ninety-four superintendents and assistants, in charge of 472 patients.

Another hospital for the insane, at Independence, was opened May 1, 1873, in a building which cost \$88,114. The present number of inmates is 580, in the care of 111 superintendents and employes.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home is located at Davenport. It was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late war, who called a convention for the purpose at Muscatine September 7, 1863, and July 13 following the institution was opened in a brick building at Lawrence, Van Buren County. It was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866,

when the State took charge of it. The Legislature provided at first for three "homes." The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, an old hotel building being fitted up for it, and by the following January there were ninety six inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School, and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children, and also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at the Glenwood and Cedar Falls homes to the institution at Davenport. The latter has now in charge 169 orphans.

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, referred to above, is at Glenwood, established by the Legislature in March, 1876. The institution was opened September 1, following, with a few pupils; but now the attendance is 215, in the care of four teachers. This asylum is managed by three trustees, one of whom must be a resident of that county, Mills.

The first penitentiary was established in 1841, near Fort Madison, its present location. The cost of the original building was \$55,934, and its capacity was sufficient for 138 convicts. At present there are at this prison 364 convicts, in charge of forty-three employes.

The penitentiary at Anamosa was established in 1872-73. It now has 239 convicts and thirty-four employes.

The Boys' Reform School was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, in 1872. For the three years previous it was kept at the building of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, Henry County. Only boys between seven and sixteen years of age are admitted. Credit of time for good conduct is given, so

that occasionally one is discharged before he is of age. There were in 1885 201 pupils here.

The "girls' department" is at Mitchellville, similarly managed. Inmates, eighty-three.

The State Historical Society is in part supported by the State, the governor appointing nine of the eighteen curators. This society was provided for in connection with the university, by legislative act of January 28, 1857, and it has published a series of valuable collections, and a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers.

The State Agricultural Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people among all the State organizations. It holds an annual fair at Des Moines, and its

proceedings are also published annually at the expense of the State.

The Fish-Hatching House has been successfully carrying on its good work since its establishment in 1874 near Anamosa. Three fish commissioners are appointed, one for each of the three districts into which the State is for the purpose divided.

The State Board of Health, established in 1880, has an advisory supervision, and to a limited extent also a police supervision, over the health of the people, especially with reference to the abatement of those nuisances that are most calculated to promulgate dangerous and contagious diseases. Their publications, which are made at the expense of the State, should be studied by every citizen.





Story County.

CHAPTER XII.

NAMING THE COUNTY—THE PIONEERS—THEIR PECULIAR EXPERIENCES—EARLY TITLES—GAME, ETC.—NAMES OF
EARLY SETTLERS—PIONEER MILLS—GRIST, FLOUR AND SAW-MILLS—TIMBER AND TREE PLANTING—MER-
CHANTS OF EARLIER DAYS—DRAINAGE—REMINISCENCES OF INTEREST—MAIL FACILITIES—
PIONEER CUSTOMS—INDIANS—STORMS—FIRST THINGS—NEVADA.

Ye pioneers, it is to you
The debt of gratitude is due;
Ye builded wiser than ye knew
The broad foundation
On which our superstructure stands.
Your strong right arms and willing hands,
Your earnest effort, still command
Our veneration.—*Pierre.*



HE twenty-four miles square in the heart of Iowa, comprised in the sixteen Congressional townships, in the Numbers 82, 83, 84 and 85 north, and Ranges 21, 22, 23 and 24

west of the fifth principal meridian, have the sole honor among political divisions in America of perpetuating the name of the great jurist and author of standard treatises upon American law, Joseph Story, of Massachusetts. That eminent, able and just man was fully entitled to the compli-

ment implied in this delicate and unique tribute to his memory, which was given at the instance of Hon. P. M. Cassady, of Des Moines,

who was at the date of the christening a member of the General Assembly.

The names of the early Presidents, especially those of the popular Democratic party, Jefferson, Jackson and Van Buren, as well as the Father of his Country, had been commemorated in the first purchase. Great orators and patriots of the early days, generals in the war for independence, and noted Indian chiefs, had already given names to portions of the Territory, but those names were already stale or merely local in significance. It was a happy thought, to originate this peculiar use of the name of the great jurist, and it is to be hoped that the members of the bar of Story County will emulate the purity of character of the eminent lawyer whose name appears on every paper they prepare; and if they may scarcely hope to compare with him in legal learning, they

ought, at least, to aim to understand and honestly apply the great principles of justice which he illustrated with so much ability. Joseph Story was born September 8, 1779, and died September 10, 1845.

The most interesting period in the history of any nation or country is that of its birth. But above that of any other is the rise and growth of the great interior basin, and the western slopes of the American States. It seems stranger than the wildest fiction when it is stated, that, in 1889, there was buried in Story County, Iowa, a man, who, as a child, was among the pioneers in the then unsettled parts of Vermont, who was successively a pioneer in the wilds of New York, of Ohio, of Indiana, of Illinois, and finally of Iowa, where he lived long enough to find himself in the heart of an empire of 65,000,000 of souls. In one life-time all this had been accomplished.

For the last twenty years there has been but little real pioneer life in America. Railways have been during that time extended in advance of civilization so that the emigrant might in a few hours reach his future home, surrounded by his family, and by many of those who had been his friends and neighbors aforetime, all of whom could come with houses ready to be set up, and with most of the luxuries to which they had been accustomed. But when Iowa was opened for settlement it required weeks or months of toil and adventure to reach her borders, and many weary days in which to make choice of a location. The emigrant wagon was commonly drawn by oxen. The trail of the buffalo indicated the crossings of the unbridged streams. The sun, the stars, the leaves of the Indian compass, and the prevailing winds indicated the course to be pursued on the treeless plains. In the early summer the caravan of the pioneer trod a boundless carpet of green. As the season ad-

vanced the growth of the grass was such as to afford easy concealment except for the tops of the canvas-covered wagons. After the great fires had swept the face of the country in the fall, there was but blackness and desolation everywhere.

To the child of to-day on his way to the school-house, on every hilltop, along the graded highway or the paved street, all this will seem to be an idle dream, or a tale of the long-ago. But it is a reality to parents yet in the prime of life, whose homes dot the wide prairies or line the streets of cities and villages, and for whom the advance agent was not the locomotive, but the surveyor who set the stakes which were the only signs of boundary lines.

Under such conditions the physical features of the country did much to determine routes of travel and lines of settlement. Water and timber were prime factors in the problems of pioneer life. The tide of population flowed against the tide of the streams, and meandered the groves on their borders. Many of the early home-seekers came from other lands where timber must needs be destroyed to make room for the growth of necessary food, and the habit of destroying timber was such with them that many of them chose to settle in the woods rather than on the magnificent farms made ready for them by nature. Not only so, but they were firmly convinced that all others had the same thought, and that the broad prairies would never be occupied for homes.

Thus it followed that in the settlement of Central Iowa the borders of the rivers and groves were first occupied, and for social, as well as natural advantages, the population extended far into the interior along the streams, while the great prairies were neglected. The borders of the Des Moines and the Iowa Rivers were explored before those of the smaller streams. About this time, also, the great Cal-

ifornia trail was opened across the State, passing through Jasper and Polk Counties. That tide dropped an occasional emigrant upon its line, and sometimes picked up a discontented floater and carried him to the Pacific slope. All these things combined to prepare for the occupation of Story County in the years closely following upon 1850.

It is certainly true that under the Federal census of that year there was no enumeration of any citizen of Story County, as such. But it is also true that there were then at least two families which had homes within the county lines. One of these was probably reported in the census for Marshall County, the other in that of Polk County, or was omitted from the rolls. As these parties came into the county on different lines of travel, took claims about twenty miles distant from each other, and neither had knowledge of the other, each was morally the first settler in a county, the exact lines of which were then scarcely known, except to Government surveyors. For many years it was claimed for the Ballards, by citizens of the western part of the county, that the settlement in Ballard Grove had priority: while in the southeastern part of the county a similar claim was made for William Parker.

The claim for priority of settlement made by the Ballard brothers, is that Dan W. Ballard, who was then post butcher at Fort Des Moines, obtained from Lieut. Green, of the Dragoons, and from Capt. Robert Allen, United States quartermaster, permission for himself and his brother, Mormon Ballard, to select and locate claims. This was in 1847, and they made selections in the fall of that year. March 8, 1848, they took possession of their claims, which they occupied for many years. Their family name was given to the grove, which it still bears. Each of the brothers built a log house, 14x16 feet in size, with floors and doors

made of puncheons, or logs split in halves and dressed to a fairly smooth surface.

As bearing upon this subject, and helping to fix the date with exactness, Dan Ballard claims to have gone to Des Moines to vote in the presidential election in 1848. Also in the fall of that year the father, Simeon Ballard, joined the sons at the grove, where he died about two years later. The death of Simeon Ballard was the first in the county. His coffin was made by Squire M. Cory, and it was fashioned from walnut timber, split and dressed with an ax. Cory settled at the grove in the spring of 1850. Ben Jeffers, Reuben Baldoock and Washington Thomas had made selections in 1849, and they also brought their families in 1850. On the other hand, William Parker came to his location near the southeast corner of the county, and built a cabin 12x14 feet in size, April 14, 1849. It was a mere pen, without floor or roof. He cut an opening with his ax for a door, moved in his family and household effects, and by using the boards of his wagon-box, soon had floor enough to keep his two babes off the ground. Without unnecessary delay a tree was felled and made into boards for a roof, and in this castle the family remained until a better one could be completed, which was done by the following August.

The better to understand the movements of these early settlers, it may be well to recur to a few facts of earlier date. In 1833, under the President's proclamation of June 1st, a tract of fifty miles in width, west of the Mississippi River, was thrown open to settlement. This was known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." It was soon largely occupied. In September, 1836, a further cession was had. These were supplemented by other treaties in 1837 and 1842, and on May 1, 1843, the west line of settlement was established on the meridian of Red Rock, in Marion County. At this time, also, a

fort was built at the mouth of the Racoon fork of the Des Moines. Under the last named treaty, known as the "Second Black Hawk Purchase," the eastern half of Jasper County was open to settlement, and was somewhat occupied during the years immediately prior to 1847. This brought the settlement comparatively near to the eastern border of Story County.

The removal of the Indians to their Kansas reservation, in 1846, opened up the greater portion of Central Iowa to occupancy by the whites, but it was not until 1850, and within the year or two following, that there was any scramble for the choice locations in Story County. But about this time people began to pour in from the direction of Jasper County on the southeast, and from Fort Des Moines on the south, the Ballards on one line and Parker on the other, being the advance guard. Thus for about two or three years the settlements in the southeastern part of the county and those on the west were separated by Skunk River and an expanse of prairie that was seldom crossed, each party seeking necessary supplies by the route on which he had found his way into the county.

The matter of securing supplies was one of grave consideration. William Parker states that he went sixty miles to mill. It took him a week to make the trip. Subsequently the neighborhood procured a cast iron mill on which corn could be partially broken up, and it was quite a favor to get a peck of corn cracked on it. Farms were soon opened in both settlements, of which those of the Ballards were the first to afford anything more than was needed by the family. George N. Kirkman was probably the first citizen of the county who raised a crop on his own land, having taken the title from the government April 8, 1851. For several years it was necessary to supply much of the rapidly increasing population with grain

and flour from the older settlements. Even as late as 1857 corn was hauled from Marion and Mahaska Counties. The trip would require not less than four days, and in mid-winter the time was often protracted indefinitely by storms and accidents, or casualties to the teams. In illustration of the difficulties to be met with it may be stated that even so light a package as the weekly and semi-weekly mail from Des Moines was at times delayed for fifteen or twenty days. This was not so much from a want of bridges and highways as from the severity of the wintry weather, and from the drifting of the heavy snows in the unchecked blasts on the great prairies. The cold bridged the streams in those times, and the winds and snows obliterated every sign of travel in a few hours. The higher lands might be bare of snow, while the depressions were drifted many feet in depth. If there had been warmth enough to soften the top, and followed by cold enough to make everything solid, loaded teams would travel on the prairie in every direction, without hindrance; but this would rarely happen. At other times it was necessary for the lone traveler to provide himself with a coil of rope and a large shovel, and he might consider himself fortunate if not called on to use them many times during the drive. But the usual precaution was to go in companies of from two to ten teams. In that way obstruction would be rapidly overcome by the larger force, and teams could be doubled or tripled, as became necessary.

In this way trains of corn, flour and bacon were brought from Pella or Oskaloosa, or farther east, and groceries, iron, nails, hardware, stoves, salt, and many of the necessaries and a few of the luxuries of life, were brought from Keokuk, or other places on the Mississippi River. The customary freight charges from Keokuk were \$2 per hundred pounds.

Thus it would cost for hauling a barrel of salt from Keokuk the sum of \$6, whereas a barrel of salt is sold at the present time in our markets at less than one-fifth of that amount.

It may be worth while to note that the merchants never brought salt in barrels in those days. The charges for hauling a salt barrel would be nearly half a dollar, while the freight on a sack of equal capacity would be but a few cents. The sack therefore had the preference.

On October 24, 1849, John Hart entered from the Government of the United States the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 33 and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 34 in Town 82 north, of Range 21 west. These lands constitute the 160-acre farm of William Parker, in Collins Township. This was the earliest entry in the county, and was the first land in the county owned by its occupant. This entry does not appear in the name of Mr. Parker, but is said to have been made in his interest, and for his use. If so, it was what was known as a time entry. This was a very common method among the early settlers. Such an entry was always in the interest of two persons, a capitalist and a settler. It was a matter of speculation on the part of both of them. The capitalist bought up land warrants, and placed them in the hands of an agent near the land office. The settler wishing to obtain title to a specified tract would negotiate with the agent, who would locate a warrant on the land, and give the settler a bond for a deed. The usual terms were on a basis which paid the capitalist forty per cent, or more, for his money, paid the agent handsomely, and paid the settler more than both of them. It often gave the latter a home which he could secure in no other way. Some men were shrewd enough to engage in the business of locating lands in this way, that is, by securing bonds for deeds from the capitalist on which they managed to make

sales at an advance, thus acquiring nice profits on what had really cost them nothing.

If the party who held the bond could not sell at a profit before the bond matured, or pay up his note and get his deed, the capitalist, or his agent, would declare the contract forfeited, "time being of the essence of the contract," and would then sell it to any one else who would buy. If there had been no advance in value the settler simply permitted his rights to lapse, and the capitalist had the title to lands which he may not have wished to own, and found himself burdened with taxes which might cause him great inconvenience. This condition was described as being land poor.

Because of the large number of such transactions, the public records do not always show the actual parties in interest. An examination of the abstract of original entries will, in many cases, show that the title from the Government was in the hands of the person who furnished the capital, who was distant 1,000 miles, while there was a resident on the land who, during several years, was paying him his interest, and finally paid off the principal, and obtained his deed. In many such cases these unrecorded bonds were the silent histories of years of battle with untoward circumstances for a footing among the owners of the soil. These conditions existed for several years, or as long as the United States held any of these lands. It was not until the latter part of 1855 that a rush was made to absorb all these lands for speculation, and not till about February, 1856, that the last of them were taken. Those which remained unsought until 1856 were such as were farthest from timber. The latest entries of large bodies were made in Warren Township.

Among those residents, or those who afterward became residents, who entered lands at an early period, some dates and names of interest may be mentioned. George Flick entered

parts of Section 34 in Nevada Township, June 12, 1850; Isaac M. Hagne made entry of eighty acres in Section 30, Nevada Township, August 26, 1850; Curtis J. Brown entered the southeast quarter of Section 4, Indian Creek Township, November 13, 1850; George N. Kirkman entered his farm April 8, 1851; Jeremiah Cory entered in Section 9, Indian Creek Township, August 20, 1851; Nathan Webb, Milton Arnold, Isaac S. French, John Broughard, Robert John Harmon, Nelson S. Harmon, George Dye and James Sellers entered lands in Indian Creek Township in 1852; Levi Hopper, Nicholas Kortright, W. S. Rodman, Lewis Burge, John Lockridge, C. P. Hempstead, E. D. Johnson entered lands in Nevada Township in 1852; John Neal, Amy Heald, Sam McDaniel, W. W. Utterback, Adolphus Prouty, Elisha Alderman and Judiah Ray entered their lands in 1853.

Meantime pre-emptions or claims were made upon many desirable selections, and direct entries as well as those on time, through agents of capitalists, continued to be made, and the country was overrun by home-seekers and speculators. The capacity to find section corners on the prairie, or to follow a blazed line through the timber, constituted the early settler a guide and land agent, and put many quickly earned dollars in his pocket. Some of these men became the agents of those who entered the lands, paid their taxes, watched against deprivations on their timber, and thus turned an honest penny by which they got cash with which to pay their own taxes. In some cases these entries and purchases proved more profitable to the agent who was fortunate enough to negotiate them than they did to those who furnished the money that lay at the base of the transaction. Non-residents who made such entries were called speculators, and were regarded by the settlers with such

disfavor that they sometimes had scarcely fair treatment. Their possessions were occasionally rated high on the assessment rolls for taxation, and low on the rolls for confiscation for public purposes where that was practicable. But their entries of timber lands fared the worst. These were not only the prey of those who needed fire-wood in winter, and who might be excused for appropriating that which was most convenient, but even the well-to-do farmer, with a timber lot of his own more convenient, has been known to chop viciously upon the trees of the outlawed "speculator," and to seem to have immense enjoyment in his toil. If they had only known what would be proven by the lapse of a score of years, the "speculator" would not have been so much envied. The many years of depressed prices which followed the booming years of the early fifties more than made things even against the non-resident land-owner. Taxes and interest in course of time took his margins, and then his principal, and may finally have impoverished him and his heirs; and if, to crown all, his estate consisted of stumps and brush lands from which the valuable timber had been robbed, the owners were left poor indeed. Such, however, is the short-sighted policy as well as indifferent honesty by which, at times, the plainest problems are observed, that one is content to injure the public, and by that means himself, to gratify an unworthy selfishness.

Meantime the settlers drifted in. Some came with capital sufficient to make themselves comfortable as rapidly as the necessary labor could be performed. Others there were who had merely enough to secure a footing that would keep their heads above water for a time. Some of these managed to find solid ground, while others had the sand swept from under them, and drifted with the tide. Others still sought the new country with only hand and

brain, and brave hearts. They were determined to better their condition, asked for no favors and wrought without fear. The Old Settlers' Association in this county numbers all these classes in its membership, and does no more honor to the first than to the last.

In all frontier countries there is another class that may not be ignored. Its members are those who belong to the frontier, and are never satisfied elsewhere. They follow the advice of the philosopher of the white hat and drab overcoat to the extent of going west, but they never remain to grow up with the country. Story County had its share of these. Many of the restless fellows are remembered kindly. There was no harm in them, but they could not stand crowding. When others settled near them it was taken as an order to move on. It is a pleasure to know that some of them have been good to themselves in other places, and are under the tongue of good report in homes found elsewhere. Others, however, can only be thought of with sorrow, as it is remembered that even the west has a boundary, and that the shores of the great Pacific must end their journey.

The events already recorded bring this veracious history to the summer of 1853. A birds-eye view of Story County at that time would show the physical features still in the condition in which the Indian had seen them through all the ages in which it had been his hunting-ground. The smoke curled above a cabin here and there, but these were mostly sheltered and partly concealed by the forests which still stood with hardly a noticeable mark of the woodman's ax. The luxuriant grass hid the few cattle of the settler from view, even when the anxious owner might be within a few yards of them, and the searcher would stop and listen for the tinkle of the bell, which the wily old ox was careful not to sound, for thus by his cunning

he for a time escaped the wearisome yoke. The head of the solitary horseman would barely peer above the tall grass as he skirted ponds or crossed the wide sloughs and low ground, and his centaur form was only made plain as he crossed the divides or climbed the prairie knolls to take note of his bearings. If he were miles distant from the grove, without a trail, and the day were dull, or the morning in fog, he might as well have been in mid-ocean without a compass, so far as the points of direction could be told. If a man under such conditions, were on foot and alone, he might wander indefinitely, and if night were coming on his situation was one for grave solicitude, and not without danger.

Wild game was never as abundant here as on the great plains of the far west, or among the mountains and great forests. There were some deer, elk, wild turkeys and grouse. Geese, ducks and cranes were abundant. Squirrels frisked in the tree-tops and the song birds filled the groves. The great timber wolf skulked along the streams, and made raids upon the barnyards and poultry, while the melancholy howl of the coyote or smaller wolf, made mournful music far into the night. Amid such surroundings the wife and children looked anxiously at nightfall for the coming of the absent husband and father, their anxiety being about equally divided between his welfare and their own. Many prairie wolves were destroyed in the early years of settlement, principally by poison. It is related that a timber wolf attacked Caleb Walters, on the creek near Nevada, and that Isaac Smith killed a black bear near his place in Howard Township, in memory of which act of prowess the creek and grove were named for the bear.

From these digressions we turn with pleasure to the interesting details of individual experiences in the newly selected homes. In

the month of November, 1852, by way of the Jasper County trail, might have been seen a solitary and weary team crossing the county line about the head waters of the Wolf Creek branch of the Clear Creek fork of Indian Creek. This trail was not very far west of the residence of Mr. Parker, already referred to as the first settler in that part of the county. It was driven by Judiah Ray, and the wagon contained also his wife. He pursued a north-westerly course, in search of the cabin of Sam McDaniel, which was located near the center of Section 23, Town 83, Range 22. As he approached the Indian Creek timber, and could already see the smoke of the cabin sought for, he descried a man on the prairie whose course would presently intersect his own. In a short time he came face to face with a man of uncouth and forbidding aspect, who seemed disposed to make his acquaintance. On being told that he was looking for McDaniel's place, he was informed by his newly found acquaintance that his family occupied one of the apartments of the McDaniel cabins and his informant would be his guide. Mr. Ray found his companion so disagreeable to him that he gave him very scant courtesy and no confidence. For this he was chided by his wife, his conduct seeming to her to be an improper return for hospitable effort.

They reached the cabins, and found, in addition to the occupants, a number of very rough characters from a distance, some of them being from the Des Moines River settlements. They had a fire of logs near the cabins, around which they played cards and drank whisky far into the night. Mr. Ray declined the hospitalities of the cabins for his wife as well as himself, preferring to once more rely on the shelter of the wagon which had brought him in safety for several hundred miles. Mr. McDaniel was absent, having

gone on a visit to Ohio, and the ostensible guardian and host whom Mr. Ray found in his place was no other than the notorious and villainous Barnabas Lowell, who had no doubt previously and in the most brutal manner murdered a former wife in Ohio, and who in less than half a year perpetrated the same crime on her who slept in his bosom at the time now mentioned. As early as possible the following morning Mr. Ray skirted the timber to the southwest, carefully avoiding his uncongenial companions of the previous night, and reached the home of Hiram Vincent, in Section 3, of what is now Indian Creek Township. He selected, for his western home, lands in the same section.

At that time (November, 1852) Joseph P. Robinson's was the only family on the east side of West Indian Creek. His place was near the timber, not far from the center of Section 29, in Nevada Township. Robinson was a hale old man, with several sons and daughters, mostly grown. The Robinson farm now belongs to the estate of W. R. Finley. Mr. Ray also remembers that when he came, in 1852, he found already located on East Indian, George Dye, Peter Gordy, Elisha Alderman, W. K. Wood, Adolphus Prouty, Hiram Vincent, Daniel and John Neal, Sam McDaniel and Barnabas Lowell. George Dye and Peter Gordy lived near the present site of the town of Maxwell. Dye afterward removed to a farm that is now owned by Samuel White, east of the Sam McDaniel farm.

Hon. William K. Wood then lived in Section 16, Indian Creek Township, near the site of his present residence, but nearer to the old ford across Indian Creek. He reached his place June 27, 1851, and was accompanied by his brother, Jesse R. Wood. Adolphus Prouty lived at that time southeast of Iowa Center, but afterward removed to a farm near the Elisha

Alderman place, well known to all the old settlers as being on the west side of Indian Creek, nearly opposite to the farms of Hiram Vincent and Judiah Ray. George N. Kirkman came to the county in 1851; he opened the farm on which he lived till the date of his tragic death. Milton Arnold and William V. Alderman came in with the family of Elisha Alderman, and lived in Section 4, Township 82, Range 22.

The name and fame of S. H. Dye are perpetuated in the name of the stream known as the Harvey Dye Branch of Indian Creek. He built a cabin on the bluff east of that stream, in the edge of the grove, not far from the southeast corner of Section 12 in Nevada Township. He had secured rights on several hundred acres of land, but permitted what would now be a fortune to slip through his fingers. Mrs. Dye was a daughter of the Widow Hague, who came into the township in the spring of 1853, and settled with her sons and daughters in Section 36, Richland Township. Those who had already located or squatted (as the taking of a claim was called) along East Indian Creek were James Hall, E. H. Billings, Horace Heald, Jennings Wilkinson and his son David, Charles Lucas, M. E. Miller, Sam McDaniel, Barnabas Lowell, Thomas Kirkman, Joe Cox, John Cox, Adolphus Pronty, I. S. French, Nelson Harmon and Hiram Vincent.

The body of timber on East Indian, mostly in Sections 12, 13, 14, 23 and 24, was known as the Big Grove on Indian Creek. In and around this was the nucleus of the most northerly settlement on the creek. Hall and Lucas, brothers-in-law, lived north of the line of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. Hall's claim was bought by and was long the home of the Widow Hague. In her possession it often afforded shelter and food to the emigrant, the land-seeker and the traveler. Mrs. Hague

bought Hall's claim in Section 36 in the spring of 1853; Hall was the first settler in Richland Township. The Wilkinsons lived south of the railway, their claims embracing, probably, most of the farms now owned by James Cook, and the brothers, Thomas and Oliver Ashford. One of the cabins in which they lived was between the Ashford places, about thirty rods northeast of Oliver Ashford's house. Thomas Kirkman's place is that known as the old John Ford farm, recently sold by Fred Norris to Dr. Hostetter. This was probably the first place settled in New Albany Township.

Three brothers named Cox—John, Joe and another—came into the Big Grove on Indian Creek. John Cox built a cabin near where W. W. Utterback now lives. He sold his claim to Utterback, and the latter moved into the cabin late in the fall of 1852. Utterback lived in the cabin for two years, and has continuously owned and lived on that farm. Joe Cox settled on the Wiggins place, north of John's cabin, and built a very small house, or pen of logs. He also cleared the timber off a small patch of ground, and planted some vegetables. Utterback first bargained for Joe Cox's place, but learning that it was a part of the selected school lands he was fearful of not obtaining title, and secured John Cox's claim and cabin. The other brother made a claim on Section 23, which, with his cabin, he sold to Samuel McDaniel. Horace Heald lived in the southeast quarter of Section 26, and his place appears to have been a resort of the moral people of the community. Jerry Cory, of Iowa Center, a Baptist, and Dr. Jessup, of Cory Grove, sometimes preached there. It was in Heald's cabin that the coroner's jury investigated the death of Mrs. Lowell. M. E. Miller lived a short distance south of McDaniel's place.

The center of interest, however, in the early days of the Indian Creek settlement was in

Section 23, where Sam McDaniel, his brother-in-law, Doc Billings and the notorious Barnabas Lowell held forth. Their cabins were under the shelter of timber lying north and west. This locality seemed to offer shelter not only to the emigrant seeking a home, as in the case of Mr. Ray, previously mentioned, but also to be a resort of those with less worthy pursuits. McDaniel was addicted to the use of intoxicants. The younger man, Billings, had similar tastes. McDaniel is said to have fallen in with Billings in Jasper County, and their social tastes harmonizing, Billings came home with McDaniel and married his sister. When Lowell joined them, and made his temporary home in one of the cabins, the place became the unsavory attraction already mentioned.

Farther south, and in Nevada Township, at the point of timber near the southeast corner of Section 26, lived Daniel and John Neal. This locality was known as "Hog-skin Point," and the first election, for county organization, was held at Neal's cabins. This place was afterward owned by Barnet Broughard. It is rather a singular circumstance that among the settlers in and about the Big Grove, the pioneers in Richland and New Albany Townships are definitely known, while there seems to be no settled opinion as to who was the lone first settler in Nevada Township. Lucas, the Cox brothers, the Wilkinsons, father and son, and a son-in-law named Pierce, Heald and the Neals, must divide that honor among them. All of these, and McDaniel and Miller, were as early as the spring of 1852.

At the same time, or a year earlier, George N. Kirkman, James Sellers, John Broughard, I. S. French, Nelson Harmon, Austin Prouty, and W. K. and J. R. Wood were living in Indian Creek Township. There is little doubt that of all these the unfortunate Kirkman was

the pioneer. Adolphus Prouty was the first justice of the peace. He lived at Prouty's Grove, northeast of Maxwell. Isaac S. French and Nelson Harmon kept bachelor's hall near what was long known as the W. B. Hand place. It is said that the exact site of George Dye's cabin is now included in the street of Maxwell, and immediately in front of the business house of Baldwin & Maxwell. James Sellers was in Section 34, Indian Creek Township, where he remained until he removed to California.

It is practicable at this point to procure but a few exact dates of the arrival of settlers in the western part of the county. Stephen P. O'Brien, who was one of the early county officials, arrived on the 27th of October, 1852. He made a "squatter's claim" within a few days on the south half of Section 35, of Franklin Township. During the winter he built a cabin, into which he removed his family on the 1st of February, 1853. The land was not open to entry until April, 1853. On his arrival O'Brien found that others were in advance of him. Sannel Heistand and family were on Section 33, his sons being Harvey, William and Abraham. The eldest daughter, Sarah, was the wife of O'Brien, and Anna married William Taylor. Shadrack Worrall, with his sons James and William, lived at the grove that bears the family name. The Widow Briley (Hannah) with her sons, James, Elisha, Ira and Albert, lived north of Ontario. Dr. Alexander Favre, an old and excellent physician, a Frenchman, with his son Eugene, was on Section 32. John Hussong and his son, John Jackson, lived near Mrs. Briley. George B. Zenor, with his sons, John and James, also John J. Zenor, afterward sheriff, and known as "Major," lived in the same neighborhood. James Gildea and sons, John, Thomas and George, lived just north of Ontario, on what

was long known as the farm of Calvary Ross. Thomas Vest and sons, Merriman and Joe, lived south of Ontario. Eli and Michael Deal and John Wheeler were also on their claims. Fred Echard and Squire M. Cory were occupying their respective claims. Evan C. Evans and his brother, William D., arrived only a few days in advance of O'Brien, while Henry C. Cameron, John Vest, James Jenkins, Frank Thompson and William Thompson arrived soon after. Echard, O'Brien and Cameron were soldiers of the Mexican war. John J. Keigley was about a year in advance of all those previously named, except Cory. His place was near the mouth of the creek that bears his name. The Arrasmiths were in the north part of this settlement at an early day. Presley R. Craig, with his sons, Isaac H., Elisha B. and B. F., settled near O'Brien in March, 1853. In that year there were many accessions, the names being given elsewhere.

In June and July, 1853, S. P. O'Brien assessed the taxable property of the county, including that of the immigrants of that year, and listed 109 families. Many of these were camping in shanties or wagons, and busy turning prairie sod for future bread. The lists were made on loose sheets instead of a permanent book, and these have doubtless long since been destroyed. The lists of the following, year, 1854, are well preserved and safely stored among the county treasures.

In the spring of 1852 Robert Bracken, Samuel Smith, Jesse Smith and Daniel Prime selected lands near Skunk River, in the northwest part of Howard Township. John Smith and Daniel Prime were their close neighbors, but were west of the township line, and therefore in Lafayette Township. These were followed the next year by the father and brothers of the Smiths, and by Jonah Griffith, H. L. Boyes and Joseph Broughtard.

The assessment rolls for 1854 show the names of many others, some of whom may have come in as early as the fall of 1852, but most of them in 1853 and the early part of 1854. All are entitled to mention as early settlers. Among those not heretofore mentioned who settled on East Indian Creek might be named William L. Birge, Barnet, John and James Broughtard, John C. Belcher, Ephraim Bowen, Joseph Brubaker, Jeremiah Cory, Sr. and Jr., T. C. Davis, I. S. French, Robert John Harmon, Nelson S. and Marion Harmon, William R., Arthur A., Mathias and Noah Hand, H. J. Hackathorn, Jeremiah and A. J. King, Abner Lewis, George Livingston, James Mitchell, Hiram Mitchell, S. A. Marler, James N. Moore, Zimri Pearson, Austin Prouty, Adolphus Prouty, Frederic Pearce, John G. Sellers, Nathan Webb, John G., John S. and Christopher C. Wood. The names of Anderson Deter, J. W. Logson, C. P. McCord, Benton Warner and Robert Warner appear as citizens of the present Collins Township. Deter was in the southeast corner of the county, and attempted to start a town to which he boldly challenged competition by naming it "Defiance." The others were his neighbors, except Mr. McCord, who was on Section 3, and nearer to the settlers on Indian Creek.

Among the settlers of the summer of 1853 were William Dunahoo and a Mr. Johnson. The latter settled at Johnson's Grove, the most northerly timber on East Indian Creek. His memory is perpetuated in the beautiful grove that bears his name. He built the first cabin therein, in which he was assisted by his neighbors, as was the universal custom. Isaac and Samuel Hague were among those who gave him assistance.

Also on the rolls of 1854 is the earliest authentic record, and not subject to dispute or subtraction, of a poll tax assessed to citizens in

the western part of the county, as follows: William, Wesley and Massey Arrasmith, Henry Burham, Joseph Broughard, James Briley, Robert and William Bracken, Mormon, Dan, Joel and William Ballard, Noah Berry, Henry Cameron, Presley R., Isaac and Elisha Craig, S. M. Cory, I. W. Cory, Josiah, Jairus and Sereno Chandler, Michael Deal, E. C. and William D. Evans, Moses and Fred Echard, Eli H. and Otho French, Alexander Favre, Jonah Griffith, Robert and William Hawks, Almon Hughes, John Hand, Samuel Heistand, John Hussong, Nathaniel Jennings, John H. Keigley, Samuel Kelley, Thomas Lowe, Peter McNernay, Jerry Marks, Ed. S. McKenzie, S. P. O'Brien, George and D. W. Prime, Jeremiah Pressnell, James C. Smith, Jesse, James A., Samuel, Isaac and John W. Smith, Warren Shaw, Frank Thompson, William Thompson, Thomas and John Vest, Shadrach Worrall, John Warren, Jacob Wheeler, and John, George B., Reuben J., John J. and Michael Zenor. While the absence of the name of any citizen from these rolls does not prove that he was not in the county in 1854, it must be conceded that the presence of the name on the roll is fair proof that at that time his residence was in Story County. Among the many citizens who can give the exact date of their arrival, and thus approximate claims of priority of settlement in the several townships, as they now exist, it would scarcely be practicable to settle this question in every instance. When the Ballards settled at their grove there were no townships defined. They were first in Story Precinct, afterward in Washington Township, then in Union, and finally in Palestine Township. They were really the pioneers, not only in the county, but in each one of these other several political organizations. Similar conditions existed in the case of William Parker, who in the final arrangement

found himself the pioneer of the township of Collins.

There had also settled in the county, in addition to those already named, and prior to the assessment of polls for 1855, in the eastern part of the county, Henry J. and Joseph Brubaker, Milton Cochran, R. C. Casebolt, William Dunahoo, J. W. Dawson, Jacob Emery, Samuel Floyd, Thomas Fitzgerald, William Fatish, M. Holsclaw, Thomas Hall, Noah Kirkman, Zeno Lamb, Robert Lusk, Josephus Lowe, John Lane, Mathew McPherson, Thomas Monahan, Daniel Maxwell, Elias Modlin, William McPherson, Elkanah Pearson, Oliver Pearson, John Parker, Jacob Ray, N. B. Tucker, John Wells, Shelby Baker, William W. Brown, Andrew Bales, Fred Casner, James A. Fry, James A. Ferguson, H. C. French, C. A. Gregory, D. M. Haune, Levi Hunter, Harris Hull, John Habbitt, Amariah Mullen, W. C. Murphy, S. A. Martin, Peter P. Martin, William McGuire, Presly P. Pool, George H. Richardson, William H. Richardson, William Robinson, George D. Stoneking, John S. Thomas, and Allan Wheatley.

In Washington Township were William Allen, Samuel Allen, John Bracken, Reuben Baldock, S. J. Booker, William Barnett, J. W. Batterson, G. S. Barks, W. C. Beedle, John Ball, John Cook, John Delawyer, John Doty, Mathew Elliott, George C. Estlake, A. F. Eastwood, John C. Elliott, William J. Freed, William H. Jones, T. J. Groseclose, William Illingsworth, Isaac Jones, Samuel Kelley, George Kintzley, Amos Kelley, Morgan Keltner, M. Livingston, Harvey Lewellen, Hugh McKee, Calvary Ross, Sebastian Rubar, J. C. Sladden, Amos Simmons and Henry Simmons. In Franklin Township were Sam. Eaglebarger, Adam L. Groves, I. T. Miller, Elias Pockock and William Ross. In Lafayette Township were Thomas Anderson, Hiram Boyes, George W. Sowers and Thomas Miller.

The western pioneer, coming from a land of plenty farther east, and never having been compelled to resort to whole grain, parched or boiled, nor even to the black breads that still form so much of the daily food of the peasantry of Europe, truly believed that fine flour was one of the necessities of life. Appliances for grinding which are now common on stock farms, and may be had at any implement depot, were not known when the ax of the Story County pioneer began to fell trees for his cabin. There was then not a mill in Jasper, Marshall, Boone nor Polk Counties. Mahaska County and the eastern part of Marion County had been settled to a certain extent as early as 1843-45. The country farther to the southeast had corn to spare, and presumably mills on which it could be ground. In that direction the early settler turned for bread, often leaving the women and children in dread of his absence, and watching impatiently for his return. This state of affairs was not confined to a single family at one time with neighbors from whom one could borrow. It was more frequently the case that borrowing had progressed until all were alike scant as to supplies, and the long and weary trip had been postponed to the last day possible. Then would two or more men start together for the Egypt that had corn and flour to spare. In some cases such were the emergencies that there was but an old quilt hung up for a door to the cabin, and the timid wife and children took turns in keeping up the fire as a safeguard against the unknown perils concealed by surrounding darkness.

Among the mills visited for custom work in those times were the two Parmlee mills, on Middle River, in Warren County. Each arrival with grain waited his turn, and carried home what the miller left him after taking substantial toll. Root's mill at Oskaloosa

furnished flour for cash, or in exchange for grain. This method enabled the seeker of food to save time. Similar business was done at Iowa City. Thus it seems that a trip to mill meant a journey of from fifty to 120 miles. The unbridged streams were a serious factor in this bread problem. Rain-storms were liable to come when the meal-sack was light, and if that should happen it might be that before a new supply could be had the sack had been turned and dusted, and parched corn, salt and potatoes for luck, were the only visible foods.

Even as late as 1856, during the sickness and death of Dr. Kellogg, the supply of flour failed in the house, and there was none for sale at the then thriving county seat, with a population of 500 souls. This was a time for the exercise of that practicable form of piety for which the pioneer was noted, lending and dividing family supplies. Mr. Alderman carried his entire supply of flour (about twenty-five pounds) to the house of mourning, and his large family subsisted on corn bread till wheat flour could be obtained.

It often required from four to eight days, according to the season, whether the team was of oxen or horses, to make the round trip to the mill and return. There were mills at Oskaloosa and Red Rock, but it was not always certain that flour and meal could be had. Thomas Fitzgerald tells that on one occasion William K. Wood and himself went to the Red Rock Mill and got the entire supply on hand for half a dollar; and as if this were not hard enough luck, one of his horses died on the trip. Under such circumstances the securing of a mill that would crack corn when turned by hand, as in the case of Mr. Parker, was a notable event, and "turns" were awaited with interest. The patient labor of Thomas Vest, near New Philadelphia (Ontario), working bowlders

into mill-stones for James C. Smith's mill on Long Dick Creek, comes near akin to patriotism. These things were the fulfilling of the law: "I was an hungered and ye gave me meat."

Although the time of the construction of James C. Smith's mill is given as the summer of 1856, such was its importance that a town was laid off, and hopes were entertained that the locality would become a seat of commercial enterprise. It was patronized by people from the south part of the county, at least fifteen or twenty miles distant, and probably from a much greater distance to the northward. The facilities which it offered were not equal to its early popularity, nor to the hopes it inspired. From the frequent repairs to the dam which were necessary to keep the power in form, it is probable that the civil engineering skill employed in its construction was not of a high order. It is told by R. M. Ballard that one of the tolls exacted was that the customer and his team should work at repairing the dam while the grist was being ground. Thomas Fitzgerald says that the mill would grind "about as fast as a coffee mill, but not so fine." If both statements are without exaggeration the popularity of the institution would naturally have an early decline.

About the same time, or soon after, Dr. W. H. Grafton and Jairus Chandler erected a mill at Cambridge, and Nathan Webb built one at Webb's Point, just north of Iowa Center. These mills were on quite a liberal scale, and should have rewarded the enterprising and sanguine builders by the return of a fortune. It is to be feared their hopes were not realized. The expense of purchasing the furnishings, and the transportation of heavy machinery for long distances over the unbridged and miry roads of the early times, the price of labor and the want of skill in those employed, were costly beyond expectation. It is said not less

than \$13,000 was invested in the mill at Cambridge—an amount which invested in unimproved real estate should have yielded a princely fortune. Webb's mill was used for sawing as well as grinding, and was a convenience to many in improving their farms. Subsequently mills were built on Skunk River, one of them in Franklin Township, west of Bloomington, and the other in Milford Township, near the mouth of Keigley's Branch. These were respectively known for many years as "Hannum's" and "Soper's" mills, and did much custom and merchant milling in their days of prosperity. Other mills were in time erected at points on the railways—that at Nevada about 1868, one at Ames in 1873, others at Sheklahl, Ontario, Iowa Center and Story City still later. Meantime as the "wheat belt" moved north and west, and railway transportation became convenient in every locality, custom milling was neglected, and the people began to rely more on the grocer and less on the miller for their daily bread.

In the present days of easy access to the lumber yards at every railway station, where are piled high the contributions of the pine forests of the North and the South and Canada, and the treasures of the cedar and cypress swamps, it may be a surprise to some to recall the time when the buzz of the saw and the sound of the steam whistle was heard in nearly every grove in Story County. When settlers were rolling in on every trail, in 1855-56-57, the demand for lumber was such, and the expense of hauling it from points on the Mississippi River so great, that it really seemed that a saw-mill would soon cut its way into a fortune for its possessor. As told elsewhere, George Childs hauled the lumber from the first log cut on the Jairus Chandler saw-mill, just above the bridge, at Cambridge, for his dwelling in Nevada, now occupied by Mr. War-

rick. This was oak lumber, and was used for flooring in his dwelling. The saw was run by water-power. Samuel McDaniel built a water-power saw-mill on East Indian Creek, near the fine oak and walnut timber on his farm. Cory had a mill on Squaw Creek, near the mouth. A man named Brown set up a mill on Skunk River, near Story City. T. McNaughton is said to have had a water-power saw on Onion Creek, northwest of Ontario. There was also a combination power, water and a treadwheel, at the Heistand place, northwest of the Industrial College, for sawing and carding wool. These mills all attempted to use water power.

Webb's saw-mill, near Iowa Center, was run by steam power. This, later, passed into the hands of the Ayres Brothers, and did much business. The Hughes mill, in Milford Township, was built and operated for a time as a saw-mill. John Parker and R. D. Coldren had a steam-power saw-mill in 1856, and later, on Block 49, in Nevada. It is said this was afterward run by W. B. Womack on the west side of Skunk River. It also passed into the hands of Jesse H. Talbott, and was run by him. A steam-power saw-mill was built at Fairview (Story City) in 1855 or 1856 by a man named House. It passed into the hands of George Prime, Noah Harding and Henry McCarthy, and was moved to the stream half a mile south of Ontario, where it was run at different times by the McCarthys, Thurmans, Rosses and Lathams. A man named Guy had a mill for a time in the southeastern part of Collins Township. In 1857 Robert, John and Nelson S. Harmon, brothers, set up a saw-mill near the east line of Section 14 in Nevada Township. It was operated at different times by the Harmon, Jonathan and Earl Lee, John W. Dawson, Bar Scott and David L. Stephens, and was removed by Scott and Stephens to a point just south of Ames.

Joseph P. Robinson & Sons had for a time a mill near their residence in Section 29 of Nevada Township. Most of these mills could be traced through a troubled existence and peculiar history by patient investigation of the court records, if that were worth while. The means by which they were secured generally came from a sale or mortgage of the homestead. They were sometimes foreclosed for balances due on the purchase money, and were often in litigation. They were prominent factors in the improvement of the country, and a common cause of financial embarrassment if not bankruptcy of the owners. There was a saw-mill in Ballard's Grove in 1856-57, owned and operated by J. C. Sladden. There must have been, from time to time, others in the county not known or remembered by this historian. They were known as "portable" mills, transferred as personal property, and had some of the characteristics of the prophet's gourd in the matter of growth and disappearance. One of the few mills which survived the pressure of the times and the exhaustion of timber for profitable sawing, was that of McCowan, at Iowa Center, which was removed to another county some years since. The only saw-mill in the county now capable of doing business is the Nellis mill, on Skunk River, just below Cambridge. This mill may be looked upon as a relic from the days when those of its kind were potent factors in the county's progress.

The native timber on Skunk River and in adjacent groves, as well as on East and West Indian Creeks, was of fair quality, and in furnishing the early population with fuel, fencing and building material, was of great value. Very few of the trees that were suitable for sawing now remain. A large portion of the best timbered lands was sold off in small tracts to those who lived on the adjacent prairie.

The best trees were taken as logs to the saw-mills; others were cut and split into posts and rails for fencing; others were dressed down for framing timbers for dwellings and barns; and from the tops of these, and from standing and fallen trees in the timber there was obtained most of the fuel used for the first fifteen or twenty years of occupation. It was then thought that a farm on the prairie was not desirable unless some acres of timber were also to be had for the uses above named. The commercial value of these plats of timber, in tracts of from one to twenty acres, would range from \$15 to \$100 per acre, according to quality. The consequence was that during the period of most rapid settlement on the prairie and in villages, the best native timber rapidly disappeared. In some instances the surface was so completely cleared of the timber that it was found practicable to put the land in cultivation, or to keep down the new growth and use it for pasturage. The building of the first railways also made a demand for such trees as would make ties, piles and bridge timber, as well as fuel for the locomotives, and in some instances contractors purchased considerable tracts of timber of which they soon left nothing but the soil and the stumps. And, as if these causes were not sufficient, many of the owners of these groves were wasteful in their habits, while others robbed the lands they did not own.

As may be imagined, in 1854-65, when the first railway entered the county, the demand for lumber was such that yards for its supply were opened at every station. Coal was soon found to be a practicable fuel. It was discovered that the farm might be improved and conducted without the timber-lot. This idea spread, and in a few years even those who owned wood-lots ceased to visit them during wintry storms for fuel, finding that coal could be earned with less and lighter labor than the

were cutting and hauling of wood for that purpose. The destruction of the native groves and the consequent scarcity of lumber and fuel on the prairie gave an impetus to tree-planting. This was encouraged by legislation. Exemption from taxes was allowed by the State for groves and lines of trees bordering the highway. The State agricultural and horticultural societies offered premiums for groves and orchards. Although it was found that Story County was nearly, if not quite, north of the line of safety for the orange and some other hedge plants, the introduction of the white willows seemed to offer a substitute. The ease with which it is propagated and its rapid growth combined to cause it to be very largely planted. And whatever may be the diversity of opinion as to its merits and demerits as a barrier for live-stock and as a border for highways, one need only visit the treeless plains to discover that as a modifier of wind-currents alone it is worth in Story County many times its cost of land and labor. Thus its value for fuel and the variety and beauty its lines and groves give to the landscape are much more than clear profit.

It is pleasant to believe that each year is replacing the native groves with new growth, and that this, with artificial plantings, will more than restore the original value and acreage of timber. Groves and shelter-belts upon the farms add much to the comfort and pleasure of their occupants. If the patience and courage necessary to the successful planting of groves and awaiting slow returns indicate valuable traits of character, surely the citizens of both town and country in Story County have already earned commendation. The early wasting of the fine black walnut timber in the groves was a serious mistake. It was regarded as of no more value than other woods, and was cut and wastefully used for fence rails and the most

common purposes in buildings. When the demand came for it from abroad for choice furniture and finishing lumber, and it might have been sold for remunerative prices, there was little remaining.

As the first building in the town of Nevada was occupied as a general store, as well as for many other purposes, it follows that Mr. Alderman, the first resident, was also the first merchant. The fact that he has been nearly continuously from that time in the same or other lines of business in the town, always identified with its interests, is peculiar and exceptional. Others, by dozens, came and went, but the name of Alderman alone has stood the test of time. He states that Hon. William K. Wood, of Iowa Center, brought the first pork to this market, while James Bronghard marketed the first butter, exchanging it for tobacco. There was, of course, early competition in trade. J. C. Harris opened business near the present site of the Advent Church, and T. J. Adamson on the southeast corner of Block 31, the front on Second Street, and facing the northeast corner of the park. Linn Street was then, and for many years after, impassable, and this separation of the business interests did much to intensify local jealousy. S. S. Webb and George Childs built a frame store-house on Fifth Street, fronting the north square, and soon occupied it with merchandise. This they afterward transferred to Alderman. Childs afterward joined Adamson in business in the frame building on the northwest corner of Block 41, facing west. About this time the northeast corner of Second and Linn was also occupied, thus concentrating business in that place. In a short time the three sides of the park, east, north and west, were occupied by small frame buildings, with stores and offices. Facing the east side of the park were the pretentious New York Store (Adamson & Childs), with the "Nevada Hall"

above (now standing northeast from the public well), the drug store of Drs. V. V. Adamson and J. W. Davidson, C. G. Smith's shoe shop, and the store of Ellis Armstrong. Facing the west side was Melvin Swift's store and the old hotel building of Israel Helphrey. Robbins and Downing, and other parties held forth there for a short time. William Margason had the old frame first occupied by Adamson, looking south. J. S. Frazier had a law office farther west, and J. H. Talbott, afterward Talbott & Hawthorne, had a two-story building for merchandise on the southwest corner of the block—No. 31. Moore & Bell, Aldredge & Prouty, O. D. Russell and Alderman & Rhoads were among the early merchants of Nevada.

Among the early incidents in trade it may be mentioned that when Mr. Alderman brought his stock of goods with him, in August, 1853, he and his wife stopped with Squire Robinson while the house at Nevada was in course of erection. The news of the new store was soon known throughout the neighborhood, and for such things as were in demand the boxes were opened by Mrs. Alderman, while the pioneer was house-building. Mr. Alderman at one time laid in quite a large supply of sugar at Keokuk, taking advantage of the market. It cost two cents per pound. The freight from Keokuk to Nevada was two cents per pound. Thus it is seen that he could have given one-half the sugar at Keokuk for delivering the other half at Nevada.

The various locations chosen from time to time for business in Nevada, from an uncertainty as to where trade would finally settle, caused by the two public half-squares, were matters of much interest. Had there been but one square, all would have agreed as to the point at issue, and the town would soon have presented the forlorn appearance of many other western county seats. The

first jealousy was between the north and south sides. After this some business houses were built where the jail now stands. Then the business from the north was moved to the south side, and finally the true prophet, in the person of J. H. Sinclair, took the corner now occupied by Mr. Ringhjem. There was also a furniture house, that of Cessna & Frazier, south of the park. Davis & Cory were pioneer merchants at Iowa Center. From all accounts business was run on very primitive and inartistic methods by this firm. Cory was a Baptist exhorter, or preacher, and Davis an awkward, honest, good-natured man, who was afterward elected county treasurer, and generally spoken of as "Uncle Tommy." Baldwin & Young and M. M. & T. J. Ross also were early business houses at Iowa Center. T. J. Ross became county treasurer. F. M. Baldwin has continued in business from that time, and has long been the senior of the firm of Baldwin & Maxwell, a house that has probably done a total volume of business greater than that of any other firm in Central Iowa.

J. C. Sladden did business in an early period at Cambridge and Iowa Center. The Larsons are very old merchants of Fairview (Story City).

The general surface of this county is that of a comparatively level plain. In the early times many people thought much of it too nearly level for general husbandry. It is true that Skunk River flows across the entire length of the county from north to south, and has many miles of tributaries from the east and the west, all of which are so far below the general level as to furnish opportunity for the easy outflow of any superabundant moisture. The same condition is seen on the borders of Minerva Creek, in the northeast, and Clear Creek, in the southeast, but in seasons of excessive rainfall, when the face of the country was covered

with the heavy coating of the native grasses as then seen, the wild sod was like a sponge from which the grasses prevented evaporation. There were also innumerable depressions in the general surface, shallow cups of a few square rods in extent, or covering several acres, as the case might be, in which the water would stand throughout the summer. Some of these ponds would have a depth of two or three feet, while others would have but a few inches. But to such an extent did water prevail on the surface that several thousand acres were condemned as swamp and overflowed lands, and so certified and granted by the general Government.

This character of the surface gave the lands of the county for many years an unsavory reputation. Thousands of acres were in reality at that time almost without value for crops of grain or grass. The settlers could see that by the treading of domestic live stock the outlets of these ponds were lowered, and lost their spongy character, and that gradually the surfaces of the ponds were contracting. But to many an emigrant seeking a home the representation that such were the richest lands, and would in time be more valuable than the lighter soils in other counties, was not heeded, and they went farther, often, perhaps, faring worse. The passing traveler, too, sometimes found himself mired in a pond or slough, and went his way deriding and cursing "the frog-ponds" of Story County. All this has greatly changed. The mere settlement of the country has in places turned the quaking bog into a pasture of solid footing. The destruction of the wild sod has opened surface drains that leave the low places dry and firm. Grading up highways and opening roadside ditches have given increased drainage facilities. Above all these perhaps the use of tile in the farms and on the highways has had the greatest effect in

this matter. To-day the county gives returns for judicious farming, acre for acre, that will compare favorably with the best counties in Iowa. The roads also have been improved, the streams have been bridged, and the traveler may pass not only in safety and comfort, but with absolute pleasure, wherever he will. The level lands have a recognized value in the market according to the certainty and amount of their liberal returns for labor expended, and are sought as an investment and for homes by those who are the best informed. This different condition of the country in early times, and the sluggish character of Skunk River, had their influences also on the early settlement, and such intercourse among the pioneers as might be practicable. In some seasons the river bottoms were overflowed from bluff to bluff, and for weeks at a time the smaller streams were not fordable. There were no bridges. If to this are added the difficulties of crossing the flat prairies, meandering the ponds and wading the sloughs, it is not to be wondered that the widely scattered and small settlements should be little known outside of their immediate neighborhoods. As before stated, under these circumstances the citizens respectively of the eastern and western parts of the county were to each other as Jews to Samaritans.

It is scarcely possible to convey to those who have settled in Story County within the past ten years, much less to those who became citizens at a later date, the influence upon the settlement of the county exerted by the annual overflow of Skunk River, and the exhibition of the hundreds of rush ponds that covered the county in the early days. Neither of these was of very great importance, considered only in relation to the amount of surface they occupied, but they influenced the value of every acre of good land, whether near it or not. Now the

river is well bridged, the approaches have been graded up, and some labor has been done toward facilitating the outflow of the surplus waters that follow the heavy or long continued rains. Many of the large bends in the river have been cut off by ditches constructed especially through Polk and Jasper Counties, and this has measurably relieved many bottom lands farther up the stream. Before this work had been done, and before the grades had been made and the bridges built, Skunk River was a terror to the traveler in Central Iowa. Its moral effect was such upon the people of Des Moines that when that city sought an outlet for a first railway connection, the supposed expense and trouble of grading and bridging that river near Cambridge, in Story County, was an element in bringing the directors to the determination to make the railway connection without crossing the river. They for that reason voted to connect with the Chicago & North-Western at Ames, notwithstanding they wanted the most direct connection possible with the East; also, because of the width of the bottoms and the height of the grade necessary in making passable crossings, the county and township authorities were slow to incur the heavy expense. Besides, the difficulty of grading and bridging ordinary roads across the sloughs and ponds entailed a much greater expense than would have been necessary had the general surface drainage been naturally better. It is therefore a fact that the early settlers have been so heavily taxed in this direction that the delay in meeting some of these demands has been excusable.

The bearing of this question upon the development of the county has been such that its further illustration seems appropriate; and as the conditions have been so thoroughly changed and improved within the past fifteen years that one is liable to forget the former

state of affairs unless reminded by actual facts and experiences, a few of them are here mentioned.

In those days driving across the country with success gave scope to the tact and judgment of the driver which is now rarely remembered. To haul heavily laden wagons across treacherous fords and bottomless sloughs without accident, was the work of genius supplemented with courage. Passable fords were as well known then as the principal bridges are now; and to be informed as to the least dangerous points of attempting the various "big sloughs" was to have valuable wisdom. Even as late as from 1860 to 1865 some of those who lived on the bluffs which overlooked the crossing of Skunk River, near Cambridge, were employed as guides in crossing the expanse of low ground that is now to be passed on the grade and bridges, without a thought as to why they were built where there is ordinarily no water. The guide, on horseback, governed by landmarks known to himself, would lead the way, avoiding the deeper places and the softer ground, followed by the team of the traveler, midside deep in water, the flood entering the carriage, the lady passengers and the luggage piled somewhat promiscuously upon the highest seats, room being made for them by the driver in broadcloth vacating the vehicle and striding one or other of the unhappy horses that floundered on with the load. The writer of this once saw the attorney-general of Iowa in this absurd position, accompanied by his wife and children. This must have been as early as 1860, for the distinguished gentleman fell in battle during the war. Is it to be wondered that the memories of the early traveler in Story County should not be cheerful, and that he should regard one such experience as more than enough?

Perhaps no single incident in pioneer life

better illustrates the freaks of Skunk River in its palmy days, and also the courage and skill that were born of extremity, than does the experience of one even now a citizen in the vigor of life. It was an occasion in which Mrs. Julia Walker, then Miss Romane, took an involuntary and remarkable bath. In the fall of 1862, with a horse and buggy, on her way to visit some friends in Mitchellville, a little before sunset she reached the crossing near Plummer's, about two miles from Mitchellville. The road wound among the bayous in the bottom, through the timber, and was not a pleasant or attractive drive under its best conditions. But covered with water, the light fading, the dark shadows of the tress playing upon the surface and misleading the eye and judgment, it must needs have been a very brave girl that would attempt the treacherous passage at such an hour.

The fair Julia had little time for parley with the child near Plummer's house, who told her that men on horseback had crossed during the day. She had already driven many miles to find a bridge that showed above the flood, and being so near her destination, did not hesitate. With a stout heart she began to thread the labyrinth out and in among the trees, with water from fetlock to midside, holding her water course until the bridge was reached and the raging channel safely crossed. Though twilight was deepening, she was full of hope, for through openings in the trees could be seen the far-off shore. But soon the party came to grief. Deeper and deeper went the buggy, until the brave driver took perch upon the seat, as the tide rolled through the box. Even this resource failed, for, in a moment, without notice, all footing was lost, and horse, buggy and driver went into the depths. The subsequent events will probably never be told in their exact order. After a lapse of more than



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a quarter of a century, Mrs. Walker is the sole survivor of what might have been a sad tragedy, and she has little disposition to give the world her best impressions and recollections. No doubt she was more engrossed in those trying hours with the results to be attained than with the manner of their accomplishment. In imagination can be seen, even in the growing darkness, a somewhat obscure and tragic picture of a rather ghostly horse, harness and buggy, in a waste of waters, badly confused as to the present, and almost hopeless as to the future. In the foreground of this scene, in what might safely be called a dissolving view, are glimpses of damp calico and other portions of feminine apparel, alternately floating and clinging about the form of a woman in a desperate situation, but stout of heart, and with no thought of quitting until the job was done.

But imagination will not do justice to the actual scene. Kate Shelly in her wild flight through the woods, over the pathless bluffs, and across the swollen river, in her errand of life and death had solid footing. Julia Romane was in the flood, not above it, and had before her the task of saving her own life, and rescuing the only other living thing in sight, the faithful horse. Both of these she accomplished. It seems that in the plunge in which all were engulfed, the buggy and its occupant were thrown forward, and Miss Romane was not only on the horse's back, but securely fastened there by means of the interlacing of her steel-ribbed crinoline and the turrets of the harness. This fastening she could neither undo nor break. In his struggles the horse broke from the vehicle, and got a temporary but insecure footing, and his involuntary rider found no way of freeing herself but by slipping out of her heavy clothing, and leaving her garments on the horse. This she did, and, after securing her horse to a tree, to

prevent him from following her, for the poor beast seem to feel that in her assistance his safety was to be found, she struck out for land. In her wanderings she crossed the main channel and attempted to stride a floating log, in the hope that it would help her on her way, but in the two attempts she made the log turned so quickly as to go over her each time to her grave peril. But she had already learned to swim, or rather she "found she could swim," and she breasted the current thereafter without the aid of floating logs, and finally reached the north shore about half a mile below where she had entered the water some hours before.

Seeing a light that promised shelter and aid, she carefully advanced, and found it to proceed from the window of Mr. Plummer's dwelling. Knocking at the door, she was admitted by a thoroughly frightened little girl, sole occupant of the house, the remainder of the family, with some hastily summoned neighbors, being then engaged in exploring the river for the lost woman, who was supposed to have been drowned. Miss Romane made a hasty contract with the child for some much-needed clothing, arrayed herself as best she could in misfit garments a world too small, and serenely awaited the surprise of her good friends on their return home, and their congratulations on her brave and successful struggle with the noted river on a bender.

In 1864-65 the Western Stage Company connected the State capital with the Chicago & North-Western Railway at Nevada. This line of railway being then extended farther west than any other, and affording the best means of getting from Des Moines to the world outside, and *vice versa*, the coaches did a rushing business. The highways were even then neither graded nor bridged, except at points where they were otherwise impassable. Much of the line of

travel was over the unenclosed prairie, and wherever practicable followed the dry and hard summits or divides, often at an expense in distance. Of necessity many low places were to be crossed on the quivering sod, or through depths of mud where much travel had worn it through. In these experiences the wily Jehu would drive at the bog in fury, hoping to so far pass it by virtue of inertia that the leaders could at last reach solid footing on the farther side and drag forth the coach before it had time with its human freight to sink hopelessly in the mire. Many an absurd and sorrowful experience was had in transit. If the coach "mired down," fair women were borne on the shoulders of brave men to solid ground. Heavy baggage was removed as best it could be done. Extra force of team and driver, with long cables, were transferred from other coaches. Farmers were induced, by round sums in hand paid, to extricate the coach, or carry the load to the nearest station, or to the end of the route. These adventures were not confined to the humble and unknown traveler, but judges, governors, generals, some of whom still live, could tell tales of woe then experienced.

It was in one of these coaches that the world came near losing the valuable services of its recent distinguished and most able first assistant postmaster-general. He was then the youthful and plain "Ret" Clarkson, full of hope, courage, and promise, engaged on the staff of the great journal of which he has been so long editor and owner with his no less able brother. The coach was overturned, and Mr. Clarkson was very seriously hurt. He was brought to Nevada, where he laid by for repairs which only time and care could give. Thus did Story County in that early day have somewhat to do with civil service reform.

The early settlers did not expect nor demand of the Government the amount of consideration

now accorded to the pioneer. Before the days of free homesteads, land for the landless, and squatter sovereignty, as political slogans, it was thought to be fair treatment to the man on the frontier if the Government gave such protection as enabled him to save his scalp for his own head. He was charged from 5 to 25 cents for each half-ounce letter, according to the distance. There was no free delivery even in cities, and the family in the country that was within a few miles of a post-office was in luck to that extent. The post-office least distant from the settlement on East Indian was at Apple Grove, in Polk County. This was a station of the stage company on the lines both from Iowa City and Oskaloosa to Fort Des Moines, then briefly described as "The Fort." The lines from the east, by way of Newton, and from the southeast, by way of Toole's Point, came together near the Apple Grove station. It happened that some of the settlers on East Indian had friends at Trullinger's Grove. The mail of East Indian settlers was sent to Trullinger's by unofficial hands, and forwarded as opportunity offered. Settlers west of Skunk River got their mail in these times at "The Fort." These were the conditions and facilities for Story County, from the first settlement until the building of the county seat was begun.

The first post-office established in the county was at Nevada. It happened that when the commissioners met, June 27, 1853, to locate the county seat, T. E. Alderman was present. He then determined to make the proposed town of Nevada his future home. On his return to his residence in Henry County, he made application for the postmastership of the office, which must necessarily be soon established at the new county seat. His recommendations were from his home in Henry County. The application was granted; his commission was sent him.

He was directed to employ a carrier on the route to Fort Des Moines and back once a week. Under these instructions Joseph P. Robinson was employed to perform the service. The route was established by way of Iowa Center, Peoria, Cory's Grove and Daniel Justice's, on Four-Mile. The first trip was made in November, 1853. This first post-office in the county was kept in the famous pioneer store of T. E. Alderman, he having pluckily carried out his intentions of being the first settler in the town, first merchant in the county and first representative of the post-office department. The receipts for the first quarter were \$1.25, of which the postmaster had sixty per cent of a total of 75 cents. But the day of small things is not to be despised. This apparently insignificant establishment, with one mail in seven days, was but the harbinger of a service that now delivers its precious parcels through eighteen offices, some of which are supplied an average of five times each day, and seven days in every week. If those were the days of hope these are the days of fruition. The mails became more frequent as population increased. The weekly was followed by semi and tri-weekly trips, and supplemented by mails on other routes. It was not till February, 1864, that the mails came daily.

Post-offices were next established at New Philadelphia and Bloomington, to be served from the office at Nevada, and for the transportation of the mail on that route, Joseph A. Fitchpatrick was the contractor. This was undoubtedly a "star route," for it is well remembered that when it was impassable to every other conveyance, the contractor, still known affectionately to his intimate friends as "Joe," then a mere boy, braved storm and flood on foot in the service of the Government, and never missed a trip. His compensation was 75 cents for each trip, once a week.

In the Fifth General Assembly the Senatorial and Representative districts which included Story County were severally represented by Hon. James C. Jordan, of Polk County, and Hon. S. B. McCall, of Boone County. Both these gentlemen being neighbors and well acquainted with their constituency in this county looked well to the local interests. Among the acts secured by them were several for the location of State roads. It was provided in one of these that Wesley A. Daniel, of Tama County, Nathan F. Yeomans, of Marshall County, and Samuel McDaniel, of Story County, should be commissioners to locate a road from Toledo via Marshall to Nevada. The act provided that the commissioners, or a majority of them, should meet on the first Monday in April, or within six months thereafter, at Toledo, or at some other point by them agreed upon, and taking to their assistance a surveyor and the necessary chainmen and markers, and having been duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their several duties, to proceed to locate said road according to law. These commissioners and their assistants were to receive a *per diem* that was to be paid from the county treasury. Another act of the same General Assembly provided for a similar road from Fort Des Moines via Nevada and Eldora to Cedar Falls. John Keigley was the commissioner from Story County. The same law made it the duty of Evan C. Evans and T. J. Adamson, on the part of Story County, to establish a similar road from Newton via Nevada and Smithville, in Story County, to Homer, in Webster County. At the same session and in the same manner similar highways were located from Marietta via Nevada, Boonsboro, Jefferson, and Mason's Grove to Ashton, in Monona County; and from Nevada to the town of Rapids, in Boone County.

This General Assembly also adopted resolutions instructing and requesting the Iowa Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure additional mail facilities as follows: "From Fort Des Moines via Nevada, Minerva Grove, Henry Grove, and Eldora, to Cedar Falls, in two-horse coaches, once a week." "From Newton via Nevada and Smithville to Homer, the county seat of Webster County, in two-horse coaches, once a week." "From Cedar Rapids via Vinton, Toledo, Marshall, Marietta, Nevada, and Boonsboro, to Jefferson, in two-horse coaches, semi-weekly." These acts and resolutions were approved by the governor in January, 1855. Accordingly, at an early day, mail routes were established between Des Moines and Eldora, between Newton and Homer, between Marietta and Boonsboro, all of which crossed Story County. Sheffield Post-office was established near Smithville, in Howard Township, of which Samuel Bates was the postmaster; and an office was established at Fairview of which F. W. Rhoads was the first postmaster. This office was named Story City, which finally became the name of the town. An office was also established at Cambridge, of which Jairus Chandler was the first postmaster. For a time this office supplied mail to an office in Ballard Grove, but there was no regular carrier. The service fell to the neighbors, and was performed according to convenience. There was also a post-office at an early date on the west side of Indian Creek, about a mile north of Maxwell. It was named Goshen, and the postmaster was the elder Jeremiah Cory.

The first mail from Eldora arrived on the evening of October 8, 1858. It came in a hack drawn by two horses. On this route there was an office established at the residence of W. M. Kelley, Section 26 of Richland town-

ship, of which Mr. Kelley was the postmaster. The office was named Johnson's Grove.

It is said that the people of no other nation have the capacity of Americans for adapting themselves to circumstances. The western American, especially, having sundered old ties, while forming new ones, unconsciously appropriates the better peculiarities of his new associates, and lops off some of his own that may well be spared. In this way he becomes a more rugged citizen, and runs on a broader gauge. His environment has an influence on him socially. He yields to necessity, and learns to lend as well as borrow. His table and that of his neighbor are much alike, of necessity, and he accepts and extends courtesies without thought of hospitality. This freedom was so common among the pioneers that liberality was scarcely rated as a virtue. Still, self-interest may have had something to do with extending civilities to strangers. It was an object to have them locate here, and the intention was to make matters agreeable. Politeness grows on that it feeds. Frank courtesy became a habit with the western pioneer, who was not by nature or education a bear or a boor, and he thus learned to let the light of his countenance be seen by his associates. This western freedom has had the sneers of dudes who affect superiority to such emotions as are generous and manly, but its indulgence has had much influence in forming the character of western men whom the world delights to honor.

It was therefore but a matter of course that in every thing which concerned the public each one should have equal voice. If one were in distress all would give sympathy and aid, without special demand. Invitations to many social gatherings were not more formal than to the raising of the log cabin, where all were expected to lend a hand if within hail. Aside from thoughts and manners that came out of

the surroundings, the western pioneer differed not a whit from his brother that was left behind when he turned his face to the west. What he absorbed became a part of his own broader nature—was communicated in part to his children through inheritance and association—and when he or they returned to the old homestead, this was seen by those who had in long years worn more deeply the ruts in which they still moved. The early settler on the prairie at once became a husbandman and a live-stock man. He began immediately to care for his family and the dumb beasts, his friends, by which he was surrounded. He never donned the linsey hunting-shirt, buckskin leggins, bullet-pouch, powder-horn, rifle and knife in belt of the pioneer in the heavy forests farther east. His beef was not had from the cane-brake, nor his pork fattened on the mast, and only to be taken by the hunter's craft. He did not need to study the arts of the wild Indian that he might secure a living in a land that nature had prepared for civilized husbandry. On the contrary, he carried with him to his new home his love of order, decency and comfort, and one of his early efforts was to join his neighbors in the erection of the pioneer church and school-house. He had few "pioneer" customs.

If he came to the land of promise with a family carriage, it might be a long time before he would give it other shelter than a straw-covered shed. One of his "customs" was to leave his farm implements in the field where last used, or in the open yard near his primitive barn, to rust and rot in rain and sun. This expensive custom was one of the pioneer's most burdensome taxes. His faith in the possibilities of his soil and climate were such that he soon became wasteful in his customs of careless feeding and failure to shelter his live stock. Some of the early winters were mild and open.

He had too much respect for the institutions of his chosen land to imply by his conduct that he had no confidence in the weather. He therefore paid the fickle maiden the compliment of expecting mild winters. It goes without saying that he was at times greatly surprised as well as disappointed. This would indicate that it is the custom of the pioneer to be hopeful beyond any reasonable warrant.

It was the custom of the pioneer's wife and daughters to bring with them their best habits, and to wear and practice them as they had done in the old home. The prospector or home-seeker was therefore often surprised at the resources of the thrifty mistress of the humble prairie shanty or the village cabin. If she had been long away from the old orchards and fruit gardens, and the first supply were exhausted, she supplemented the more substantial fare by portions of that which came from the forest, the wild prairie and her garden; plums, crabapples, raspberries, strawberries, melons, made great variety of excellent dishes, and dainties grew and multiplied under skillful manipulation with hospitable intent. So, also, the old silks and satins were saved with care and worn with pardonable pride. They might not be possessed by all, but for that reason they were all the more to be prized. And thus when the pioneers met for worship, public discussion, or in the social circle, they came together in form as did those of a less primitive civilization. It was the custom of the country. Incongruous and absurd incidents, connected with pardonable display of finery, might occur. Time and wear may have borne heavily upon some articles of apparel which could not readily be supplied; and though native taste and ingenuity were in many cases to be implicitly trusted, there were occasionally seen those of whom it might be truly said that

"Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

An unfortunate accident occurred at one time to a most estimable lady in Nevada, which illustrates so aptly the spirit of the times that it may be mentioned. The first smith shop was built on the west side of Main street, just north of the Murrie Hotel. It was a low building, of rough logs, and with a wide and heavy door, on huge wooden hinges, which opened outward. The demands of rapidly increasing population caused the place to be temporarily occupied as a residence. The excellent lady before mentioned, in silks, kids and feathers, made, as in duty bound, a formal call upon the more lately arrived mistress of the erstwhile smithy. As she daintily approached the great door and was about to indicate her presence by a knock, it was hurriedly thrown open by the lady inside, and the visitor felled by the blow from the door, with a broken nose and a bruised countenance.

There are few indications that Story County was ever the home of known Indian tribes, or of prehistoric races. As shown elsewhere, it is a part of the comparatively recent formations, and seems to have been used by roving tribes as hunting and fishing grounds. The great Sioux nations claimed the Missouri River and the Northwest, while the Iowas and more recent tribes were conceded the same rights on the Mississippi and the lower Des Moines. There were also Indian villages on the Iowa River near the present location of the Musquawkies, in Tama County, and there were occasional wars and predatory incursions on Iowa soil between various tribes, but there are no traditions of battles on Story County soil between warring tribes, nor between Indians and whites. There was, however, one veritable Indian scare. One memorable morning in the spring of 1857, before break of day, a man

stopped at the door of the McLain House, in Nevada, his horses covered with foam. His wagon contained his family and such valuables as could be hastily gathered. He came from the northwest, and was escaping from murderous savages. He evidently regarded his flight thus far as little short of a miracle, and did not believe that he had yet reached a place of security. The Indians were on the war path, and had already murdered all whites in his neighborhood. His honest excitement was contagious. Men took measures for defense, and women in dire fear and confusion ran to and fro. In the absence of stockades it was seriously proposed to occupy the frame court-house. Its walls would have afforded little more protection from fire and bullets than if they had been made of paper. Within a few hours it was learned that the enemy was some miles distant, and had probably not ventured nearer than Spirit Lake, where they had committed great destruction of life and property, and had taken some prisoners, entirely destroying that frontier settlement. But the panic was wide-spread and serious, and some families in this county fled from their homes. In one instance a physician on a visit to a patient discovered that the family, patient included, had sought a place of greater safety by flight.

Small bands of friendly Indians some times camped in the groves, or on the borders of the streams, fishing and hunting, and occasionally startled the lone housekeeper by peering into the window, with nose flat against the pane, instead of giving an alarm by rapping on the door. Mrs. Dr. Kellogg had such a visit at the old Barndollar House, in Nevada. The Indian had killed a deer, and with a broken and bloody knife in his hand wished to borrow another. The Doctor had gone in the direction of the slain deer, and was an object of much solicitude till he put in an appearance. S.

S. Statler, when quite new to the country, got lost from his hunting party, on the open prairie in Howard township. He was approached by an Indian on horseback armed, and of serious and formidable aspect. There was neither tree nor habitation in sight, and the Pennsylvania "tender-foot" was greatly relieved when he learned that old Johnny Green preferred his tobacco to his scalp.

In the summer of 1855 the town of Nevada was visited by a windstorm, which tossed things about and made quite a commotion in the straggling village. It came in the night. The only house that was wrecked was that of Dr. Kellogg. The roof was blown off, some of the upper tiers of logs were displaced, and the family escaped in dishabille to the neighboring hotel. The building was that known as the old Barndollar House, on Block 4. It had no protection toward the northwest, and was yet unfinished. Though not destructive, the scare served to make many persons nervous for a time.

The severity of the cyclone which nearly destroyed the village of Camanche thirty years ago, and whose track extended from Fort Dodge to a considerable distance beyond the Mississippi River, and was everywhere marked by devastation, widely advertised the State as a land of storms. Many people in other States came to look upon a residence for themselves and friends in Iowa with dread on this account. The records show that this is not well founded, and that violent and abnormal atmospheric disturbances have occurred through a long series of years no more frequently in Iowa than in other States. It must surely be within the memory of all that for the past three years the State has been to such an extent exempt from storms, floods, cloudbursts, tornadoes, cyclones and similar phenomena as to attract much attention, and to cause comparison to be made

with other sections, in nearly every direction. This seems but a proper explanation to make in narrating the conditions in 1882. On Saturday evening, April 8, of that year, in the western part of the county, a terrible wind swept a narrow strip from south to north. It might rather be called a violent gale than a storm. Its duration at any one point was quite brief, but in those moments its violence was such as to do considerable damage over a limited area. Its force seemed to culminate in the vicinity of the Agricultural College. It wrecked the house of Sim Keltner, near Worrell's Grove. It partially struck the house of Dan McCarthy as it passed northward, shaking it up so as to break the plastering and otherwise damage it. Just across the road to the west, was the smaller residence of Willard F. McCarthy. The young man had recently married, had taken possession of his house on Monday, and was about to have his Saturday evening supper. The gale had so little respect for the circumstances, or any sentiment that might cling around them, as to at once take possession. The house was completely demolished, the material removed and the young man and his bride were picked out of the mud and water 300 feet farther north. Neither of them had any marks of contact with a barb-wire fence over which they must have been carried. On the college grounds the building known as "The President's House," then occupied by Prof. Bessey, was somewhat damaged, and the North Hall, then in course of erection, had parts of the wall blown down. A small bridge on the farm was wrecked, the college 'bus was overturned, and a student named Connell was painfully injured. The wind soon after lifted and skipped some thirty miles, coming to the earth again near Gowrie, doing some damage there, also at Lake City.

The circular windstorm which so greatly

damaged the town of Grinnell, on Saturday evening, June 17, 1882, and which is for that reason commonly called the Grinnell cyclone, performed its first feats of destruction in Story County. Its worst work in this county was on the high prairie between Skunk River and Indian Creek, in the south part of Grant Township. Its approach was observed in two terrific columns of cloud and dust from the west and southwest, both of which crossed Skunk River within a distance of 100 rods, near the southwest corner of the township. Passing eastwardly, the two parts united near B. F. Everett's place. The family was not at home. The buildings were razed to the foundations; the live stock was destroyed, and here, as elsewhere, trees were torn from the earth, or twisted as though they had been but twigs, stripped of their leaves, and even of the bark, and everything carried off even with the surface. In its track it took up the plowed soil, and in some cases a foot or more of the solid earth. It played most fantastic tricks, such as carrying off great boulders and iron machinery, and leaving, perhaps, a sack of feathers undisturbed. Moving east at a rate of some forty miles an hour, it struck the house of H. E. Mathews, moved it thirty feet west, tore off part of the roof, carried away beds and furniture, and did not break a single pane of glass. The children had previously, for amusement, formed a small cave. The family hurried into that and escaped injury.

In its zigzag movements it took in its track the places of Ira Baker, Tooker, B. F. Chapman, E. G. Pierce, George Hemstock, L. D. Thompson, Benton Carrington and M. N. Whitney. A child of Mr. Thompson was torn from its mother's arms and dashed to death. Mrs. Thompson and another child were badly hurt. Hemstock, his wife, child, and a man named Ryan were all badly hurt at his place.

Everywhere the wreck of property was complete. In a few instances domestic animals were lifted, carried some distance, and set down with little injury, but in its fury the rule was to break and kill. At nearly all these places houses, barns, cribs, fences, everything was destroyed. From Whitney's the storm crossed West Indian Creek, tearing timber to shreds and demolishing the "wilderness" school-house. Two miles east it took the Halley school-house; it swept off the places of Silas Alderman and James Henry, in Nevada Township, presented its compliments to C. V. Norris, after crossing East Indian, and then skipped to Jasper County. Here it touched occasionally, sometimes separating, again uniting, and then poured all its vials of wrath on the goodly and godly city of Grinnell and her famous college. From thence it crossed the Mississippi River south of Burlington, badly shaking up Malcom, Brooklyn and points in Keokuk and Henry Counties, marking its path of a few hundred feet, or several miles, as the case might be, with death and destruction. It traversed 185 miles in five hours.

As compared with the great cyclone, all other and previous storms were tame. It sometimes happened in the early days of the settlement, however, that after weeks of delightful weather in the fall, winter would set in on a sharp turn. Such a storm occurred December 1, 1856. It lasted five days. Snow fell in quantity, and the wind blew so that one could not travel against it in safety for even a few rods. Those who happened to be caught away from home could do nothing but wait till the storm ceased. Such an event was a matter of much discomfort, anxiety, and not a little danger. On this occasion there was some loss of life on the trackless prairies north and west. In a boundless expanse of snow, no visible sky, no landmark, no token of direction except the shifting

wind, the mind becomes confused, courage departs, and then comes death on the wild waste. Few if any such casualties ever occurred in this county.

The pioneer physician of Story County was Alexander Favre, who located about one mile east of Ontario, and was among the first settlers in Franklin township. He was a man of ability in his profession, a native of France, and had the culture and manners of a Parisian. He lived among the pioneers, and was one of them until his death. The pioneer physician in the eastern half of the county was V. V. Adamson. He was a young man, scarcely having attained his majority, small of stature, weighing no more than the average boy of fifteen years, but bright and genial, and attained a good position and practice. He removed to Holton, Kas., where he is recognized as a leading citizen.

The pioneer lawyer was Isaac Romane, who was then, 1854, about forty years old. He had a healthy brain and plenty of determination. He was not an educated man, nor a thoroughly well-read lawyer, but held his own in the local practice for a number of years, appearing mostly in the courts of the justice of the peace. He afterward retired from practice, and removed to Missouri. The second attorney was George A. Kellogg, a young man in 1855, the year of his arrival, who was afterward county judge, and who is now an influential citizen of Fairhaven, on Puget Sound.

The pioneer preacher can hardly be named. Jeremiah Cory, Jr., of Iowa Center, conducted religious services as a member of the Baptist persuasion. He was called a "preacher," but may not have been regularly ordained. Probably the first services ever conducted in the county by an ordained minister were led by Thompson Bird, the pioneer Presbyterian of Fort Des Moines.

The pioneer hotel of the county was that opened by John H. McClain, in the summer of 1854. Before and after that time all citizens "entertained man and beast," as occasion demanded and necessity required, but Mr. McClain extended hospitality as a matter of business.

The first Independence Day celebration was at Iowa Center, in 1854. John G. Wood was president of the day, Rev. W. B. Hand was the orator, and Peter Gordy read the Declaration. The salute was fired from the anvil of the blacksmith, and the national colors were extemporized by Thomas C. Davis, the material used being white muslin and lampblack. A bountiful dinner was spread, which was as free as air to all in attendance.

The first church was built at Iowa Center in 1857. It was of brick; was owned by the Baptists.

The first white willow trees, the forerunners of the many miles of fence-row and numerous groves, were planted near the northwest corner of the farm now owned by Mrs. Dinsmore, in Section 17, Nevada Township. The cuttings were set in 1857.

The first county fair was held in 1859. The court-house was used as a fine art and vegetable hall, and the live stock was exhibited on open ground not distant, but farther north and west.

The first suicide was that of Martin Batzner, a young man who acted as village barber in Nevada and also kept a small grocery and candy store. He shot himself through the body with a rifle, in a vacant log house then standing in Wood's addition.

Nevada, the seat of justice of this county, had its inception in the thought of providing for the necessities of a future not remote, and its authority in the statutes of the State. By an act of the General Assembly three commis-

sioners were appointed to locate a seat of justice for Story County. They were Thomas Mitchell, of Mitchellville, in Polk County, Joseph M. Thrift, of Boonsboro, and Johnson Edgar, of Jasper County. Because of sickness in his family, Mr. Mitchell could not be present. Messrs. Thrift and Edgar met by appointment at the house of Joseph P. Robinson, in Section 29, Nevada Township. They came with a surveyor from Polk County, and made selection of the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 7, of Town 83 north, of Range 22 west of the fifth principal meridian, the same being then Government land.

The location was made June 27, 1853. The county judge lived near the site of the proposed town of Bloomington, already laid off by former citizens of McLean County, Ill., and named for the thriving county seat of that county. He took no interest in favor of what must have seemed to him a removal of the county archives, and the necessity of changing his own residence. If he had possessed the veto power, no doubt he would have exercised it with some pleasure. In this frame of mind he neglected to make an entry of the town site, for the benefit of the county, as was plainly what should have been done. But the chance to buy a county seat from the Federal Government for \$1.25 per acre did not last very long. Jenkin W. Morris, of Des Moines, made the entry for himself.

The chance to secure the land having passed, Judge Evans entered into negotiations with Morris for a transfer, and secured the title by deeding back one-third of the lots and blocks after the survey had been made. This being settled, there was due notice given of the public offering of lots for sale, on the 8th of September, 1853. Meantime, T. E. Alderman had engaged J. P. Robinson (who, though a justice

of the peace, was not above earning an honest penny by hard labor) to deliver on the ground the necessary logs for a cabin 16x20 feet. With the help of those who had gathered at the sale of lots, the heavy work of house-raising was done on the day of sale, and the first building was erected. It was on the lot immediately south of the enclosed grounds west of the court-house. The logs in the body of the building had been roughly faced. It was covered with split boards. The floors were made of rough lumber, hauled from a mill on Clear Creek, in Jasper County. The doors, sash and necessary hardware and finishing lumber were brought from Keokuk. When completed, which was on the 11th of October, it served as business house and dwelling. There was shelter for the family and space for the "pioneer store," and contained, besides, the post-office. It soon became the seat of county administration, as noted elsewhere. It was, of necessity, office and hotel, also, until additional room could be had. This was accomplished in a few weeks by the erection of another building of the same size and construction, joining it on the west, with a door between, which was then appropriated for family and hotel purposes.

It is well remembered by the landlady, as well as guests, that the extending of hospitality to the traveling public was no small task. Moneyed men were spying out the land, seeking the choice spots for investment. The home-seeker sought a location for his family. The professional man, the mechanic, the laborer, the merchant, wanted to examine the new county seat. If he resolved to remain, he must have shelter until he could build. The landlord could not shake him off if he had wished to do so. It is told that it was not an uncommon thing for the beds of this popular house to be crowded with women and children, and

the floor to be covered with men as "close as sardines in a box," so that when turning out in the morning those near the door first gathered boots and wraps and donned them outside, followed in turn by others, thus making cooking and eating possible within. Many of the oldest inhabitants found their earliest shelter for themselves and families under the hospitable roof of Mr. Alderman.

On the second day of her home-life in the coming town, Mrs. Alderman tells that the "good man of the house" went down under a chill, followed by a raging fever. Tall grass was on every side. Water must be had for the parched throat and for domestic uses. No prospecting had yet been done for that necessary article. Pail in hand she took the trail made by hauling the logs for the house and found water at the crossing of the creek. At the first practicable hour the low ground southeast of the house was investigated with the spade. At a moderate depth the under-flow was found, probably the reservoir which supplies the public well, and pure water was had in sufficient quantity to satisfy all the needs of the town.

It was not till the summer of the following year that another house was built. During the long winter the first one afforded shelter to the entire population, both permanent and transient, of the city. As dwelling, store-house, hotel, offices, parlor, kitchen, chambers, it was destined to be the scene of numerous pioneer events. Here the first child was born. Here occurred the first death. It was a house of feasting under a reign of hospitality that knew no limit except its capacity. Anon it was a hospital, in which at one time were no less than four patients prostrated with typhoid fever. Again it was the scene of marrying and giving in marriage. During these years it was the center of no small amount of traffic in

things both great and small, and for two years it represented every postal facility which was afforded to the entire county.

The second house in Nevada was built by John H. McLain, who arrived on the 7th of August, 1854. It stood on the northeast corner of Block 10, corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets. The body was of logs, and it was finished in native lumber. An addition was attached on the west side. This made quite a commodious hotel, to which subsequent additions were also made, and it was kept in good form. Mrs. McLain was a woman of energy, a good cook, and is kindly remembered for her patient discharge of hospitable duties.

During the fall of 1854 George Childs built a residence. The house still stands on the southeast corner of Block 10. The sheeting is of black walnut, and was brought from a mill on Four-Mile, in Polk County. The flooring was from the first log sawed at Josiah Chandler's mill at Cambridge. George Childs and S. S. Webb built the first frame building, which they used for a general store. It stood just north of the present court-house. The lumber was partly obtained at Webb's mill, near Iowa Center, and partly from the mill on Four-Mile. A stranger employed Mr. Alderman to erect a house for business purposes just east of the Webb & Child's building, near the entrance to the post-office. It was in this building, not finished, nor with even the spaces between the logs chinked up, the second term of the district court for Story County was held (August 14, 1854). McFarland was judge. The houses of Alderman and McLain were the only ones occupied by families. The jury retired for consultation to the open prairie.

During the late summer and fall of 1854 the families of T. J. Adamson and Isaac Romane

came in. The former built on the northeast corner of Block 40, and the latter on the southwest corner of Block 14. Dr. V. V. Adamson had arrived on the 1st of May, and found shelter with Mr. Alderman. About this time a tailor named Robert Hockley built near the southwest corner of Block 39. T. J. Adamson built the second frame building, which stood on the southeast corner of Block 31, facing the park; and J. C. Harris purchased and removed the temporary court-house before mentioned to the northeast corner of Block 39. It was afterward a part of the hotel kept by Israel Helpfrey. These, in substance, comprised the buildings erected during the year ending with December, 1854.

In the early times, without any attempt to give exact dates, there were numerous additions to the residents and residences of Nevada. A. P. Fitch built a cabin near the west end of

Lot 1 in Block 42. J. W. Cessna lived in a house which stood on the northwest corner of Block 16. Dr. Kellogg, with his brother, George A. Kellogg, afterward county judge, lived in what was long known as "the old Barndollar house," on Block 4. Isaac Walker, J. C. Lovell, William Bennett and some others were bachelor boarders at McLain's Hotel, and E. G. Day, Wilson Dailey, Mr. Compton, S. S. Webb, Smith Goodin, Russell McLain, Thomas Larcom, Austin Prouty, Israel Helpfrey, George W. Helpfrey, Charles Smith, Ellis Armstrong, James N. Moore, Abner Lewis, John J. Bell, James Hawthorn, Thomas Westlake, David Childs and his sons, Jonathan Statler and his son, S. S., James D. Ferner, and numerous others made homes for themselves in the several parts of the growing town, as mostly shown by the records of deeds to village lots.



CHAPTER XIII.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—FORMS OF GOVERNMENT—COUNTY ORGANIZATION—EARLY LAWS—IMPORTANT TRANSACTIONS—ELECTIONS—TOWNSHIP FORMATION—ROSTER OF OFFICIALS OF PUBLIC SERVICE—COUNTY PROPERTY AND RESOURCES—BURNING OF THE COURT-HOUSE—PRESENT BUILDING—BRIDGES AND HIGHWAYS—NATURAL WEALTH CONSIDERED—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BONDS.

Laws do not put the least restraint
Upon our freedom, but maintain 't;
Or if they do, 'tis for our good,
To give us freer latitude.—*Butler*.



T has been justly said that that government is best which is best administered. Viewed in this light it were hard to tell which of the various forms of administration

in Story County has been most satisfactory. When the county was first organized the statute vested the leading executive and administrative duties and powers in the office of county judge. This was a very simple form of government, and when well administered was the best possible. In the hands of

a wise, practical and honest judge, the counties were uniformly prosperous, but under other circumstances, with a dishonest or foolish administration it could not well be worse. The responsibility was clearly established, and most of the county judges did the best they knew. This system had control of county affairs until

1860. It was a popular system in the newer States.

In 1860, however, in the northern part of the State, under the influence of a New England sentiment for division of responsibility and power, and pressure for popular representation, a county board comprising one representative from each township was established. This body was called the board of supervisors. The clerk of the district court was *ex-officio* clerk of this board. This system obtained for ten years. The office of county judge still continued, but its most important business was of a probate character, relating to settlement of estates of decedents.

In 1870 another change was made. The county board was reduced to three members, all of whom were to be elected from the county at large. The office of county auditor was established, and he was made clerk of the board of supervisors. His records are a complete exhibit of all business of a public nature done by the board, including that relating to

highways, bridges, support of paupers, collection of revenues and public expenditures. They are supposed to be a complete check upon the books of the treasurer. This system continues, and appears to give general satisfaction.

As the early settlers came from many of the older States, as well as from foreign countries, each one brought his own traditions and experiences, and was inclined with more or less tenacity to hold to them, and engraft them on the institutions of the new country. Nevertheless, they found some environments here that were new to most of them, and which required their early attention. One of the most important of these related to the rights of those who occupied the public lands. On this subject there were no statutes, but if each were a law unto himself, violence would follow, and might would soon take the place of right. Therefore, by common consent, among individuals, as among nations, the right of discovery and occupation was formulated and observed. Being without law in its inception, it was almost without legal enforcement; but this did not invalidate nor endanger the right among the sturdy pioneers. Their sense of justice was keen, and there were strong and willing arms to aid the weaker party in time of need. Certain rude forms of organization were observed. In the absence of authority for the election of regular officers, the settlers met by agreement and appointed committees, investing these informally with the powers which the imposed duties required. In this manner the peace of the community was conserved, and order, in the absence of law, prevailed. There was no sense of insecurity in this. Every man felt, instinctively, the necessity of yielding what was for the good of all, and did so without murmuring.

This first government may be said to have

been under the higher law, the moral law, the sense that distinguishes between right and wrong. And though organization under law is a necessity of civilization, it is doubtful if justice and right ever more thoroughly prevail over injustice and wrong than when these are left to the decision of the pioneers in an agriculture district. Thus the first organization under the statute was not so essential, because the civil rights of the citizens were insecure, as for the purpose of concert of action in providing for the wants of the community as a whole. The trail of the elk and deer might answer the purposes of the hunter, but the farmer's wagon and the traveler's carriage called for highways and bridges. When, therefore, immigration began in earnest, measures were taken by the people to secure the protection of the body politic under legal provisions.

In the early history of the State, the organization of each county was done by special act of the General Assembly. From and after 1837 the territory known now as Story County was a portion of the county of Benton; but by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 13, 1846, the boundaries of Story County were defined and the county was named. It was attached to Polk County for election, revenue and judicial purposes. As the Territory was then wholly unoccupied by white men, and remained substantially in that condition for several years, the only appreciable effect of this action was to give it a name.

As shown in a former chapter, this Territory began to be occupied in 1849 and 1850. Within two or three years the settlement had spread not only into Story County, but also into a large number of other counties that had received names in advance of occupation, and when Chapter XII of the acts of the Fourth General Assembly was passed, becoming a law January 22, 1853, providing a general law for

organizing counties, the people within the limits of Story County were ready for action. At the same time the county was attached to Boone for election, revenue and judicial purposes, but before anything had been done other than causing enumeration of inhabitants, and assessment of property, measures were taken by the citizens for county organization under the recently enacted law. The essential preliminary was the selection of the necessary officers, and after due notice was given, the electors assembled at their respective voting places for this purpose, on the fourth day of April, 1853. The people had ranged themselves in the two natural divisions, separated by the prairie east of Skunk River. The settlement east of the center of the county took the name of its principal stream, East Indian. That on the west was generally called the Skunk River settlement, or precinct, or neighborhood, but in some way, also, it came to be called after the county name, Story. This name probably was applied by the people of Boone, to which the whole county had been attached for certain purposes. This uncertainty in title has resulted in giving through the census records, priority of name to the township of Indian Creek. The fact is well established that the election, and township or voting organization, was of the same date in both neighborhoods.

The voters in the Story, or Skunk River, precinct, on the day named, met at the house of Evan C. Evans, near the northeast corner of Section 24, in what is now Franklin Township. Those in the Indian Creek precinct met on the same day at Hog Skin Point, afterward known as the Barnet Broughard place. This was about eight miles south and eleven miles east of the Evans place. The votes seem to have been cast on purely local considerations. E. C. Evans had at his own home thirty-seven votes for the office of county judge. This

was the full vote of the precinct. At the other precinct twenty-six votes were cast by his neighbors for Adolphus Prouty for the same office. From this date, or at least from the subsequent canvass and declaration of the result, plain Mr. Evans may be properly designated by his judicial title.

By substantially the same vote Franklin Thompson was elected clerk of the courts over E. H. Billings; Eli Deal defeated I. N. Alderman for sheriff, though the records indicate that the latter had one vote more than was cast for any one else at his precinct. John Zenor had no opposition for the office of recorder and treasurer, and had the total vote of both precincts. Otho French was elected surveyor; Shadrack Worrell, coroner, and John Keigley, school fund commissioner. When these votes had been canvassed by Samuel B. McCall, county judge of Boone County, assisted by the justices of the peace from their respective townships, Adolphus Prouty and James Corbin, and the result recorded and officially declared, the organization of the county of Story was complete.

At this period the State statutes required that certain county officers should be chosen at the general election in August. It was therefore necessary to hold another election in the same year, and in August John J. Zenor was elected sheriff; Otho French, surveyor; R. H. Robinson, coroner; Adolphus Prouty, drainage commissioner, and Stephen P. O'Brien, school fund commissioner. There must have been less interest in this election than in that four months earlier, as the vote was less, while the population must have been greater.

From the necessities of the case there were two voting precincts at the election in April, 1853, as already stated. The county officers then elected were honest men and good citizens, though they had not been men of public af-

fairs. It is not a matter for surprise, therefore, to note that the records of the early county business should be somewhat informal, and that omissions of substance should occur. There is no record of the formation of the two precincts, Indian and Story (or Skunk River). But within the year the county was formally divided into five townships, as follows: First, Indian Creek, which then comprised also the territory of what is now Collins Township; second, Washington, which covered also the west half of Grant, and the present townships of Union and Palestine; third, Franklin, to which the west half of Milford then belonged; fourth, Lafayette, in which was the west half of Howard; fifth, Nevada, which included all the remainder of the county, or seven and a half Congressional townships.

In 1855 Union Township was organized, and included the present area of Palestine. In 1857 the east half of Indian Creek was set off as the township of Collins. In 1858 Palestine, Milford and Howard were established; also New Albany, which then included nine sections from the east side of Nevada Township. In 1866 Lincoln was organized; and in 1867 Grant and Sherman were set up with their present boundaries. Warren and Richland were not organized until 1872; and at the same time the boundaries of all the sixteen townships were made to conform to the boundaries of the Congressional townships.

It is among the traditions that in 1853 W. W. Utterback, Nathan Webb and J. P. Robinson were the township trustees of Indian Township, and in the new organization and division are responsible for the appropriate names of Indian Creek and Nevada, as township names.

Thus it is seen that by the election of April 4, 1853, the result of which was declared by a regular canvass of the votes five days later, and by the election of August following, the

county was provided with a full corps of administrative and executive officers. But as there was then no central seat of county government, there could be no concert of action, nor even consultation on public affairs. The judge lived in a cabin on the east side of and contiguous to Skunk River, in what is now Franklin Township, very close to the Milford Township line. The other officers lived in the settlements on Squaw Creek, near to the west line of the county. There were no books of record. Memoranda of necessary business transacted were made on loose papers by the county judge, and carried on his person, filed away in convenient crevices in the cabin; desks and cases with pigeon holes duly labeled had probably rarely been seen by any of the honest men who were now entrusted with public affairs. The new judge, with much labor and exposure, traversed his jurisdiction on horseback and on foot, and made various visits to the land office at Des Moines, and no doubt some to the State capital, at Iowa City, in the public interest. He probably reimbursed himself for expenses out of the receipts for town lots in the new county seat, but for his labor and exposure, it is fair to presume that he had little compensation.

The first real conveniences and safeguards obtained by the judge for the public use were the privileges accorded by T. E. Alderman in his noted establishment, the Nevada Pioneer Store, erected in the fall of 1853, facing north toward the southwest corner of the court-house square. Here the judge says he kept the records and papers in a box in which dry goods had been transported. It was probably accessible to others as to himself, and the books and stationery were such as he felt able to supply from an incipient treasury. Those now in existence certainly do not comport with the present styles. But the judge soon built a

cabin in Nevada for his family. It was on the southeast corner of Chestnut and Fourth Streets. To this he removed the county archives. It was built of logs, "chinked and daubed," and afforded many convenient crevices for the safe keeping of records and memoranda. The office of county judge remained in this residence until a frame court-house was erected in 1856, on the northeast corner of the same block, at the southwest corner of Main and Fourth Streets.

John Zenor, who was elected recorder and treasurer, April 4, 1853, maintained his office at his residence on the southwest quarter of Section 18, in Franklin Township. His first official act appears to have been the placing on record of an exchange of lands by Frederic Echerd, of Story County, and E. H. French, of McLean County, Ill. This was done August 15, 1853. The second was recording the transfer of the site of the county seat by J. W. Morris and wife to the county judge, August 26, 1853. He also in the same month recorded the last will and testament of Zeno Pearson, of Story County. The witnesses to this document were George N. Kirkman and Robert Malott.

Reuben James Zenor appears as deputy recorder, August 15, 1854. He paid taxes on lands, and probably lived in Section 31, of Franklin Township. He was succeeded by Thomas J. Adamson, December 12, 1854, who probably transacted the business of his office at his house or store in Nevada. James C. Moss was elected recorder and treasurer in August, 1855. His first official act was of September 1, 1855. He occupied as an office a small frame building which stood on the south side of First Street, facing the open square, now the park. The building was about 12x14 feet in size, and was no doubt the first one ever occupied in the county ex-

clusively for public uses. The offices of the clerk, sheriff, surveyor and minor positions, not being encumbered with records of the past, were readily kept wherever the person of the officer might be.

The first financial business of the county with the State treasurer is proven by the receipt of that officer for the sum of \$35.40, being the full amount of State taxes paid in for the two years ending October 31, 1854.

The administrative and executive officers of the county at the date of its organization were those of county judge, recorder and treasurer (held by the same person), clerk of the courts, sheriff, surveyor, coroner, county attorney and school fund commissioner. The county judge had powers and duties such as are now performed by the county auditor and the board of supervisors. He represented the interests of the county in nearly all matters, and kept a record of his proceedings. The school fund commissioner had the power and duties in relation to school lands and school moneys that are now exercised by the county auditor. The duties of clerk, sheriff, coroner, surveyor and county attorney were similar to those of the same officers at this time.

The various offices have been filled as follows:

County judges: Evan C. Evans, 1853-57; George A. Kellogg, 1858-59; Evan C. Evans, 1860-65; R. H. Mitchell, 1866-69. Office abolished and duties transferred.

Recorders and treasurers: John Zenor, 1853-54; Thomas J. Adamson, 1855; James C. Moss, 1856; William Lockridge, 1857-59; Thomas J. Ross, 1860-65. In 1864 the duties of this officer were separated, and thenceforth different persons performed them.

County treasurers: T. C. Davis, 1866-69; E. G. Day, 1870-71; S. S. Statler, 1874-75; Jay A. King, 1876-81; J. A. Mills, 1882-90.

County recorders: Evan C. Evans, 1865-66; George F. Schoonover, 1867; Samuel Bates, 1868-74; O. K. Hill, 1875-80; H. H. Boyes, 1881-86; Joseph M. Ingram, 1887-90.

County clerks: Franklin Thompson, 1853; Austin Prouty, 1854-55; E. G. Day, 1856; William Thompson, 1857; S. S. Webb, 1858-60; E. G. Day, 1861-64; D. P. Ballard,* 1865; J. A. Fitchpatrick, 1866-76; I. L. Smith, 1877-88; Henry Wilson, Jr., 1889-90.

Sheriffs: Eli Deal, 1853; John J. Zenor, 1854-56; George Childs, 1857-61; L. Q. Hoggatt, 1862-65; H. F. Murphy, 1866-69; Alf. Goodin, 1870-71; H. F. Murphy, 1872-73; Charles Christian, 1874-75; J. F. Gillespie, 1876-79; A. K. Banks, 1880-88; Curtis A. Wood, 1889-90.

Coroners: Shadrack Worrell, 1853; R. H. Robinson, 1854; R. Hockley, 1855; J. W. Cessna, 1856-59; F. W. Rhoads, 1860-65; C. P. Robinson, 1866-67; F. W. Rhoads, 1868-69; C. P. Robinson, 1870-76; J. W. Boggess, 1877-81; J. L. Hostter, 1882-88; — Chamberlain, 1889-90.

Surveyors: Otho French, 1853; Eli H. French, 1854; D. J. Norris, 1855-56; R. H. Mitchell, 1857-65; William G. Allen, 1866-67; M. C. Allen, 1868-71; William G. Allen, 1872-73; R. H. Mitchell, 1874-90.

Prosecuting attorneys: Eli H. French, 1854-55; James S. Frazier, 1856-59 (office abolished, and restored in 1886); G. W. Dyer, 1887-90.

* Though the name of D. P. Ballard is listed above for the year 1865, and the returns show that he was duly elected, it is proper to state that he never discharged the duties of the office. He was in the army at the time, and not able to assume the clerkship. E. G. Day held the office until September 5, 1864, on which date he tendered his resignation, to enter army service. This was accepted by the board of supervisors and John M. Brainard was appointed to the place. Ballard failing to qualify, Brainard was re-appointed, and held the place until the election in October, 865, at which time Fitchpatrick was elected to fill the vacancy, and entered at once upon the duties. He also, as shown above, served five full terms thereafter.

School fund commissioners: John H. Keigley, 1853; S. P. O'Brien, 1854-55; John J. Bell, 1856-58.

County superintendents of schools: George M. Maxwell, 1858; W. H. Grafton, 1859; I. H. Rees, 1860-61; Deville P. Ballard, 1862-63; W. M. White, 1864-65; J. G. Beckley, 1866-67; F. D. Thompson, 1868-69; John R. Hays, 1870-71; J. H. Franks, 1872-75; Charles H. Balliet, 1876-77; L. B. Baughman, 1878-81; Ole O. Roe, 1882-90.

County auditors: C. P. McCord, 1870-71; John R. Hays, 1872-81; C. G. McCarthy, 1882-89; A. P. King, 1890.

The county administration was by statute passed in 1860 vested in a board of supervisors, consisting of one member from each township. This continued for ten years, when the board of sixteen members was changed to one of three members. Under the first system the board was a miniature Legislature, of which the townships were the districts. The members of that board from time to time were as follows: W. B. Wiltse, R. W. Ballard, A. G. Person, Joseph Seal, W. H. Richardson, Samuel Eaglebarger, Noah Harding, W. C. Carr, Franklin Thompson, William Arrasmith, A. P. Ball, T. C. Davis, John H. McLain, Cyrus Simmons, James M. Applegate, Milt Evans, Enoch Halley, Henry McCarthy, H. Boynton, C. P. McCord, H. Burham, Milo McCartney, W. B. Hopkins, R. M. Hunter, John Scott, John McCartney, Samuel Bates, Daniel Finch, B. R. Shenkle, J. P. Dewey, Jesse R. Wood, A. O. Hall, S. W. Adams, Richard Jones, H. H. Boyes, Daniel McCarthy, T. E. Alderman, James E. Jeffers, W. A. Wier, W. H. Fitchpatrick, J. H. B. Kerr, John Evanson, D. R. Brown, W. R. Woodward, John Jones, George Loucks, S. S. Statler, H. O. Higley, E. F. Farrington, W. H. Terwillager, Frank Curtis, E.

J. Peterson, W. J. Freed, John Rich, Joseph Cadwallader, J. C. Kinsell and B. R. Shenkle.

The county boards of three members (elected for three years) have comprised: W. R. Woodward, 1871-73; A. J. Graves, 1871; J. W. Maxwell, 1871-73; John Evanson, 1872-77; W. C. Carr, 1874; Walter Evans, 1874-76; S. I. Shearer, 1875-78; Ed. Elliott, 1777-79; D. A. Bigelow, 1878-80; A. M. Norris, 1879-81; Anfen Ersland, 1880-85; R. W. Ballard, 1881-86; Anthony Hale, 1882-86; J. Q. Burgess, 1884-86.

The following named members of the State Senate have been citizens of Story County: John Scott, 1860-61, 1885-86; E. B. Potter, 1862-63; George M. Maxwell, 1872-75; W. H. Gallup, 1876-79.

During 1868-69 John Scott was lieutenant-governor and president of the Senate.

Members of House of Representatives: J. L. Dana, 1858-59; T. C. McCall, 1862-63, 1882-85; George M. Maxwell, 1864-67; James Hawthorn, 1868-69; William K. Wood, 1870-73; L. Q. Hoggatt, 1874-75; Milton Evans, 1876-77; Frank Curtis, 1878-79; W. D. Lucas, 1880-81; Oley Nelson, 1886-89; C. G. McCarthy, 1890-91.

The office of district attorney was filled by John L. Stevens in 1879-86; and that of district judge in 1887-90.

The assessorship of real and personal property was made a county office in 1857. Isaac Romane held the office for a term of two years, when the duties again devolved upon a township officer.

The office of assessor of internal revenue for the Federal Government was held for several years by John Scott. The district comprised about one-third of the State, extending from Black Hawk County to the Missouri River.

The officials named above were citizens of Story County, and held the offices as such, by

virtue of election or appointment, in the several districts. In other cases the county, being part of a district, was represented by citizens of other counties, as follows: In the Third General Assembly, by P. M. Cassady, of Polk, in the Senate, and by L. W. Babbitt, of Marion, and E. R. Guiberson, of Madison, in the House; in the Fourth General Assembly, by A. Y. Hull, of Polk, in the Senate, and by Dr. Rice, of Boone, and J. C. Goodson, of Guthrie, in the House; in the Fifth General Assembly, by J. C. Jordan, of Polk, in the Senate, and by Samuel B. McCall, of Boone, in the House; in the Sixth General Assembly, by Aaron Brown, of Fayette, in the Senate; in the Eighth General Assembly, by S. B. Roscerans, of Hamilton, in the House; in the Tenth and Eleventh General Assemblies, by Henry C. Henderson, of Marshall, in the Senate; in the Twelfth and Thirteenth General Assemblies, by Isaac J. Mitchell, of Boone, in the Senate; in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth General Assemblies, by John D. Gillett, of Boone, in the Senate; in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third General Assemblies, by Senator Davidson, of Boone.

Members of the House of Representatives in the National Congress have represented Story County as follows: Lincoln Clarke, of Dubuque, 1851-52; John P. Cook, Davenport, 1853-54; James Thorington, Davenport, 1855-56; Timothy Davis, Elkader, 1857-58; William Vandever, Dubuque, 1859-62; A. W. Hubbard, Sioux City, 1863-68; Charles Pomeroy, Fort Dodge, 1869-70; Jackson Orr, Boone, 1871-74; Addison Oliver, Monona, 1875-78; C. C. Carpenter, Fort Dodge, 1879-82; A. J. Holmes, Boone, 1883-86; E. H. Conger, Des Moines, 1887-90.

Elsewhere it has been noted that the first records, which were of that primitive character suited to the genius of a county official who

looked only to substance and not to form, were kept at the judge's residence, first near Bloomington, afterward at the county seat. Also that during a portion of that time some facilities for transacting business and meeting his constituents were afforded at the Pioneer Store. The small building that was temporarily secured for the use of the recorder and treasurer, south of the park, in Nevada, was not used by other county officers. It was not until 1856 that a building for county offices and courts was erected. This was a two-story frame, about 40x32 feet, the court-room being on the first floor and the offices above. The vestibule and stairway were at the north end, and there were three rooms above.

There was a low platform at the south end of the court-room, a part of which was enclosed by a slight railing and pickets for the protection of the clerk in the southeast corner. The county funds would not justify the furnishing of the house when it was first completed. There was, therefore, no bar, nor permanent seats for the audience. Temporary seats were arranged by placing planks upon some primitive support, and the seats thus extemporized were used by attendants upon the courts, by audiences for church purposes, and even by the children for school seats. The entire cost of the structure was about \$1,500. It was on the northeast corner of Block 25.

There being no other room suitable for public meetings, and this building being county property, the court-room was used in that manner upon all occasions, even to the extent of being occupied for school purposes. It was understood that the school district paid rents to the county for such uses. As cold weather approached, it was discovered that no provision had been made for warming the building. It was, therefore, necessary to put in flues and set up stoves. It is probably to this fact that the

destruction of the house by fire on the night of December 31, 1863, may be imputed. In the meantime an iron, supposed burglar-proof safe, had been placed in the office of the county treasurer, and the court-room had been furnished with fixed seats, tables, and other matters of convenience.

The facts in connection with the burning of the building are, that one of the rooms was used by the Good Templars for their stated meetings. The fire occurred after a meeting had been held. The evening being bitterly cold, a high wind prevailing from the northwest, and the room not very close, a very hot stove and pipe were a matter of course. When discovered nothing could be done except to save as many of the records as possible. This was accomplished in great measure through the efforts of the county treasurer, T. J. Ross, who, at peril to himself, entered the burning building. Most of the volumes were saved, and the safe went down when the house fell in. It was fortunate that the funds were mostly in the national currency, and had been made into packages for the annual settlement at the close of the year. These packages were charred to mere blocks, and all loose bills and papers in the safe were in ashes. The few gold and silver coins were all right. Mr. Ross was sent to Washington with the remnants, from which the treasury experts assorted and identified national currency to the amount of \$9,243, which was replaced by other bills. The loss shown by the books was \$1,672, which was represented in bills burnt beyond identification, or in those of the State banks, many of which indicated no more than the amounts on the face. The board of supervisors, on the report of experts, assumed the losses, and exonerated the treasurer.

Another building, similar in size to the one destroyed, was erected on the old foundations

in 1864, with the offices on the first floor and the court-room above. This was used by the county until the court-house now in use was erected, in 1876. The narrow escape of the public records from destruction in the previous fire had stimulated the erection of a small brick vault for safety. But this was found to be very inconvenient and to not afford the security desired. With commendable public spirit the liberal and patriotic people of the county determined to signalize the centennial anniversary by the erection of the secure and commodious county building which now occupies the north half of Block 17, which was dedicated in the original plat as a public square for the town of Nevada, but which was by the city conveyed to the county. The cost of the edifice, with heating apparatus and decorations, has been over \$50,000. This beautiful and substantial edifice, designed by William Foster, of Des Moines, is of brick, with tables and caps of Anamosa stone, constructed substantially and finished with taste and care. It contains in the basement the necessary appliances for heating and rooms for the janitor, also two capacious vaults. On the first floor are the offices and halls, with necessary vaults for convenience and security. The office of the clerk is 25x28 feet, with vault 12x12. That of the auditor is 20x28, with private office and vault. The offices of sheriff and treasurer are each 18x19, and the latter is connected with a private office, safe and vault. The recorder's office is 18x22, with vault for safety of the records. The office and consultation room of the board of supervisors is also on this floor, 17x17, and opening by folding doors into the auditor's office. Two main stairways lead from the halls on the first floor to the court-room, offices and jury-rooms, on the second floor, while a third stairway connects the offices of the clerk and sheriff with an attorney's consult-

ing-room, the bar, the clerk's desk, and the bench. On this floor also are the office of the county superintendent of common schools, the judge's private room, and the grand jury-room. These are all easily reached from the great court-room, 40x70 feet, extending from the second floor to the dome, with space of 40x32 feet in the south end for bench and bar, and an audience space, with raised seats, of 40x37 feet. This great hall of justice and the offices and halls throughout, are frescoed in the best style of the art.

The numerous jury-rooms above, with roof, turrets, and tower surmounted by a statue of the blind goddess, constitute a very complete temple of justice, and safe repository of the county archives, and of which none need be ashamed.

A county jail was built in 1869, on Lot 5 of Block 18, Nevada. It is of brick, 24x30 feet, a hall and jailer's residence on first floor, and prisoners' cells above. The latter are made of timbers filled with spikes, and lined with iron plates. The cost was about \$6,000.

The county farm and infirmary are on Section 35, in Milford Township. The farm consists of 320 acres of good land. The infirmary and other improvements, including commodious barns, have an approximate value of \$15,000. The necessary live stock, implements, furnishings and stores on hand are worth \$5,000. This establishment serves for the care of county paupers, and with a small additional outlay would afford room for the incurable insane.

The board of supervisors in 1868 had settled upon the policy of extending relief to paupers through a home, a farm and a superintendent. At the sessions of June and September contracts and appropriations were made to the extent of \$5,000 for that purpose. It was soon discovered that the completion of the im-

provements, furnishings and incidentals would require a further sum of \$2,000. This amount was appropriated at the January session of 1869. Bonds were issued in the sum of these several amounts, of the validity of which doubts were entertained. The customary report to the General Assembly for a legalizing act was had, and the bonds were, on March 30, 1870, thus declared "legal in every respect, and to the same extent as if said board had acted strictly according to law."

It is not necessary to particularly describe every bridge, culvert and grade made by the pioneers in the settlement of the county, to arrive at the conclusion that this part of their work is one of no small proportions. The tax lists will show that from 1875 to 1890 the county, as a corporation, has collected and expended for bridging and grading the highways of the county the sum of \$180,000. This includes no taxes for this purpose levied by townships, or by towns and villages, or as road polls. The mileage of highways in the county, exclusive of streets and alleys in the towns and villages, is about 1,200 miles. The labor and material that have been expended in the construction and maintaining of these highways under township authority, including bridges, culverts and grades, in the same period, may be safely estimated at double the sum thus expended by the county authorities, or not less than \$360,000. Of the construction and maintaining of more than 100 miles of village streets and crossings, the cost would be fully \$100,000. At least half that sum would be required to build and maintain the thirty miles of sidewalk, and this has taken \$50,000.

If to the sums above stated should be added a reasonable estimate for expenditures for the same purposes made during the preceding twenty-five years, the total would be more than \$1,000,000. This would seem to have

been a very heavy tax upon the pioneers of Story County in their struggle of only forty years to lay broad and deep the foundations of a creditable civilization, and prepare the country for habitation. But in doing this the burdens have been borne with courage, and with the hopeful thought that their posterity would share these benefits often laboriously purchased. Carrying this thought to its proper conclusion would show the present public assets of Story County to consist in part of 10,000 acres of good land occupied by streets and highways, and at a low estimate worth \$300,000; highways, bridges, streets and sidewalks, \$700,000; court-house, jail and county farm, \$75,000; school-houses and grounds \$100,000; churches and grounds, \$100,000; making a total of over one and one-quarter millions of dollars already donated to posterity by the pioneers. This does not include the interest of the people of Story County in the many State institutions. This may be considered as one part in ninety-nine, the number of counties. The values of the State capitol, three hospitals for the insane, two penitentiaries, two reform schools, the State University, the Industrial College, schools for the blind, deaf mutes and feeble minded, homes for soldiers and soldiers' orphans, normal schools, and the appliances, furnishings, and farms and grounds attached to all these institutions, may be reasonably estimated at not less than \$10,000,000. Nor is this an over-estimate. The taxes assessed upon the property of the county, as shown by the latest rolls placed in the hands of the treasurer for collection, are \$118,161.96. Out of this great amount of hardly earned cash annually paid, it were more than a pity if some valuable properties were not accumulated for public uses.

The condition of this vast property in high-

ways has been greatly improved within a few years, and its value much increased by better management. Much interest has been taken in this subject by the people of Story County, since the organization of the State association for the encouragement of highway improvement in 1883. Under the auspices of this association, of which Col. John Scott, of Story County, was president, and C. F. Clarkson, of Des Moines, Judge SeEVERS, of Oskaloosa, and Judge Whiting, of Monona County, were vice-presidents, a competitive trial of the leading road machines was had at Nevada, June 28, 1884. The mayor and common council of Nevada, as well as all public-spirited citizens, joined to make the occasion a success. It was demonstrated in the trial that machines had already been constructed that were of great value in building grades of earth, and keeping the same in condition for pleasant and profitable use. The mayor and council at once acted on the matter, and purchased machines, the use of which has been of great value and economy. Since the adoption of the improved methods and machines, the streets and highways have been of greatly increased interest and value to the public. The authorities in most of the townships have given their best efforts in the same direction, with results highly gratifying in the present, and giving promise of greater benefits in the future. From a condition that was a reproach twenty-five years ago, the county roads are now such that they would do no discredit to an older civilization.

Among the important acts of the county administration in 1860 was the negotiation of the bonds voted by the county in securing the location of the Agricultural College. Because of certain alleged informalities in the issuance of the bonds, which were for \$10,000, the General Assembly was asked to step in and cure the supposed defects. This was done by

an act which took effect April 2, 1860. It was therein declared "that the acts of the county judge of Story County, in issuing certain bonds of the county for the use and benefit of the State Agricultural College and Farm, be and the same are hereby declared valid, binding and legal, and said bonds are hereby legalized and declared to be valid and binding on said county, and it is hereby made the duty of the county judge to levy and cause to be collected sufficient taxes to pay the interest on said bonds, and the principal thereof according to the tenor and effect thereof."

While the amount annually paid for the maintenance of the State and county government and these great institutions of charity, education and piety may seem large to some, it is only commensurate with the well known resources of a State whose name is at the top of the roll in all that constitutes real wealth and prosperity, and of a county that is the center and "hub" of such a State. But if so much has been done by the pioneers of less than forty years, beginning with nothing except the naked soil and their stout hearts and willing hands, what may not be anticipated as the probable advance in a steady progress of another forty years? Three hundred thousand acres of extraordinary fertility, fairly managed, should yield more than \$2,000,000 annually for support and accumulation. This sum should be annually increased by better methods and the natural increase of wealth, population, and the development of the present and other industries. Much of that which has heretofore gone to build up the great cities of the country will at last be kept at home. As a single example, it may be said that instead of pouring wealth annually into the coffers of the great centers of insurance, and again borrowing the same money at high rates of interest, the west must soon "have money to sell." These broad acres will

then be the happy and luxurious homes of one of the richest portions of the earth. This is to be the not distant heritage of the near future, and for this all should well be content "to labor and to wait."

With such a hopeful condition before the people of this State and county, when it shall be fully realized by themselves, there will be little

disposition to seek pastures new, for they must of necessity be found in less favored lands. And if true to themselves and to their locality, their spirit of patriotic devotion to home interests will have its reward in causing a like appreciation of their advantages to permeate less favored sections, and to attract population, enterprise and consequent wealth.



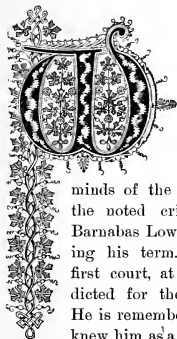
CHAPTER XIV.



MATTERS OF LEGAL NOTE—*Personnel* OF NUMEROUS OFFICIALS—EARLY GRAND JURIES—PROCEEDINGS—ARRAY OF TALENT—THEIR PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PECULIARITIES—THE COUNTY BAR—NOTED TRIALS—THE LOWELL TRAGEDY—HISTORY OF THE CASE—OTHER HOMICIDES, ETC.—THE JOHN J. BELL DEFALCATION—COUNTY SEAT TRIAL.



The good need fear no law;
It is his safety, and the bad man's awe.—*Jonson.*



WILLIAM MCKAY, of Des Moines, was district judge of the Fifth District at the time of the organization of Story County. He was quite prominent in the minds of the pioneers by reason of the noted criminal trial, *State vs. Barnabas Lowell*, which occurred during his term. He presided at the first court, at which Lowell was indicted for the murder of his wife. He is remembered by those who then knew him as a pleasant gentleman and careful judge.

In April, 1854, Phineas M. Cassady, of Fort Des Moines, was elected judge of the same district, but he resigned soon thereafter, not having held any court in Story County.

In July, 1854, Cave J. McFarland, of Boone County, was appointed by the governor to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Cassady. In the following April William W. Williamson was declared elected, but this was

contested by Judge McFarland, in whose favor the contest was decided. Judge Williamson held no court in Story County while he held the office.

The incidents of the first term of the district court ever held in Story County, in the summer of 1853, at the home of the county judge, near the east line of Franklin Township, are set out in the account of the trial of Barnabas Lowell for murder. There was little other business done.

The judge who appeared and presided over the second term for the county, and the first term at the new county seat, was C. J. McFarland, of Boone County, who appeared as successor to Judge Cassady, resigned. This term was convened August 14, 1854. It was held in an unfinished log building that had been partly constructed under a contract with a stranger who never appeared to claim it, and was situated near the site of the present post-office. The building was never completed. The logs were sold to J. C. Harris, who removed them to the south part of town and used them in another building.

The grand jury at this term consisted of J. P. Robinson, Adolphus Prouty, Elisha Alderman, Nathan Webb, Shadrack Worrell, Thomas G. Vest, Samuel Heistand, Jacob Wheeler, John Hussong, George B. Zenor, P. R. Craig, James C. Smith, Joseph Broughard, Jonah Griffith and Judiah Ray. Worrell and Wheeler failed to answer when called, and their places were filled by selecting Frederic Pierce and W. W. Utterback from the bystanders. They held their inquisition in the log stable attached to the McLain Hotel. It is among the traditions that Juryman Heistand was kicked by a mule that occupied an adjacent stall, and that the procuring of arnica and other liniments for the disabled inquisitor sadly interfered with the deliberations as well as dignity of the august body.

The criminal calendar for the term showed but one cause, entitled State of Iowa vs. James P. Kinney. There were two civil causes, of which the first on the docket was that of Jennings Wilkinson vs. Michael Hughes. The bar consisted of D. O. Finch, M. M. Crocker, James S. Woods, John A. Hull, Cornelius Beal, William L. Burge and John F. House. This was quite an array of legal talent (the attorneys being from abroad) considering the small amount of business to be done, but they were scenting future business as well as having pleasant hours with the people, and making acquaintance.

The third term for the county, and the second for the town, was begun and held on the 5th of May, 1856. McFarland was judge, E. G. Day was clerk, and George Childs, as deputy, acted as sheriff. At this term J. S. Frazier and George A. Kellogg were admitted as attorneys. More than twenty causes on the docket were disposed of in two days.

The fourth term began September 22, 1857. James D. Thompson, of Eldora, who was elected

judge of a district recently formed under an act of the General Assembly, appeared as judge. William Thompson had been elected clerk; George Childs, sheriff; and James S. Frazier, prosecuting attorney. John Scott, E. B. Potter and A. D. Shaw were admitted as attorneys at this time, on certificates from other States. It was understood that the main cause for the creation of the new district was to circumscribe the jurisdiction of McFarland, whose habits of dissipation had grown upon him until his position as judge was regarded generally as being greatly disgraced. Thompson was a judge with limited knowledge of law, but a pleasant gentleman of good character.

In 1858 John Porter, of Cerro Gordo County, was elected district judge, and at the same time a State's attorney for the district, instead of one for each county, was elected. The first district attorney was W. P. Hepburn, of Marshall County. Hepburn went into the army in 1861, and was succeeded by D. D. Chase, who was appointed judge, in 1866. At this time John H. Bradley, of Marshall County, became district attorney. In 1868 the judicial system was modified by providing for an additional court which was called the circuit court, and in each district or circuit were two judges. The district judge had exclusive jurisdiction in criminal matters, and the circuit judge in matters of probate. The two courts had concurrent jurisdiction in many civil causes.

Henry Hudson, of Boone County, was the first circuit judge, 1868-74.

I. J. Mitchell, of Boone County, followed Judge Chase on the district bench in January, 1875, and was followed by James W. McKenzie, of Franklin County, in January, 1879. Judge McKenzie's health failed. He had done valuable service during the war, and went on the bench with a constitution utterly broken, and died before his term expired.

Henry C. Henderson, of Marshall County, was elected to the vacancy in 1881, and for the next full term in 1882. He was followed by John L. Stevens, of Story County, who was elected in 1886.

Meantime on the circuit bench John H. Bradley, of Marshall County, succeeded Judge Hudson in 1874, and was in turn followed by D. D. Miracle, of Hamilton County, in 1882, who was also elected to a second term in 1886.

The judicial system was again changed in 1886. The office of circuit judge was abolished, and Story was assigned with other counties to a district in which three district judges were provided, two of these being Miracle and Stevens, both already on the bench, and to whom was added S. M. Weaver, of Hardin County, by election. On the death of D. D. Miracle, D. R. Hindman, of Boone, was elected his successor, and the three district judges are now, 1890, Stevens, Weaver and Hindman.

Judge Thompson removed to another State many years since. Porter has been long in practice in Hardin County. Bradley and Henderson resumed practice in Marshall County. D. D. Chase is in practice at Webster City. Hudson removed to Chicago. McFarland, Mitchell, McKenzie and Miracle are dead.

It may reasonably and modestly be said that, with very few exceptions, the judges of the courts of Story have been men of respectable standing in their profession, and quite a number of them possessed of superior ability and legal learning. Those who still live in Iowa sustain themselves well upon the bench or in the practice of the law to which they have returned. Story County has furnished but one of the number, who, still young, maintains a standing with the ablest and best of them.

[The judicial convention of 1890 has, without opposition, nominated the judges now on the bench, Stevens, Hindman and Weaver, for

another term, to which they will without doubt be elected.]

Of the judges of the courts of record in Story County, from the earliest times until now, there stands forth, unique and peculiar, the figure of C. J. McFarland. Physically, as well as intellectually, he was pre-eminent. He was of large frame, well balanced, had a well-rounded contour, but carried no superfluous flesh. A large head well covered, a beard extending to his girdle, and a florid face well lighted with expression, he was a man to be marked and remembered by all who met him. He was fond of athletic and other sports. Being addicted to the use of intoxicants, he was often under their influence when on the bench, and, drunk or sober, was liable to do whimsical things. Many amusing things have been published respecting him, and many more have passed from lip to ear that would not bear the light of the printed page. One incident that happened at Marietta, then the county seat of Marshall County, found its way, with appropriate illustration, into the press. It was said that a case was on trial before the court, and a lawyer from Burlington was addressing the jury; the name of the attorney was James S. Woods. He was jovial, rollicking, and of a youthful appearance, though his age fairly entitled him to the play upon his name which was indulged in by the younger fellows who traveled the circuit with his honor. They, as well as others, spoke of him familiarly and impudently as "Old Timber," or "Timber Woods." The court-room was on the first floor; the day was warm; the windows were open; in the rear of the building was a feeding-yard filled with teams; Lawyer Woods was earnest in his cause, and his resounding voice was heard in the yard and on the streets. When he was at the very highest pitch of earnest eloquence, a mule in the yard set up a loud and long continued bray that

startled the lawyer and caused him to halt. The judge reassured him by joining in with the male, and roaring out: "Go it, Old Timber! There's two of you now!"

Judge McFarland is remembered by all the early settlers, and not unkindly. He drank intemperately, but he passed his bottle generously among the crowd, even as he sat upon the bench, or jumped and wrestled with spectators outside. He had no concealment of his judicial or personal conduct. He would sometimes arbitrarily take the case from the attorneys and the jury and decide it without reference to anything except his momentary whim. Such acts were regarded rather as matter of jest than anger by the even-tempered people, and excited little comment. It is said that in stating the law and their official duty to the gaud jurors in another county he said: "This Maine liquor law, fanatics made it, and some think it unconstitutional, but that is not your business. You are to indict all persons who sell liquor. There is plenty of liquor sold in this town. If you want to know where it is sold, wait until court adjourns, watch the bystanders, and see where the judge goes."

It should be remembered that public sentiment as to the use of intoxicants as a beverage has greatly changed in the last thirty-five years.

Among McFarland's accomplishments and tastes should be noted his fondness for his dog and gun, and his ability as a keen sportsman. From court to court on the circuit he was invariably accompanied by his two finely trained bird dogs and his fowling piece. The first act on his arrival at the door of the primitive hotel was to unload and care for the game he had taken on his journey. Then an interval in court business, or an early adjournment in the afternoon, would be the signal for the gun and dogs, and a scout on the prairie for

game. When such a jaunt was taken at Nevada he was usually accompanied by the boys and idlers, who in addition to the pleasure of beholding and applauding the fine work of the judge and his dogs, had the further incentive of as many prairie chickens as they cared to carry home.

It is but justice to the memory of C. J. McFarland to state that examination of the records, as well as the testimony of those who practiced before him, indicate that with all his failings he was an upright and conscientious judge, faithful to his friends, and kind and indulgent in his family. He had the pronounced and terrible misfortune of being a drunkard without shame, and his seat on the bench was a gross outrage on the people and an insult to common decency.

Among those who traveled the circuit with him and tried causes before him were the brilliant and genial D. O. Finch, Marcellus M. Crocker, the then able attorney and subsequent distinguished soldier, John A. Hull, young, vigorous and aggressive, and taking his share of both work and play, and the not to be forgotten "Timber" Woods. These attorneys were among the interpreters and founders of jurisprudence here. They practiced law in courts where the library consisted of the Code of Iowa and a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries. Beyond this they were thrown on their own resources. To present their causes to court and jury they must rely on their own sense of right for the discovery of the true principles involved, and upon invention and discovery for the means of making these clear to others. There were then few decisions by which to be governed, and these young men were engaged in formulating the precedents of to-day and the future. That they did this wisely and well is the testimony of those who now profit by their labor and genius.

As to many other judges and attorneys of the bench and bar of Story County, some of the oldest of whom yet live and work, it is scarcely time to speak. It may in general be said that those who may not have been brilliant were at least painstaking and earnest in their work, which is much the better. Their monuments are still under the mallet and the chisel, which themselves yet wield.

McFarland and Crocker and Hull and Woods are dead. Maj.-Gen. M. M. Crocker's fame as a brave and able soldier is a part of Iowa's proud heritage. As the friend and confidant of McPherson, as the organizer of the famous Iowa Brigade which bore his name throughout the war, as one whose memory is cherished in the hearts of the people, the State did honor to herself in ordering his features to be frescoed in her capitol. It may please some old-time citizens of Story County, many of whom knew him well, to be told that in his failing health and fading life he turned with pleasure to memories of men and things of interest alike to him and to them. His last meal in Iowa, taken when on his way from his command in Arizona to report to President Lincoln, at Washington, where he died, was eaten at the table of a friend in this county.

Hon. D. O. Finch, long a law partner with the lamented Crocker, represented the firm in many of the causes tried in the early courts of this county. He was brilliant, witty, genial and greatly admired by the pioneers. His home was then, as now, at the State capital, where he is still engaged in law practice. He has within few years past filled the office of district attorney for the United States in the southern district of Iowa.

Hon. Enoch Eastman, who at an early day lived in Burlington, afterward in Oskaloosa, and subsequently in Eldora, was one of the pioneer lawyers who practiced in Story County.

He was lieutenant-governor of the State during the war, and a member of the State Senate at the time of his death. He was the author of the patriotic sentiment inscribed on the Iowa stone in Washington's monument; "Iowa: The affection of her People, like the Rivers of her Borders, flow to an inseparable Union." It is told as an incident bordering on the pathetic, that when both were frail with advancing years, Eastman was counsel for his long-time associate of the bar, "Timber" Woods, in a cause tried in Harlin County, to which the latter was a party plaintiff. Woods then lived at Steamboat Rock, where he died at an advanced age.

What unwritten memories of the pioneer courts of Central Iowa are buried with these men!

The first attorney to locate in the new county was Isaac Romane (1854). He turned his attention gradually to farming and live stock, and drifted out of the practice of law. He removed to Missouri many years ago. George A. Kellogg came in next. He was young, modest, never of rugged health, and went to the Pacific States some years since, hoping for improved health. He is comfortably fixed at Fairhaven, on Puget Sound. James S. Frazier (1856) has been an industrious attorney, but has mixed in lands and farming at the expense of his law practice. He still lives in his pleasant home in Nevada.

John L. Dana (1856) has also dallied with real estate and pensions. He still has his home, where he has continuously lived for about thirty-five years. John Scott (1856) has been more in other lines than in the regular practice. [See biographical notice.] Paul A. Queal (1859) was a brilliant young lawyer, and bade fair to take a leading place at the bar. He died in the army, during the war. L. Irwin was a genial fellow, of good

ability, a fine sense of humor, and of singular modesty. He was a soldier in an Indiana regiment, settled in Story County at the end of the war, served a term as postmaster, and died about 1880.

To Mr. Irwin more than to any other person belongs the credit of establishing the Nevada Public Library. It was through his labor and influence that interest was aroused, and a tax ordered. He was for some years entrusted with the selection of the books, a trust that he executed with ability and taste. He was a systematic reader of good books, and was enthusiastic in bringing them within the reach of others.

J. R. Gage, remembered mostly for his genial comradeship, has been for some years collector for manufacturers in other States. J. R. McDonalds ran to invention in machinery rather than Blackstone, and he is in business in Chicago. The brothers Balliett practiced law in Nevada for several years. S. F. Balliett is practicing law in Des Moines; Samuel A. Balliett has been in practice for several years in Idaho and Montana. Charles H. Balliett, a fine chancery and business lawyer, is now in practice in Omaha. N. A. Rainbolt's law office was in Ames. He removed to Nebraska some years since.

George A. Underwood, Cyrus E. Turner, Daniel McCarthy, George Barnes and M. J. Smith are attorneys at Ames. Underwood and McCarthy have engaged also in live-stock farming, and have had other financial interests that demanded attention.

John L. Stevens' county law practice was done at his office at Ames. His promotion as district attorney, and thence to the bench, where he now is, was in recognition of his ability and character. [See biographical notice.]

John A. McCall, T. L. Sellers and G. W. Barnes are comparatively young men, whose

ambition called them to the more crowded bars and yet more busy courts at the State capital.

John R. Hays emigrated to Nebraska some years since. T. C. McCall has given his attention to loans and lands, as have also M. C. Allen and J. A. Fitchpatrick, making a specialty of collections rather than legal contests. F. D. Thompson, having taken the post-office, to that extent leaves the law. [See, for each of these, biographical notices.]

The bar numbers as its present members G. W. Dyer, H. M. Funson, J. F. Martin, D. J. Vinje and E. W. Gifford, of Nevada; A. K. and M. P. Webb, of Slater; E. H. Addison, of Maxwell, and Lewis Nelson and M. M. Keller, of Cambridge, aside from those of Nevada and Ames already specially mentioned, who are all engaged in active practice as attorneys. As a whole, the bar of Story County will compare not unfavorably with that of any section where the general business of the population is agriculture. That occupation is not conducive to litigation proper, nor does it offer a promising field to the criminal lawyer. If not a large number of famous jurists have arisen here, it may be matter for congratulation that the people have not furnished the litigation on which they feed, and that if without the luxury, they have been spared the cost of maintenance.

Because the alleged murder of the wife of Barnabas Lowell by her husband was the first crime of that magnitude committed within the limits of the county, and because of the circumstances connected therewith, the homicide and the trial of the accused have always been matters of interest. The facts, or at least the stories related at the time, or said to have been told, were quite sensational in character.

In the month of November, 1852, as told by Mr. Ray in the chapter on early settlement, Barnabas Lowell lived in one of the two contiguous cabins on the claim of Samuel McDaniel,

near the center of Section 23, in Nevada Township; but early in April of 1853, when the Widow Hague and her family arrived at the same place, Lowell had set up for himself in a cabin which he had built about half a mile farther north. This was on Section 14, on the land afterward owned by Pierce, and about forty rods northeast of the house built by Pierce. The place is now owned by John M. Wells. The Lowell cabin consisted of a house of logs, with a shed-room on one side, and a door between the two apartments. The logs of these cabins form a part of the stable near the house where Pierce lived.

Doc. Billings had a cabin in Section 23, northwest of McDaniel's place, into which Mrs. Hague moved. She had bargained for the claim, which was held by the custom of the country rather than by fixed statute, but was induced to yield it to McDaniel on some pretense, and had bought a claim of a man named Hall, in Section 36, of Richland Township, four miles farther north, which, for many years thereafter, was her home. While she lived in the Billings cabin she was the neighbor nearest to the Lowell place, and McDaniel was not much farther distant.

While Mrs. Hague still remained at the Billings cabin, awaiting possession of the Hall place, she was called upon, one Sunday night, by one of the Lowell children, who urged her to visit the mother, alleging a sudden and severe illness. Mrs. Hague responded promptly to the call, but on hurrying to the place the woman was found to be already dead. Other neighbors came in. It was represented by Lowell that the woman "had a fit," and that its probable cause lay in her very hearty eating of the Sunday dinner and supper of Mrs. McDaniel, where the day had been passed in visiting. Lowell's actions, however, were peculiar, and, in connection with his unsavory reputa-

tion, aroused suspicion of foul play. He refused to permit the body to be prepared for burial in the usual manner, and insisted that it should be wrapped in sheets without changing the clothing, or removing a coarse handkerchief that was about the neck. He kept watch of everything that was done until the body was buried in the Mound Cemetery, on the McDaniel farm.

Within a few days, on comparison of views and further investigation, the neighbors determined to have the body exhumed and examined by physicians. This was done. The disclosures of this inspection and the testimony of Lowell's children, and others, satisfied the examining magistrate, Joseph P. Robinson, that Lowell should be held to answer for the murder of his wife. It appeared that on the day previous to her death the woman seemed to be in good health. During the night the children heard sounds which indicated a desperate struggle in the small room occupied by Lowell and his wife. The door between the two apartments was of heavy slabs, and was braced by a beam that extended from the farther side of the room. Lowell refused the children admittance. They testified that the sounds were such as would be produced by striking, choking and struggling. Lowell was a man of such strength that he could readily take the woman's life by such brutality, and the impression was general that he had done so. It is also said that the children stated that their mother, a former wife, had died in Ohio under similar circumstances.

During the magistrate's examination, at the house of Mr. Heald, Lowell lay upon the bed, and threatened those who testified against him, or gave opinions in favor of his guilt. He was reputed in the neighborhood to have been a pirate on the high seas in his earlier years. He habitually carried a weapon "like a sword"

in a sort of sheath on his leg, and he succeeded in terrifying some of the witnesses to such an extent that they would not tell what little they knew. Lowell was committed to the jail of Polk County until his supposed crime could be placed before the grand jury. Judge McKay ordered a special term of the district court to be convened at the house of Judge Evans for the disposal of this case. A grand jury was called and charged, consisting of Joseph P. Robinson as foreman, Samuel Heistand, John H. Keigley, William D. Evans, Jennings Wilkinson, David Wilkinson, Jeremiah Cory, William K. Wood, Hiram Vincent, David B. Neal, Judiah Ray, Horace Heald, John G. Sellers, Nathaniel Jennings and John Zenor; William Arrasmith served as bailiff. The principal officers of the court were, judge, William McKay, of Des Moines; Frank Thompson, clerk; Eli Deal, sheriff, and W. W. Williamson, of Des Moines, district attorney. As seven of the jurors were near neighbors of the accused, and under the excitement of the case had prejudged it and already condemned him, and as the foreman had already acted as the examining and committing magistrate, it is not surprising that the indictment was promptly endorsed "a true bill," and returned into court. The sessions of the grand jury were held in an unfinished house in course of erection by William D. Evans.

The opening of the court and investigation by the grand jury occupied two days. The interest in the case was very great, especially among the citizens of the eastern part of the county, and they attended the court in large numbers. The distinguished visitors, attorneys, and officers of the court, among whom were D. O. Finch, John A. Hull, and "Old Timber," slept in the court-house, and took their meals with Judge Evans, but the general crowd must needs lunch and sleep as best they

could in fence corners and under the trees, or around the blazing heaps of burning logs. The trail made by the travel to and from this trial by the crowds from the eastern part of the county was used for many years as the leading highway in that direction.

On being arraigned, the accused took a change of venue, and he was afterward tried at Des Moines, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary, where he died.

Although the judgment of the people was quite unanimous as to Lowell's guilt, and is entitled to respect, yet to such an extent has a sickly sentiment within the past thirty years hedged in the criminal, that it would be now difficult, if not impossible, to convict a man on the evidence of the crime alleged to have been committed by him.

At this first term the court "ordered, that the clerk use the eagle side of a United States half dollar as the temporary seal."

On the 17th of October, 1864, some children following a path near the ravine, on the west side of the creek, about the west line of Block 36, in Nevada, discovered appearances of a hasty interment of a human body. The locality was but a short distance from the line of travel, near what was then called the "lower ford," and was covered with a growth of hazel. Being near the creek, it afforded water, and was used as a camping place. An investigation discovered the mutilated body of a man. Inquiry showed that two men, traveling together, had camped there quite recently. The trail of the outfit was soon struck. Active pursuit was made. The destination of the survivor was discovered to be not far from Springfield, Ill., and he was arrested there. His name was McMullen.

Photographs of the murdered man were distributed, and he was identified as one Townsend, whose home was in Southwestern Wis-

consin, to which he was returning from the mines in Colorado. It transpired that Townsend had picked up his murderer as a fellow-traveler, and in return for his kindness met the fate mentioned. In addition to the brutality of the murder there were elements of treachery and ingratitude in the crime that made it most inhuman and revolting. When the case came to trial, the attorney for the State was induced to accept the plea of guilty of murder in the second degree. There was profound feeling when the judge, John Porter, sentenced McMullen to ten years' imprisonment. At the expiration of this time, less the commutation for good behavior as a convict, McMullen went free.

June 14, 1870, south of the grade of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, on the bottom west of Skunk River, a man was seen running through the tall grass toward the main highway. Afterward the body of a man was found on the track of the railway in the cut west of the grade. The bullet of the assassin had done its work. William Patterson, a foreman of the laborers, had been murdered. In a nook at the roadside were evidences of the deliberation with which the murderer had waited for his prey. He had taken food with him, and for more than one day, apparently, had held watch and guard over his intended victim. The circumstances preceding the homicide, a quarrel, threats, etc., all pointed to George Stanley, who had been one of the laborers, as the man of blood. He was captured, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death at the hands of the hangman.

There was soon a great clamor over the fate of this murderer. The governor was urged to extend executive clemency, and to commute the capital sentence to life imprisonment. A reprieve was granted, which gave time to urge the matter upon the General Assembly. A

bill was introduced, and capital punishment was abolished. The governor then changed the sentence of George Stanley, and he was sent to the penitentiary at Fort Madison. The death penalty has since been restored.

May 9, 1875, one of the pioneers, known personally to all the early citizens of the county, and heretofore named with credit, George N. Kirkman, of Indian Creek Township, was taken from his bed under cover of darkness and slain. The prominence of the murdered man, former family jars of some notoriety, a separation and supposed reconciliation of husband and wife, all tended to excite interest. The manner of the death, the body being found suspended on a small tree, indicated that several persons were concerned in his foul taking-off. The investigation made by the coroner, who examined about seventy-five witnesses, resulted in holding a son and a son-in-law of the murdered man, a former employe, and two neighbors to answer for the crime. The wife was also arrested. All the suspected parties were liberated, and to the general public the matter is still wrapped in mystery.

All these homicides, though occurring within the limits of Story County, were known or strongly suspected to have been committed by those who lived elsewhere, and are in no sense to be considered a stain upon the fair fame of our own people. The same is true of the killing of Mr. J. O. French, the mayor of Maxwell, October 22, 1887. His death at the hands of Perry Ackers, who also killed himself before he could be arrested, appears to have been simply the wild freak of an insane man. It was a very sad tragedy, but if done under the mad pulse of insanity cannot be called a crime.

The famous homicide by the notorious Barnabas Lowell may also be properly classed among those committed by non-citizens. He

was but a bird of passage on his way from the scene of one crime to that of another, and happened to find shelter here till whisky and his fiendish nature asserted themselves as there told.

The murder of Samuel Porter is the only one that may be laid to residents of the county. Even that was from family troubles, and implicated no member of the community other than those under the roof of the murdered man. The very singular facts and confessions developed by investigation are as follows:

On the Porter farm, the title to which had been previously placed in Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Porter, and situated in Section 12, of Indian Creek Township, occupied by Porter and his family, Samuel Porter's body was found in the fields, about noon, October 29, 1882. There were gunshot wounds in the back and in the face. The discovery was made by a lad eleven years old, named George Pointer. He was employed on the farm, and with George Porter, a son of the murdered man, was herding the farm cattle on some grass that was enclosed in a field of corn. It was Sunday. The cattle had not been grazed on this ground previously, and the circumstances indicated that young Porter directed the lad's movements to bring about his discovery of the body. It was found near a willow fence-row. An old gun was fixed among the willows in a very bungling way, with a cord and wire attached, with the evident thought that this would indicate suicide. But the circumstances very plainly showed that the death did not occur at this spot; that the body had been dragged to the place; and blood-stains and other evidences pointed to a murder at or near the house.

The post-mortem examination showed that the wounds in the back were not fatal, and that death was caused by the wounds in the face. It was also clear that death occurred from

seven to ten days before the body was found. It was also shown that Porter had not been seen alive by others than members of the family after Friday, October 20. In the ten days intervening the work of the farm had been done much as usual. A nephew of the murdered man had paid a visit of some days, and his uncle's absence was accounted for without exciting suspicion of foul play. The members of the family on the farm during this time, and also on the Black Friday, were Elizabeth (the wife) and the two sons, George and John Edward. The latter stated his age at fourteen years.

The ghastly find caused much excitement. It was known that Samuel Porter, a man of about fifty-five years of age, without any notable traits to cause unkind remarks among his neighbors, was accustomed to take his occasional glass of intoxicants. He was industrious, thought to be peaceful, and not improvident. The family assumed that his death was by his own hand. One fact after another was gradually brought to light that showed a guilty knowledge and concealment of the death on the part of the wife and both sons. It was developed that parts of the clothing found near the body had been seen in the dwelling after his death. It was clear that much falsehood was indulged in to maintain the false theory of self-destruction. In short, there was no room for doubt that Porter's life had been taken by his own family, and that each member was implicated in the crime. When arraigned and tried in the district court, the chain of evidence was such that the accused thought best to make confession. They stated that the killing was done by the boy aged fourteen years; that his father was assaulting his mother, who cried out for help; that the boy fired the shot which entered his back; that Porter then turned upon the boy, who was in a corner

from which he could not escape, and the fatal shot in the face was fired at short range. It was claimed by this boy that he dragged the body of his father to the granary, and covered it with an old quilt and a door; that he afterward drew it behind a riding-plow into a field, where he buried it in ground lately plowed; that he plowed up and obliterated the trail thus made; that this was done alone and at night; that he afterward took up and removed the body to the place where it was found, and placed the gun to indicate self-destruction; that he carried the gun as he moved the body, and had no assistance.

These statements were in contradiction of those previously made by the accused, but in some respects corresponded with facts as proven by circumstances already known. Some of them could not be reconciled with facts clearly proven, and some seemed too horrible for belief. But on the evidence adduced, the jury found Elizabeth and John Edward Porter guilty as charged. They were each sentenced to the State prison for twenty-one years.

George Porter had a separate and subsequent trial in Boone county, and was acquitted.

One of the most interesting trials that has taken place in Story County was for a murder committed in Grundy County in 1874. A beautiful German girl about sixteen years old, named Wipka Martin, was sent to carry a plow-lay to the smith-shop. The distance was about two miles along a highway not much traveled, between prairie farms. Not returning home, search was made, and her lifeless body was found in a field of growing corn, a few rods from the highway. There could be but one cause for the brutal deed. There had been a severe struggle in the grass-grown highway, and it was evident that by giving her life the child saved her honor. In a few minutes from the meeting of two on the lone highway, the

one who seemed to have before her an ordinary life of hope and love was a most piteous corpse, and the other was under the ban of Cain. Suspicion pointed to a man who had for a time been staying about Eklora, which was some eight miles distant. He was known as William P. Glyndon, but this was found to be an assumed name. He had been a soldier; was at one time a member of the personal retinue of Gen. Sherman; deserted, and became a professional bounty-jumper. He was under the ban of suspicion for a similar deed in Minesota.

The finding of the girl's body caused widespread indignation and horror in the peaceful community. It was soon learned that an unknown man, apparently in a state of excitement, and showing signs of recent violent physical exertion, called at a house not far distant, in the afternoon of the same day, and asked for a drink of water. The same man had been seen on the highway where the murder was committed. Comparison of the time showed that his apparent course and movement would bring him to the fatal spot near the moment when it would be reached by Wipka Martin, on her errand. Tracks in the soft ground, when carrying the body of his victim, and indicating his course in the direction in which Glyndon was soon seen, supplied the circumstances on which he was tried for the crime, and convicted. A change of venue was first taken to Hardin County, where he was convicted. The case was taken to the supreme court on error, and reversed. Because of alleged excitement, and taking advantage of a law the intent of which is manifestly good, another change was granted, and the case sent to Story County for trial. It occupied the court for eight days, called for the attendance of more than one hundred witnesses from the scene of the crime, and resulted in a life sen-

tence to the penitentiary of one of the most brutal murderers that ever escaped the merited gallows.

This trial afforded a fine field for the display of the arts of attorneys. The circumstances were at once pathetic and fiendish. There was no one who could have absolute knowledge of the crime, except the brute who had no mercy, and the child who died in terror of his violence and lust. The tongue of the former was mute; that of the latter was in the quiet of the grave. But in spite of the care with which the criminal is hedged in by the rules of courts, the granting of new trials upon technicalities and matters of form, and the glamour that makes a hero in the court-room of every cowardly murderer, the web of circumstances was so woven about Glyndon that he could not escape.

Among the court trials in the history of the county, few have been watched with greater interest than was that of John J. Bell, a defaulting school fund commissioner. Suit was brought upon his official bond, and the cause was tried at the October term of the district court for 1859. Judgment was obtained against Bell and certain of his sureties, in the sum of \$4,553, and for costs of suit.

Bell was elected to that office in 1856. Those were flush times. The lands of the county had rapidly advanced in the market. As long as there were Government lands to be had at \$1.25 per acre, other lands, except those most desirably located, were affected in price by that circumstance. During the winter of 1855-56, however, capitalists absorbed all government lands, and there was a rapid appreciation in estimated values. The market soon jumped to \$2.50, then to \$3, and soon thereafter thousands of acres were held at from \$5 to \$10 per acre, and some were sold beyond these figures. The spirit of speculation was abroad, and a man who had not gold coins in his pocket had

small consideration. There were many selections of the 500,000-acre grant of school lands in Story County, some of which were valuable timber lands, and the sale of these came under the authority of the commissioner. The handling of so much money, with the contagion of speculation all about him, probably turned Bell's head. He invested for his own use what did not belong to him, hoping to square his accounts from returns to be had at greatly advanced values when he should be willing to sell. But the tide turned. The ebb set in. The undertow took him so suddenly that he could scarce take breath before he was drawn under. Some of his sureties were swamped by the same current, but most of them were steady-going men, and were able to pay the debt. Bell's property became liable. The principal hotel in Nevada, with barn and other improvements connected, which then stood on the southeast corner of Block 32, and was afterward removed and enlarged into the present Hutchings House, had probably absorbed most of the missing funds. A dry goods store and bad credits had more than taken the remainder.

The General Assembly, by an act which became a law on the 2d of April, 1860, extended relief to the sureties, E. Armstrong, John Heupstead, Isaac Hague, Amariah Mullen, T. J. Westlake, S. S. Webb, William Lockridge, E. G. Day, D. J. Norris, James Hawthorn, Abner Bell, Charles D. Berry and Jonathan Statler, by authorizing the county judge to make them a loan of the amount for five years, with annual interest. At or before the expiration of this period the property was sold, and the deficit made good by the sureties.

The trial in the contest to declare the county bonds invalid, which were issued for the building of the court-house, in 1874, was one of no little interest. This may be classed as a part of the county-seat fight. Nevada having been

selected as the site for the county archives in 1853, over the ambitious village of Bloomington, and being near the center of the county, long felt secure in the stability of that honor. When the question of locating the great Industrial College came up, her citizens subscribed personally to expenses and bounties, and voted taxes on themselves to secure the institution for the county. They little dreamed then that around this foster child would flourish influences that would soon endanger the welfare of their own homes. But so it was.

The town of Ames, under the influences so generously furnished by the citizens of the county, led by Nevada in purse and spirit, soon became an ambitious and spirited rival not only for business, but also for public favor. Out of this grew an active contest for the county seat. A vote was ordered on the question of county bonds to the amount of \$40,000 for building a suitable court-house. Ames not only opposed this before the people, but also brought the matter into the courts.

On the trial it is said to have been shown that students from the college were illegally voted against the bonds. This, with the active opposition of the numerous excellent and able professors, tended to cause the people at Nevada to feel that their unselfish efforts to do a good thing for the county in the early days had returned to plague rather than to bless them. But there is no thought now that these matters will ever again be unsettled. Harmony prevails within the borders of the county, and all are ready to extend best wishes to every interest. The trial resulted in a judicial declaration in favor of the issuing and validity of the bonds, and the court-house was erected in accordance with the vote of the people.

Although not resulting in a trial, nor even the certain discovery of any crime, another incident that occurred in the McDaniel neighborhood may as well be recorded here. This was the disappearance of a peddler, of whom the last that was known to the ordinary citizen was his visit to this locality. It was a nine days' wonder and gossip among the neighbors. Rumors of violence were rife; doubtless some search was made; but neither the man, his remains, nor any of his belongings were ever discovered. A man known as Doc. Spring, who for many years lived about Iowa Center, and died there, was known to hint when "in his cups" that he would disclose something when he should come face to face with death. It was supposed that his secret referred to the disappearance of the peddler. It seemed to those about him when that time came that he was anxious to do as he had long intended, but he delayed until his power to tell had gone, and for two or three days he was conscious but unable to make his story known. His knowledge, whatever it was, died with him.

When the workmen were excavating for the construction of the railway, not far from Dye's Branch, an old building was removed, and under its walls was found a rough box which contained the skeleton of a man. The place had been in an early day occupied by the Wilkinson family, and afterward by the family of a suspicious character familiarly known as "Old Meeks." The latter left the cabin and the county in the night, and without notice of his intention. It is not known where he went. Some think there is but a missing link between the unknown skeleton and the peddler who disappeared so mysteriously. At least no other explanation can be offered.

CHAPTER XV.



MILITARY AFFAIRS—STORY COUNTY IN EARLIER DAYS OF WARLIKE ACTION—MEXICAN WAR VOLUNTEERS—
EVENTS PRECEDING THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860—WAR ISSUES DEFINED—THE
QUESTION OF SLAVERY—AN AGITATED SUBJECT—FALL OF SUMTER—COMPANIES ORGANIZED—CHARACTER OF TROOPS—RECRUITING—
DRAFTS—HISTORY OF AFFAIRS HEREABOUTS
FROM 1861 TO 1865—CLOSING
YEAR OF THE WAR.



War is honourable
In those who do their native rights maintain.—*Baillie.*



STORY COUNTY was the happy hunting-ground of the Iowas and Foxes when the French were compelled to let go their hold on the great Mississippi Valley by Gen. Wolf, at Quebec, in 1759. The Indians were still the only denizens of the Skunk and Indian Creek forests and prairies when Gen. Washington forced the British to give up all claim to the new country east of the Mississippi, called the United States. Not only that, but the Story County Indians were subjects of

their "Spanish father," and were indignant when they were turned over to their new "American father" in 1803. Indeed they stopped fighting among themselves, in order to join the old British enemies of the "Great Father at Washington," in the War of 1812, under their Sac leader, Black Hawk. Still more,

scarcely a score of years later, as this keen-eyed Indian leader saw this rising young empire steadily absorbing the lands of his people—the Sacs and Foxes, and purposely or accidentally precipitated the famous Black Hawk War—even then the "pale-face" was a stranger to Chicaugua bottoms and the prairie grass. This was 1832. A decade later and the Indians left all silent in the present boundaries of Story County, and it was not until after our conflict with Mexico, in 1846, that white men inhabited it.

Those who came, however, had taken part in these wars from other parts of the United States. Among these may be mentioned Michael French, who was a soldier of 1812. Among those in the Mexican War, the following names are obtainable: Col. John Scott, Stephen P. O'Brien, Fred. Eckhart, Henry Cameron, L. Q. Hoggatt, J. J. Butler, A. J. Marshall, and, it is thought, a few others. A few, no doubt, were also in the Black Hawk War.

During the "fifties" the various elements that came to Story County worked together to determine her attitude to the war. The census of 1859 gave a population of 3,826, of which 1,948 were males; of these there were 821 voters, leaving 1,127 under age. The 130 foreigners, probably, do not affect these figures. The militia is given as 682. In this connection it may be observed that the vote for governor, in 1859, is very evenly divided, giving the Republicans 395, and the Democratic candidate 358, a majority of 37 only for the Republicans. But in 1860, as the war issues grew more defined, and the population rose to 4,051, Lincoln received 418, with but 332 for his opponent, Douglass. But these were not all the votes; there were some who were known to favor Breckinridge and his cause, who did not cast a ballot. Here are but 740 votes out of probably 900 or 950, many of whom may have been foreigners or indifferent. This serves only to show the political pulse, not the actual fighting force, for, like the subject of prohibition, when Story County laid aside politics and faced a call for volunteers, she was overwhelmingly for fighting for "Uncle Sam."

The subject was kept warm by news from "bleeding Kansas" for some time previous to the outbreak of 1861. The eastern newspapers had a considerable circulation in the county, and the people were well informed on outside movements. The New York Tribune, now scarcely seen within the county, had probably the largest circulation of any foreign paper. This, of course, reached the people a little late, because for a time only weekly mails were had from Iowa City, and at the best there were but semi-weekly mails, alternating by way of Cambridge and Iowa Center, and later on from Marshalltown. The only paper published in the county was the Advocate, by R. R. Thrall, at Nevada, and this became the voice of the

bulk of the county, and made Nevada the political headquarters. This paper covered the years 1857-58-59-60-61, and part of 1862, years of the greatest historic interest. The files of 1857-58-59, and a part of 1860, are preserved by the Representative at Nevada, but it is a great misfortune that the most valuable volumes, namely, the latter part of 1860-61 and the first half of 1862, are not in the county, nor is their existence anywhere positively known. The paper voiced an unmistakable Union sentiment, and the issues were definitely grasped, too. At an early date (June 21, 1860) an editorial says: "The American people, as a nation, are opposed to slavery; its existence in our country is merely tolerated, which, from the peculiarity of our Government, based in part upon the sovereignty of the States, renders it purely a municipal institution, confined to the States where it exists, consequently beyond the power of the people, in a national capacity, to abolish it in the States in which it exists as an institution. Congress has no power to say to Virginia you shall manumit your slaves; neither does the State constitution confer any power upon it by which it can say to Iowa you shall admit slaves into your State; neither does the constitution confer the power upon the Congress of the United States to pass any laws or regulations which will suspend for one moment the operation of the slave regulations of Virginia, or to enforce for one moment, under any circumstances, the right of property in man upon the citizens of Iowa." Then using the transfer of a slave by his master to a non-slave-holding State as an illustration, he affirms the freedom of the slave; "His very act manumits the slave, for he is no longer a slave, there being nothing by which to hold him in that situation but mere brute force." A clearer statement of the point can not be found.

Meanwhile the discussion was carried on in

all the school-houses in the county, and in the villages of Nevada, Iowa Center, Cambridge, Old Fairview, New Philadelphia, Bloomington and Palestine, and these places were scarcely more than "corners," many of them. The churches took up the question, and it was confined mostly to the slavery phase of it, and they became known as pro-slavery or anti-slavery churches, meaning thereby that the anti-slavery churches would not tolerate a pro-slavery member, while the others considered it out of the realm of church discipline. An early paper says many pro-slavery members left the Methodist Church and went to the Evangelical, and that the United Brethren, Congregationalists, Free-Will Baptists and Lutherans boasted their intolerance of the pro-slavery member. Rev. X. A. Welton, of the Episcopal Church, at an early day undertook to prove in a public discussion, that negro slavery is a divine institution based upon the authority of the Bible. His opponent, as is recalled by Col. John Scott, was Rev. Joseph Cadwalader, who afterward became captain of a company and chaplain of a regiment. The subject was a common one in the pulpit, and had many vigorous champions in every denomination. Among others who attracted attention were Revs. Richard Swearingen, Thompson Bird and Rev. J. W. Hankins. The enthusiasm of Rev. Hankins, later on in the war, would lead him to ring the bells for hours in honor of any good army news.

It should be borne in mind here that the people of the county had a more personal acquaintance with all parts of the county than now. There were fewer people—scarcely more than are now in Nevada, Ames and Story City together—while at the same time life was less complex, and the outside world attracted less attention. It took the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, however, to thoroughly awaken

Story County, as it did the rest of the country. It is not known who first brought the news into the county, but it was several days after the eventful April 19, 1861, before news was received; but it spread over the county like a prairie fire when it did come. War-meetings were held at once in every precinct. Nevada led off with the first in the old Cumberland Presbyterian Church on, it is thought, about April 26 or 27. Mr. E. B. Potter was made chairman of the meeting, and at a very early point in the procedure J. L. Dana offered for adoption an oath of loyalty to be taken by the entire assembly. Mr. Potter was a notary and vested with the right to administer such an oath. His leadership in the opposition afterward made his position here unique and not at all accidental. All who would take the oath were asked to rise, and every man arose and stood while with raised hand the oath was administered. This meeting gave a powerful impetus to public feeling, and the first call for three-months' men was responded to with such alacrity all over the country that Story alone could have filled the Iowa quota. Squads were enrolled all over the county. Men who had quibbled over the technicalities of the slavery question and taken up the defense of the Southern cause, dropped all quibbles and sprang to the breach when union was threatened. Little agitation was needed for this; patriotic speeches were unnecessary; it was a spontaneous uprising.

The first company was organized at Nevada under the three months' call, and Capt. John Scott, with Paul A. Queal and George Childs were made a committee to tender its services to Gov. Kirkwood, at Des Moines. This must have been soon after May 1, but on their arrival the three months' regiment was already full. It will be remembered that these were the days when the North and the South had

very vague ideas of each other—the days when ladies and gentlemen in their carriages went out to see the South whipped in a half hour at Bull Run, and came back in unseemly haste, uncertain whether they could ever be whipped or not; while the South, with their chivalric pride, only wanted one stroke at the hated “Yank” to subdue him forever. The result was that when the committee returned with the news and the assurance that the governor would accept one company from Story County for “three years, or during the war,” the second call, the Rebellion was seen in a new light—it was no holiday affair, but a bloody reality. The spontaneous uprising was very perceptibly cooled, and the ranks of volunteers thinned out. Those May days on the Story prairies were crowded with perplexities and uncertainties. News traveled westward slowly and conflicting reports, with more or less vague ideas of the stupendous character of the war, the conflicts of personal interests, and other things, often, no doubt, made it a matter of intellectual judgment rather than patriotism, subject to change with better information.

A company could have been formed at once, however, but Capt. S. B. McCall, of Boone, had raised a company and it was desired that these should be consolidated, as but one company would be received from this region. Capt. McCall and about forty men came on to Nevada and reorganized with the following officers: Captain, John Scott; first lieutenant, S. B. McCall; second lieutenant, W. A. Wise, of Iowa Center. “There was quite a scramble for those offices,” says Col. Scott, “but the war lasted long enough to enable those who were disappointed on this occasion to satisfy their ambition by getting like positions in other organizations.” The company was enrolled as Company E, Third Iowa Infantry, on

May 21, 1861, scarcely a month after the firing on Sumter, and was ordered to Keokuk at once to join the regiment. It took about a week to finish all preparations. There were ninety-five men at first; eight were added afterward; several were from other counties. It may be of interest to know who the Story men among them were: Capt. John Scott, George W. Crosley (who afterward became first lieutenant), W. A. Wise, Robert J. Campbell, Jesse R. Wood, Thomas Dent, Nathaniel Jennings, Samuel A. Daniel, Guilford Mullen, W. H. McCowan, Jesse Bowen, E. B. Craig, W. H. Casebolt, David H. Dill, Mich. D. Deal, J. N. Dye, Thomas M. Davis, Charles F. Ellison, Joseph A. Fitzpatrick, W. W. Fitzpatrick, George W. Groves, E. F. Hampton, H. H. Hally, George Jones, Ed. D. John, I. N. Johnston, Charles B. Maxwell, J. H. Miller, I. U. Riddle, Moses J. Riddle, John Sessions, John U. Schoonover, L. M. Vincent, W. R. White, W. C. White and Asa Walker. The oldest of these was but forty-one and the youngest eighteen, while the most of them were in the twenties. The Keokuk rendezvous was 178 miles away. On May 25 they started in wagons, and on reaching Iowa Center were feasted in royal style. Four days later, on June 1, they reached Keokuk, and on June 8 were mustered into service by Lieut. Alexander Chambers, U. S. A. Their movements will be traced farther on.

National events were crowding upon each other very fast by this time, and after this first departure of troops from the county, the real situation began to be more fully realized. Every sort of opinion arose from the most rabid Abolitionist down to the avowed Secessionist, with a great bulk of stout Unionists between. Among those, at various times, who were prominent Union speakers were John Scott, T. C. McCall, G. M. Maxwell, D. P. Ballard, J. L. Dana, L.

Q. Hoggatt, George A. Kellogg and others. War-meetings were a common occurrence in every settlement. The public meetings were all Union, although there were meetings that opposed the Government politically, but not openly in sympathy with the South. From the campaign of the fall of 1860 on, the fight grew in bitterness. The Republicans were dubbed "Black Republicans," "Negro Worshipers," "Flat Noses," "Long Heels," "Amalgamationists," etc., while the opposition received such titles as "Copperheads," "Knights of the Golden Circle," "Ku Klux," etc. In Indian Creek Township, on one occasion, there were speakers from abroad who verged very closely on the open advocacy of Southern sympathy. On a certain occasion, too, a song was sung in burlesque of Gov. Kirkwood's supposed aid to Coppel, one of the adherents of John Brown; the refrain ended with "Samuel Johnson Coppel Kirkwood."

During the summer, constant recruiting was going on in a scattered way. Many joined with troops from other counties, so that by the close of the war, Story County was represented in not less than twenty-seven different regiments. Among these were the First, Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Thirty-second, Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Regiments of Infantry; the Second and Fourth of Artillery, and the Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Cavalry. In July, 1861, Paul A. Queal recruited about forty men for Company B, Second Cavalry, and became, successively, its first lieutenant and captain. This company was ordered into quarters at Davenport, July 30, 1861, and mustered into service August 31. Excepting six, who were rejected, those from Story County in this company were Paul

A. Queal, Joseph W. Brown, Elijah Pervis, Thomas Booth, William J. Deal, P. J. Webb, J. C. McHone, P. H. Rheam, F. M. Coffelt, H. H. Boyce, George Bruhard, W. F. Baker, H. D. Ballard, G. W. Boyes,* J. W. Clarke, W. M. Freeman, H. F. Ferguson, James McCollister, W. C. Roberson, A. M. See, W. R. Schreckendcost, N. H. Schooler, William Thomas, James M. Tanner, David Waumick and G. P. Yokum. Of these, J. C. McHone deserted, and was never after heard from. Their career will be traced farther on in an account of the regiment.

Early in 1862 the cause was agitated with increasing vigor. This is well illustrated in the brief but pointed salutatory of Editor George F. Schoonover, who issued the first number of the Republican Reveille on June 5, 1862; he says: "Its political feature is Republican—conservative and just, uttering its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence, and for the prosecution of the war against treason until the last rebel has laid down his arms."

In this number also appears an army letter from H. H. Boyes, of the Second Cavalry, which illustrates a prominent feature of the pages of the county paper from this time until the close of the war. "Camp near Corinth, Miss., May 11, 1862.—Dear friend: * * * This morning finds me seated on the ground with an old barrel-head on my knee, and pen, ink, and paper, that I have been obliged to borrow, cheerfully trying to comply with your wishes, and shall give you as nearly as possible a synopsis of the affairs and proceedings of Company B, since arriving in this part of Uncle Sam's dominions. We have had some quite active service since the advance commenced, and yesterday the Second Iowa made one of the greatest cavalry charges on record. It was about noon when the bugle sounded

* These names are spelled as given in the adjutant's report.

'boots and saddles,' and in five minutes we were 'all saddled, all bridled and fit for a fight,' and were under way for the battle-field, which, by the rapid roar of the cannon, fully warned us that the battle had opened in real earnest. Arriving there, we were drawn up in line and waited for orders, and there we stood while cannon balls and shells played havoc among us, expecting each moment would be our last. We were in fine view and made a conspicuous mark, and you had better believe they improved it; they had four batteries of four guns each, and two of six, while we had only one of six and that unsupported by infantry, and that was obliged to fall back when the rebels advanced theirs and formed in open field. Then was our time; our line was formed, and we were ready and getting impatient to either get out or in, for there is nothing that tires a man like standing under fire doing nothing. But presently the word 'draw sabre' came, and out they flashed in an instant; 'Forward, charge!' rang out next, and in a moment more the Second Iowa went into it, 'neck or nothing,' with those twenty-eight guns in front and thousands of infantry on each side pouring death among us with very rapid volleys. We entered in line, but before we had gone far, Company B led the van, and such a shout as they set up you never heard, I will bet. I had not got a hundred yards before I had jumped my horse over more than a dozen dead horses and men, but I knew he was sure-footed and I gave him the spur, and on he went like a streak, while I held a firm grip to my butter-knife, and thought of the blood of one spilled on Pittsburg battle-ground, and those that are held prisoners by these vile hellhounds. Well, we made them get out of that, and quick, too, but our loss was quite severe—sixty men and one hundred horses from the regiment. Walker is among the missing. Freeman, J. S. Brush, Dau-

iel Craft, Claud Brock are wounded. John Williams was killed in a skirmish that we had on the 8th, and Johnny Burg wounded. Bill Paxton was killed in a skirmish we had about two weeks ago. There are quite a number at home on a furlough. * * * We are bound to give it to 'Sesesh' here at Corinth, and that I believe will be the last hard battle of this war. I don't think they can hold out much longer; they are about played out, and will soon have to acknowledge 'Uncle's' capability to take care of the affairs of his extensive farm without any dividing line between the cotton-field and corn-field." "Uncle" had several Corinthis to pass through, however, after May, 1862.

Such letters had a powerful influence on public feeling at home. It even blazed forth in advertising head lines: "No Compromise with Rebels, at the Hoosier Store!" "Chicago not taken by the Rebels, but by Otis Briggs, Druggist, etc!"

A call was made, also, for a public meeting for August 5 (1862), by E. G. Day, J. H. Talbot and W. S. Garrett, at which a Soldiers' Aid Society was organized. The society passed through various experiences, but did much good.

A letter from Benton Barracks, St. Louis, dated July 26, 1862, by J. A. Fitzpatrick, presents another phase of service: "Affairs present rather a poor aspect at present for the Union cause. It seems that the tide has turned in favor of the enemy, but it is no time for us to doubt the holiness of our cause, or the success of our arms—let not the free sons of the North falter one moment on account of our reverses, but let it be a stimulant to hasten them to action. The President calls for 300,000 men; they are needed, and if they do not voluntarily come to the standard, they will be drafted, so I think every young man in the

North should volunteer immediately, and not wait until they are compelled to go, whether they want to or not. Some will object to enlisting on account of negroes being allowed to enlist, but if they should happen to be drafted, before they are in the service six months they will wish that there were a few more 'niggers' to work on entrenchments and let them rest. The army needs at least 150,000 negroes to work on fortifications, and do the drudgery of the camp. We are now having a big time in St. Louis. Every man that is able to bear arms is called into the service of the State. The 'dandys' have a hard time of it—they can't leave the city without a pass, and they can't get that. The office of the British consul is crowded from morning till night with persons claiming British protection, and wanting passports to Canada. Irish, that have been voting here for the last fifteen or twenty years, swear they have never been naturalized, and claim British protection. There are two strings of soldiers from the door of the office reaching across the street, and whenever a man gets a passport, he must run the gauntlet, subject to a kick from each of the bystanders. The Union Aid Society of St. Louis, composed of ladies, took pity on us the other day, and presented each of us with a towel, handkerchief, fine comb and a cake of soap; we stood greatly in need of these articles, for we are rather a dirty set."

About this time a new company was formed by D. P. Ballard, and largely of Story County men. Said he, in a letter from Des Moines, August 15, 1862: "Company A, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, is now full—numbering 101 able-bodied men. Our officers are L. B. Houston, captain; D. P. Ballard, first lieutenant; T. G. Cree, second lieutenant, with our old friend, S. P. O'Brien, as orderly. Story County can claim from fifty-five to sixty of the men of

this company, and consequently she must share one-half the honor or dishonor of its doings. One thousand Enfield rifles, with other paraphernalia are here, and our 'brass coats with blue buttons' are on the road." Their after career will appear with the sketch of the Twenty-third Infantry. The Story County men were D. P. Ballard, S. P. O'Brien, Richard Jones, Ira Bailey, Charles P. Miller, G. W. Smiley, N. A. Alfred, Charles M. Banning, H. P. Banning, J. E. Banning, G. C. Baldock, J. Bevington, J. O. Booth, J. Born, P. Brown, A. C. Chamberlain, I. H. Craig, A. Cofman, J. J. Deal, N. V. Foote, D. V. Foster, J. R. Foster, S. W. Gossard, J. A. Grove, T. J. Harrison, T. Hegland, I. P. Helphrey, I. Helphrey, Jr., H. J. Hiestand, A. Hiestand, C. Hussong, J. Howard, J. P. Jenkins, A. Kintzley, R. May, T. J. Miller, D. W. McCoy, C. Ness, T. Opstoet, L. Stratton, O. Scott, C. Snyder, G. W. Taylor, S. Teastel, C. Torkelson, D. J. Walters, O. Weeks, J. J. Wiltse and P. Zenor. They were mustered into service September 19, 1862.

About the same time (August, 1862) a fourth company was formed, for the Thirty second Iowa Infantry, with the following officers: Joseph Cadwalader, captain; Gideon Wheeler, first lieutenant, and George Child, second lieutenant. Their Story members were as follows: Joseph Cadwalader (of Iowa Center), George Child (of Nevada), V. Tomlinson, J. Burger, Nat. A. Mount, I. S. French, F. M. Anderson, Jonas Dnea, W. M. Edwards, G. H. Dunlap, Cyrus Davis, A. Pronty, A. O. Hall, H. Applegate, J. M. Applegate, I. N. Alderman, L. F. Brown, S. M. Childs, N. A. Cole, O. Egeland, W. M. Edwards, H. Eliasson, P. Egeland, R. French, D. Funk, E. A. Grubb, J. L. Harkness, H. B. Henryson, E. Hefley, G. F. Hilton, H. S. Halleck, J. A. Howard, J. R. Hand, J. B. Jacobson, A. Joselyn, T. A. Lein, E. R. Larson, J. P. Mecum, W. McGuire, D. A. Moore,

J. Middleton, W. McCullough, John Nelson, N. L. Nelson, J. C. Russell, John Ritland, T. I. Spiller, S. N. See, C. M. Sellers, J. S. Stark, E. L. Sheldahl, J. F. Smith and J. S. Wood. They had a total of ninety-six men, and were ordered into quarters by the governor on September 8, 1862, and mustered into service at Dubuque on October 6, 1862. But before they left Nevada, a committee, composed of Misses Nancy Loucks, Mattie E. Dunning, Julia Barnes, and Messrs. John Diffenbacher, F. D. Thompson and J. D. Ferner, announced that "Capt. Cad's" company would be royally entertained by the citizens on September 12, and the expectation of all were fully realized when the day arrived. It may be of interest to add that A. O. Hall and Adolphus Pronty were the fifer and drummer of this company.

This company was scarcely settled at the Dubuque rendezvous of the regiment (the Thirty-second), when it was found a Story County man was its colonel and one its quartermaster, the former being Col. John Scott and the latter Hon. T. C. McCall. Of the latter a paper said: "We know that no better appointment could have been made." Of Col. Scott the Dubuque Times chronicled a very pleasant affair: "Company I, of the Thirty-second, determined, after making the acquaintance of their colonel, and witnessing his labors in the work of organizing the regiment, to evidence to him in a substantial manner their appreciation of him as an officer and a man. By the unanimous consent of the members, it was determined that they should present him with a horse. Great pains were taken in the selection, which finally resulted in the purchase of a splendid dark bay gelding, six years old last spring, and one of the best saddle horses ever seen in this section." Rev. L. S. Coffin of the company made the presentation, and among other things said: "This horse, sir, is a pledge

on our part that we will obey. We present him to you, praying that that Being who has 'given him strength and clothed his neck with thunder, and made the glory of his nostrils terrible,' may give you that terribleness of prowess that you too 'may mock at fear and not be affrighted,' and that 'amid the thunders of the captains and the shouting,' you may not 'turn back from the sword,' though the quiver against you may rattle and the spear glitter; and may you like him on the 'white horse,' 'ride forth from conquering unto conquer.'" Col. Scott's response, made with evident feeling, closed with: "And now, as befits this pleasant occasion, before Him who hath given the horse strength, who hath clothed his neck with thunder, let us renew our service vows to stand as comrades should, shoulder to shoulder, and to discharge our every duty to our country, imperiled but more loved, until we shall be permitted one and all to return to our loved homes in pride and peace. That this may be the lot of all now here, shall be my effort, as it is my prayer."

During these months, too, Story County was carrying on her political campaign. The leading feature was the activity of the party opposed to the administration, among the leaders of which were Hon. E. B. Potter, J. S. Frazier and others. The Republicans were charged with responsibility for the war, and belief was expressed that the difficulty could have been settled by compromise. Early in 1863 they issued a new party organ at Nevada called the Nevada Democrat. It was under the management of Messrs. Potter, Frazier and Hawthorn. Its motto was: "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." No files of this paper are accessible. Its career was brief, but it was a noticeable figure in Story's war career.

In December, 1862, an order for thirty-four more men from Story County before January

1, 1863, or the alternate of a draft on that date caused a flutter of wonder and consternation among certain classes. Says Editor Schoonover: "We know that there were in this county 820 persons reported 'fit for duty.' According to the adjutant-general's report, Story County's quota is only 298, and we are credited with 259. We are informed by the drafting commissioner that we have sent 320 volunteers to the army, and it was so reported to the governor, yet thirty-four men are required to fill out her quota." This proved to be an error as was supposed, and no draft was made.

A year later, however, another demand was made on Story for sixty-four men to meet another call of the President, and a draft was to take place January, 5, 1864, if the quota was not filled before. The time was afterward extended to March 10. In the quiet humor of another's* words: "This announcement caused great consternation among the home guards, and a regular epidemic appeared to have at once broken out all over the county among those who had heretofore been considered in good health. Doctors were in great demand, and they reaped a rich harvest. Nearly everybody turned agent and tried to prevail on his neighbor to enlist. Great was the running to and fro, and finally only twenty (eighteen, more exactly) were wanting to make out the required number. The draft was ordered, and that number of our patriotic citizens were drafted. Some of the unlucky ones submitted to it gracefully, and some who had the funds hired substitutes. This ordeal having passed, quiet reigned and people became more healthy."

"January 1, 1863, is the commencement of the year of Jubilee," says the Reveille of that date. "On this day Old Abe's proclamation takes effect, and thousands of loyal men in the South will be found enrolled in the grand army

of the Union and Freedom. The shackles will fall from the manacled limbs of thousands of now voiceless maidens. There is nothing in either ancient or modern history, save only the proclamation of Cyrus, king of Persia, who liberated the Jewish prisoners who repaired to Jerusalem again to help rebuild the house of the Lord, that will compare with the event of this day." An emancipation meeting was held that day at the court-house, with overflowing doors. E. G. Day was made chairman, and F. D. Thompson, secretary, while eloquent speeches were made by Rev. Hankins, Lient. D. P. Ballard and L. Q. Hoggatt, Esq.; and appropriate resolutions, prepared by T. J. Ross, R. D. Col-dren, L. Q. Hoggatt, A. H. Ingersoll and I. Walker, were adopted.

During 1863 Union war meetings were numerous all over the county. Letters from the field were frequent and full of interest and patriotism. The common appearance of such terms as "copperhead" and "abolitionist," showed the intensity of feeling, yet with all of this Story agitated for a railway. News of the army vote was a matter of great interest. Occasional return of the army "boys" were times of pleasure. The new editorial advocate of the Union—John M. Brainard—succeeded Mr. Schoonover, who volunteered. Recruiting officers were abroad. In December, 1863, the board of supervisors decreed that each volunteer from that time on should receive \$100, or if married, \$150, while soldiers' families were all voted \$100. After the war this was still further augmented, so that all together there was paid out of the county treasury to soldiers' widows and orphans over \$46,000.

The year 1864 came, and with it a railroad, daily papers, telegraph and the like. News from the field brought accounts of great casualties for Story county. All eyes were turned on Richmond. In October the Nevada Guards

*Col. John Scott.

of Home Militia were organized with eighty-two members. The officers were: Captain, J. L. Dana; first lieutenant, Isaac Walker; second lieutenant, John M. Brainard. The only occasion they found for active service was in coraling a squad of Irish railway "paddies," who resisted the enrolling officer. They were captured on Indian Creek and taken to Des Moines. In November, 1864, another draft for twenty-three men was found necessary. It was carried on at Marshalltown.

Scarcely four years had passed since the war meeting in the old Cumberland Presbyterian Church and other places in the county, when the joyful news of "Richmond taken!" on Monday, April 3, 1865, roused the people of the county to a demonstration. An Aegis local says: "The news of the capture of Richmond was received by our people about noon on Monday last, by favor of Mr. Mills, the telegraph operator here, and was at first hardly credited, but by noon of the next day, we all knew it was a sure thing, and the bunting was flung out. At this writing (Tuesday) the big flag floats from the top of the school-house. The Aegis office has its rag out, the bells are ringing and the boys and men are bawling until all are hoarse. Posters are out calling the people together for a grand jubilee to-night at the court-house, and all feel gay. Business is irksome, and all feel—'Let her swing!'" The town was illuminated and speeches were made by Capt. Hambleton, Col. Scott, Sheriff Hoggatt and others.

It was but ten days later (April 14) when the operator took from the wires another dispatch: "As the stunning intelligence flew from mouth to mouth, each lip became palid in the communication; proud heads bowed as the stricken oak before the storm, and tears unbidden started from eyes long unused to weep. Old men turned away their heads and wept,

and young men, strong in conscious youth, ground their teeth and stamped their feet in conscious rage. There was only wanting some tangible object to give vent to their feelings. Mothers and sisters, who had mourned a husband, brother, father, offered up at the shrine of their country's altar, again unsealed the fountains of their tears, and mourned anew the loss of our National Father." Business houses were closed; crape was on every door, and flags were at half mast. The night of the 14th and the early morning of the 15th were spent by crowds in the court-house listening to dispatches. Touching but brief remarks were made by Col. Scott, Rev. Reid, Capt. Hambleton and Mr. Alderman, while a committee was appointed, composed of Col. Scott, J. H. Talbot, John M. Brainard, A. S. Condon, G. A. Kellogg, Rev. I. Reid, Rev. J. Hestwood, Dr. Sinclair and Major Hawthorn, to arrange for funeral services for the martyred President. This is a fair picture of the whole country. On Thursday, the 28th of April, solemn services were held at the south square; remarks were made by Col. Scott, and were listened to by an immense concourse of people.

The war was over. Very soon attention was given to the returning soldiers, and the joy of their friends, or to the widows and orphans of those who would never return. The empty sleeve and the crutches began to be familiar sights, and on every heart the war, the long, bloody war, had left scars that will never be removed. A quarter of a century has passed, and still these scars are common sights on every hand. But, notwithstanding all this, Story County turned with vigor to recuperation—to a growth made possible by the new railway, which opened to her a new career.

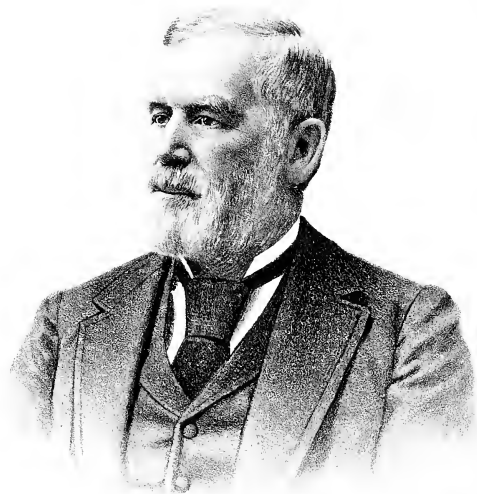
But what of Story's men in the field? Out of 820 able-bodied men reported fit for duty in 1861, considerably over half found their way

into service in some regiment, and, like other Iowa men, were among the brave in the thickest of the fight. Says the leader among them: "Not an important battle was fought, nor an important event occurred during the whole war in which some of her citizens did not take an active part. They were with the immortal Lyons at Wilson's Creek; with Gen. Grant at Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, and the siege of Corinth; with Rosecrans at Iuka and Chickamauga; with Sherman in his first attack on Vicksburg, and in when it surrendered to Grant; with Hooker on Lookout Mountain, and with Thomas when he scaled the heights of Mission Ridge; with Sherman from Chattanooga to the sea, and engaged in every battle of that memorable campaign; with brave Corse at Altoona Pass, when Sherman signaled from Kenesaw to 'Hold the fort, for I am coming;' with Sherman at Columbia and Goldsboro, and with Grant at Appomattox. They experienced horrors at Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville, and joined in the triumphal march in the Grand Review at Washington. In all these phases of the war the citizen soldiery from Story County sustained a conspicuous part, and returned at the end to their homes, resuming their quiet and peaceful vocations as though they had only been absent on a holiday excursion."

They were scattered in so many regiments that no attempt will be made to trace any regiments but those to which the four Story County companies were assigned, and in the order of the companies' dates of muster. These were the Third Iowa Infantry, to which Capt. Scott's company was assigned, as Company E; the Second Iowa Cavalry, of which Capt. Queal's men were Company B; the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, which Lieut. Ballard's men joined in Company A, and the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, Col. John Scott, of which Capt. Cadwalader's men formed Company K.

The Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry was organized at Keokuk, from June 8 to 10, 1861. Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque County, was made colonel; John Scott, lieutenant-colonel, and W. M. Stone, of Marion, mayor.

On June 29 they went to Hannibal, Mo., and were generally engaged in that region. Lieut.-Col. Scott was in command of the regiment for a time, and led it in the battle of Blue Mills Landing. He "was in the midst of the fight, conspicuous for coolness and bravery. His horse was hit several times, and several bullets passed through his uniform." Lieut. Crosley, of Company E, and others received special mention. They were returned to St. Louis, and in April, 1862, were at Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, where they suffered greatly. They were next at Corinth and the battle of Hatchie, where they were notable. During 1862 and early 1863 they were in Mississippi. Lieut. Crosley was promoted major. In May they moved toward Vicksburg, and were, in the siege and the campaign following, the most conspicuous Iowa regiment. They suffered great loss, and during early 1864 were on the Meridian raid. During the year the veterans, under Maj. Crosley, were allowed a furlough, and the non-veterans, after a campaign with Gen. Banks, were discharged at expiration of enlistment. The veterans of the "old Third" kept together, and at Atlanta, July 22, the "battalion literally fought itself out of existence." Those left were given prominent positions in other commands. It was a noble regiment, and Story County furnished its share of the noble. It was consolidated largely with the Second Veteran Infantry, as Companies A, F and P, those from Story County being in Company A, and with Sherman to the close. Out of fifty who enlisted from the county, only ten returned with the company in July, 1865; others had preceded them, having been discharged on ac-



Respectfully Yours
Wm. Lockidge.

count of disease and wounds received in battle. But the following, who will always live in the memories of their friends and comrades, who went forth with strong hands and brave hearts, will never return: Nathaniel Jennings, Elisha B. Craig, George W. Grove, Henry H. Halley, William B. Taylor, Lewis M. Vincent, Asa Walker, W. R. White, Thomas Dent and Thomas M. Davis. Some of them died in battle, others of disease, and one, the last named, succumbed to the horrible treatment at Andersonville prison.*

The Second Iowa Cavalry had its rendezvous in Davenport late in 1861, and service was formally entered by the 28th of September. Capt. W. L. Elliott, of the Third Cavalry, U. S. A., became colonel, because it was the governor's desire that this should be an expert cavalry company, thoroughly trained. Edward Hatch, of Company A, became lieutenant-colonel. W. P. Hepburn, D. E. Coon and H. W. Love were majors. On December 7, 1861, the regiment left for Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where about sixty men were lost by disease. In February they were at Bird Point, and later at New Madrid, while on the evacuation of Island No. 10, they were the first to occupy it, and were in continual skirmish. In May, under Gen. Pope, they lost their first men, in the battle of Farmington, where they did valuable service, and saved the day by a most audacious charge. Of Lieut. Queal, it is said "he daringly cheered his men to the very muzzles of the rebel cannon."† By the 20th they were about Corinth. Here Gen. Pope dispatches to Gen. Halleck the following: "It gives me pleasure to report the brilliant success of the expedition sent out on the 28th inst., under Col. Elliott, with the Second Iowa Cavalry. After forced marches day and night, through a

very difficult country and obstructed by the enemy, he finally succeeded in reaching the Mobile & Ohio Railroad at Boonville, at 2 o'clock A. M., on the 30th. He destroyed the track in many places south and north of the town, blew up one culvert, destroyed the switch, and burned the depot and locomotive and train of twenty-six cars, loaded with supplies of all kinds. He destroyed 10,000 stand of small arms, three pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition, and paroled 2,000 prisoners, which he could not keep with his cavalry. The enemy had heard of his movements, and had a train of box-cars, with flying artillery and 5,000 infantry, running up and down the road to prevent him from reaching it. The whole road was lined with pickets. Col. Elliott's command subsisted on meat alone, such as they could find in the country. For daring and dispatch, this expedition has been distinguished in the highest degree, and entitles Col. Elliott and his command to high distinction. The result will be embarrassing to the enemy, and contribute greatly to their loss and demoralization." Col. Elliott was soon promoted a brigadier-general, and Lieut.-Col. Hatch became colonel, with Maj. Hepburn to succeed him. The Second Michigan was associated with them under Col. P. H. Sheridan, and after a brief camp rest, they gained the brilliant Boonville victory of July 1, for which "Phil" Sheridan gained a brigadier-generalship. Capts. Gilbert and Queal received special mention from Col. Hatch. The loss was twenty-two killed, wounded and missing. The next campaigns were numerous and active—Iuka, Corinth, etc., and Hatch's cavalry won from Gen. Rosecrans the high appellation of "the eye of the army." They were with Gen. Grant in Central Mississippi, and in actions too numerous to enumerate here. Col. Hatch, during 1863, commanded the brigade in North-

* Col. Scott's Centennial address.

† Ingersoll's Iowa and the Rebellion.

ern Mississippi, and made a preliminary movement called "the Grierson Raid," until the arrival of a senior officer: this received a high compliment from Gen. Grant, and the Second Iowa played a large part in it. Col. Hatch then led other raids of importance, against Forrest and others in Mississippi and Tennessee. They were in continual use as the "eye of the army," and as strategists of great importance. They were at Memphis Camp in February, 1864, where a re-enlistment was made as the Second Iowa Cavalry, Veteran Volunteers, on March 28, and they went home on a furlough, and visited their colonel, then general, at Muscatine. April 15, at Davenport, Maj. Coon became colonel, and Capts. Horton, Schmitzer and Moore became majors. At the battle of Tupelo the division, brigade and regiment were commanded by officers of the Second. Their operations under Gen. Thomas were as remarkable as before, and they reached Nashville in December, where they were in the thickest of the fight, and their loss was considerable. Their remaining movements are of less interest. On their return to Iowa, in October, 1865, they received a royal welcome, as they deserved. Capt. Queal and A. M. Lee were the only Story County losses in this regiment.

The Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, largely recruited from the center of the State, were the heroes of the battle of Black River Bridge. They rendezvoused at Des Moines and were mustered into service on September 19, 1862. Their officers were: Col. William Dewey, of Fremont County, Lieut.-Col. William H. Kinsman, of Pottawattamie, and Maj. Samuel L. Glasgow, of Wayne. They left for Missouri very soon, and were engaged there several months in post duty. They were on the march from West Plains, Iron Mountain and New Madrid early in 1863, and soon pushed on to the region

of Vicksburg under McClernand. They were at Milliken's Bend, Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, where they "were the first in the battle and the last out of it." Their losses were the heaviest of all the regiments in the brigade, and the wounded were largely Story County men, Lieut. Ballard being among the number. They were in the sharp engagement at Black River Bridge on May 17, near Vicksburg. Col. Kinsman was killed. The regiment bore the brunt of the fight and suffered heavily, the companies scarcely averaging a score each. "Gen. Lawler passed down the line, and with speechless emotion seized every man by the hand. Thus, completely overcome, the brave man lifted up his voice and wept."* After guarding prisoners, they took part in the battle of Milliken's Bend on June 6 and 7, notwithstanding their reduced numbers, and again suffered, this time a loss of about fifty officers and men. Gen. Dennis gave special mention of "Col. Glasgow, of the Twenty-third Iowa, and his brave men." After this they were in the investment of Vicksburg, at Jackson, where, during August, they were transferred with the Twenty-second to the Department of the Gulf. They were in action in Louisiana, Texas, and spent the winter at Indianola. For awhile in the spring at Metagorda Island, Maj. Houston, of the Twenty-third, had command of the Twenty-second. In early 1864 they were with Gen. Warren up the Red River, in which Capt. Cree had charge of a part of the Twenty-second. After some charges, the Twenty-third was engaged in Arkansas, and early in 1865 was taken to New Orleans. In the campaign against Mobile, which followed, the brigade was under Col. Glasgow, and the regiment under Lieut.-Col. Charles J. Clark. Here its losses were great again, and it whipped the Twenty-third Alabama, which by strange

*Ingersoll.

coincidence was the first one it defeated in its first action at Port Gibson. After some time in Texas, where Maj. Houston was in command, the regiment was discharged on July 26, with the following officers: Col. S. L. Glasgow, brevet brigadier-general; lieutenant-colonel, C. J. Clark; major, L. B. Houston; surgeon, O. Peabody; assistant surgeon, T. J. Caldwell; adjutant, E. B. Nelson; quartermaster, P. E. Grier; Company A—captain, D. P. Ballard; first lieutenant, J. W. Mattox; Company B—captain, J. M. Walker; first lieutenant, M. C. Brown; second lieutenant, F. Weitman; Company C—captain, Benjamin Jennings; first lieutenant, L. A. Garrett; Company D—captain, W. M. Littell; first lieutenant, F. Crathorne; Company E—captain, W. E. Houston; Company F—captain I. H. Walker; first lieutenant, N. C. Ridenour; second lieutenant, A. Van Eaton; Company G—captain, T. H. Miller; Company H—captain, R. W. Cross; first lieutenant, J. L. Shipley; Company I—captain, J. J. Van Houten; first lieutenant, E. P. Mills; Company K—captain, J. McGowen, and first lieutenant, H. C. Wilson. They reached Davenport early on August 8 and disbanded, a regiment of noble veterans. Among those who slept in soldiers' graves over the South were Harvey J. Heistand, Charles P. Miller, G. W. Smiley, James Bevington, Pierson Brown, Henry Barber, D. V. Foster, J. R. Foster, J. A. Grove, Thomas J. Harrison, Toor Hegland, J. P. Jenkins, A. Kintzly, D. M. McCoy, Christ. Ness, L. J. Stratton, O. Scott, O. Week and C. Snyder, of Company A; A. B. Illingsworth, E. Erslund, D. A. Breezley and W. Sunday, of Company E; John Ballard and W. Mencer, of Company B; John Yocum, of Company C; and John See, I. N. Shenke and C. E. Culver, of Company K, while C. P. McCord and R. May each lost a limb at Black River Bridge.

The Thirty-second Infantry, Iowa Volunteers, received from Story County its colonel, quartermaster, and a fine company of men under Capt. Cadwalader. It was recruited from the Sixth Congressional District, and rendezvoused at Camp Franklin, near Dubuque in the early fall of 1862, and was sworn into service on October 6, for three years or during the war. Lieut.-Col. Scott had given up his position in the Third to take the colonelcy of this regiment, the other officers being Lieut.-Col. E. H. Mix, of Butler; Maj. G. A. Eberhart, of Black Hawk, and Adj. Charles Aldrich, of Hamilton County. T. C. McCall, of Story, was made quartermaster. By November 18 they were ordered to St. Louis, whence Col. Scott, with six companies, and Maj. Eberhart, with the remaining four, were detached to Southeast Missouri, under Gen. Curtis. This separation continued until the spring of 1864, and was a cause of great annoyance. As the Story men were in the main body, no account of the detachment under Maj. Eberhart will be necessary. Col. Scott made his headquarters at New Madrid, where he commanded the post, and, in the peculiar duties of a border post, displayed firmness and ability. On December 28, Col. Scott received orders to "immediately proceed to New Madrid, burn the gun-carriages and wooden platforms, spike the guns and destroy the ammunition totally." He obeyed, against his own judgment, and the public, disapproving of the act which followed, caused the case to be tried before a military commission. The blame was rightly attached to Brig.-Gen. T. A. Davies, who gave the order, and the commission said that Col. Scott "not only did his duty, but is honorably acquitted of all blame." After being on garrison duty at Fort Pillow, they embarked for Columbus, Ky., on June 18, 1863, where Col. Scott was in command of the post. The regiment was on detached duty of an im-

portant character from this time until January, 1864. They had control of an important guerrilla-infested region, requiring duties as arduous and daring as the front, and they were well performed. Numerous raids were carried on, and in January, 1864, they embarked for Vicksburg, under Maj.-Gen. Hurlbut. In February they were with that raid under Maj.-Gen. Sherman, and on their return the entire regiment was reunited amid rejoicings, and eager for active service. They were soon ordered to the Department of the Gulf, and on the disastrous Red River campaign probably suffered more than any other regiment engaged. In the attack on Fort De Russey the Thirty-second made the chief assault, and "the men on the right took the fort," as the prisoners put it; these "men on the right" were the brave Thirty-second. They next moved to Grand Ecore, and on April 9, Shaw's "Iron Brigade," of which Scott's regiment was a part, led in the victory of Pleasant Hill, "stood the brunt of the fight, being the first in the battle, fighting longer than any others, in the hardest of the contest, the last to leave the field, and losing three times as many officers and men as any brigade engaged."* In this action the Thirty-second held the center of the Union lines. "Of Col. John Scott, Thirty-second Iowa," says the brigade commander, "it is sufficient to say that he showed himself worthy to command the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, a regiment which, after having been entirely surrounded and cut off from the rest of the command, with nearly one-half of its number killed or wounded, among them many of the best and most prominent officers, forced its way through the enemy's line, ready and anxious to meet the foe, in less than thirty minutes." Says one writer: "It is certain no regiment ever fought with a sublimer courage than did the Thirty-

*Ingersoll.

second on the field of Pleasant Hill." The loss was great—210 officers and men killed, wounded and missing, many of the missing also wounded or killed; eighteen of these were from Capt. Cadwalader's company. After mentioning the loss of many officers and men, Col. Scott's official report says: "Language fails me when I would attempt to tell you how much I, in common with your comrades, deplore the irreparable loss we have sustained in these gallant men. The painful circumstances surrounding the abandonment of these and other wounded comrades, on a field we had so gallantly contested and won, must live only in our hearts." Further on he says, modestly: "Undaunted courage is a virtue so common among the troops from our noble State, that it is no boast for me to say that my command fought bravely, skillfully and well." The bravery and losses of the Thirty-second spread through Iowa and evoked the following lines from one of Iowa's gifted ladies—Mrs. Caroline A. Soule:

"Cold are the sleepers
 Wrapped in their shrouds—
 Pale are the weepers
 The battle has bowed;
 Softly they slumber,
 Our soldiers in death—
 While hearts without number
 Cry, with hushed breath—
 O God, are they dead!"

After various movements, the regiment reached Memphis on June 10, having taken part in the battle at Point Chicot. It then took active part in the Tapelo and Oxford expedition, and in a severe campaign of marching in Missouri after Price. By November it was at Cairo, Ill. It then won great credit at Nashville battle, in Gilbert's brigade, where it made some valuable captures. Early in 1865 it was moved to Eastport, Miss., to take part in the Mobile campaign, under Gen. Canby, which it did with accustomed honor. Later in the sum-

mer it was disbanded, and returned home. Capt. Cadwalader was made chaplain of the regiment, and his subordinate officers promoted, when Vincent Tomlinson became second lieutenant of Company K. Quartermaster T. C. McCall was promoted captain and acting quartermaster in March, 1864. Among the dead the following were Story men: N. A. Mount, O. Eglund, E. Modlin, F. M. Anderson, W. C. Ballard, D. J. Bloys, F. S. Daniels, H. Elliason, Peter Eglund, H. B. Henryson, E. Hefley, J. R. Hand, W. L. Lemmon, W. Pierce, C. M. Sellers, J. Sorter, N. A. Tichenor and John S. Wood.

Other regiments containing a less number of Story County men made records that rival those of the above regiments, and other men deserve mention; it is always embarrassing to select from the rich list of examples of bravery and valor in a State of such soldier fame as Iowa. It is an honor to be simply known as an Iowa veteran.

Among other of Story County's dead are the following: William Crum and William Tanner, Company A, Tenth Infantry; B. F. Craig and H. Howard, Company D, Tenth Infantry; S. Kelley, Company K, Tenth Infantry; R. D. Casebolt, J. T. Mount, S. D. Allen, Company E, Thirteenth Infantry; S. W. Jenks, J. J. Aldredge, Thomas Snelling, John T. Shumaker,

H. Spangler, J. L. Martiu, George Lowell and Z. F. Martin, Company G, Fourteenth Infantry; E. Elliott, Company B, Fifteenth Infantry; H. Hunt, Company I, Nineteenth Infantry (died in prison in Tyler, Texas); D. C. Vail, Company G, Fourteenth Infantry (also died at same place); M. D. Cong, F. Lowell and D. Womack, Company B, Thirty-ninth Infantry; Thomas Fatland, Company F, Forty-seventh Infantry; William Keltner, Company G, Seventh Cavalry; A. G. Briley and S. P. Shaw, Company I, Eighth Cavalry; W. C. Evans, Company H, Ninth Cavalry; and Lieut. Jason D. Ferguson, Twelfth Infantry, killed at Shiloh.

A quarter of a century has passed, and the veterans are old men; their numbers are growing less year by year, and the few remaining are loved and prized the more. Their organization into local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic gives the younger generation a tangible form to which they can give general honor; while to the old soldier himself it furnishes a nucleus for his war memories to gather pleasantly about, and affords many an occasion by which he can instill and invigorate a healthy patriotism into the young manhood of Story County, to whom the bitter war is only a story that is told and listened to, but by no means realized.



CHAPTER XVI.

GENERAL MISCELLANY—DEVELOPMENT OF STORY COUNTY—DUE LARGELY TO THE PRESENCE OF RAILROADS—IMPOR-
TANT MEETINGS—THE FIRST RAILROAD—PROJECTED ROUTES—ASSISTANCE RENDERED, ETC.—FINAN-
CIAL PRESENTATION—TAXATION AND VALUATION—BONDS AND FUNDS—POPULATION—THE
COUNTY'S GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION—PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY—INDUSTRIES
—SOURCES OF WEALTH—POLITICAL STATUS—ELECTION RETURNS—
SUNDRY SOCIETIES—PROFESSIONAL CIRCLES—LITERARY
ACTIVITY—VARIED CONTRIBUTORS AND
CONTRIBUTIONS.

From the blessings they bestow
Our times are dated, and our eras move.—*Prior.*

RAILWAY construction has done more to develop Story County than any other one cause. The roads have "breathed the breath of life" into her, and their trains have been to her like throbbing arteries bearing rich blood into every member. One can hardly imagine these sixteen townships without them; even a single delayed mail-train is felt throughout the county within twenty-four hours. They have become her motor and sensory nerves. But this is true of railroads anywhere, although it is especially realized for Story County, when it is recalled that before 1864, while Story's soldiers prepared for war, and long before, there was nothing but stage-lines in the county. The few small "corners," such as Nevada, Iowa Center, Cambridge, Fair View, New Albany, New Philadel-

phia, Bloomington and Palestine—many of them now not even a name—took days and days to get goods from Keokuk or Iowa City, guided over the prairie through the tall grass by a furrow line, and fortunate if no blazing field of grass on fire swept over them and left nothing but the charred bones and wagon irons on the black prairie. Try to imagine going from any of those points to Keokuk to mill, or even to Iowa City; and yet that was a common experience. Such a condition gave little motive for production beyond the needs of the local communities too. Is it any less difficult to imagine weekly and semi-weekly mails to those who have two mails a day from two directions, and telephone and telegraph besides?

Those restrictions early began to chafe the growing young county of frog-ponds and skunk bottoms, and its citizens, led by Nevada, began to agitate for a railway to connect the county-seat with one of the great trunk lines that were proposed to cross the State, accord-

ing to the Congressional act of May 15, 1856. Of course the old paper road, the Iowa Central Air Line, which made a pretty horizontal mark across the map of the State, passed through Story County, but it showed no signs of life, and did not accept the grant of alternate sections of land for six sections on each side of the track and bearing odd numbers. The roads leading from Dubuque and Davenport then attracted attention, and measures were taken to reach the former by a Waterloo & Des Moines Railway in 1857, at a meeting at Nevada courthouse. Among the speakers of the occasion were Messrs. Scott, Coldren, Alderman and Frazier, and a corporation was formed to push the scheme. This would have passed through Nevada in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, but it came to naught. The next step came two years later, after the Air Line grant was transferred to the new company—Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad. The Congressional act of March 29, 1860, untangled some of the difficulties of the former legislation, and gave the people the right to vote its swamp-lands for railway purposes. Story County, although taking part in the war, kept up a lively interest in this road, and in 1863 took a vote on giving these lands to the new company. After a spirited canvass the vote stood 334 to 98, overwhelmingly in favor of making this concession of 6,711.87 acres of her overflowed land to secure a railway. The Hon. James Hawthorn was a representative of Story County in the directory of the new company, and work was pushed rapidly, so that the track reached the limits of the county in the following winter. During the open season of 1864 it was pushed through the county, and Colo, Ames and Ontario were its new towns. At this time its terminus was the farthest western railway terminus in the United States. The new line was soon consolidated with the

Chicago & North-Western Railway, and trade was henceforth held to the county. A rapid influx of settlers and speculators followed this opening up, so that the county had its greatest "boom," though not its most valuable growth, until the transient element had sloughed off. This line has been most typical of the county's solid growth, and has gained the good-will of the people throughout the acrid contest between Iowans and their railways. The main line now has four depots in the county, and 24.23 miles of track, valued at \$10,100 per mile, or a total value of \$244,723. This is the highest valuation per mile of any railway in the county—over \$4,000 higher than its rival to the south.

In 1870 and 1871 a demand for a cross-road culminated. There were several applicants for the place, and they came from various cross-directions, all attempting to pass through Nevada. They all received encouragement from the citizens of the county, many of whom were very active. The Nashua & Milwaukee Railroad was surveyed, but nothing farther was done. The Iowa, Minnesota & Northern Pacific made a trial the same year; probably there never has been such a year of railway fever as 1871. The McGregor & Des Moines Railroad Company was a third, and suffered the same fate. Nevada and Ames made brave struggles to secure the cross line, and after much delay and numerous failures the western part of the county, led by Ames, together with Des Moines parties, organized a corporation to build a narrow gauge called the Des Moines & Minneapolis Railway. Washington Township voted a five-mill tax, and after many delays the road reached Ames on July 4, 1874. The terminus lay at Ames for some time. In 1877 La Fayette voted a five-mill tax toward having it pushed through to Story City; this was completed by December, 1877. This line was of

less advantage than was anticipated until the Chicago & North-Western Railway secured it and broadened the gauge; since then it has given a valuable outlet to the capital, and to the north, while Story City, Gilbert, Kelley, Slater and Sheldahl are its new towns, that have arisen upon it to the north and south of Ames, where it crosses the main line, and furnishes a most prominent transfer point and union depot. This line now has 26.4 miles of track in the county, valued at \$5,000 per mile, or a total value of \$132,000.

The year 1881 was a year of culmination of some activity for new lines, this time in diagonals for the east part of the county. The only failure in this line was the St. Louis, Newton & Northwestern Railway, but out of this move grew the Story City Branch of the Central of Iowa. It was to give the north part of the county a more direct outlet to Marshalltown, and quietly they secured the right of way and a three-mill tax from Howard Township and a four-mill one, each, from Warren and Lincoln Townships. The track was finished by November and December, 1881, and forthwith arose the new towns of Zearing, McCallsburg, and Roland, while the terminus was made at Story City. The line has developed the north part of the county remarkably and rapidly. It is now called the Story City Branch of the Iowa Central, and has 19.5 miles of track in the county, valued at \$3,000 per mile, or \$58,500 worth of property altogether.

During the same months the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, quietly, and with no agitation or subscription except from towns *en route*, built its line through the southern tier of townships, and crossing the Des Moines & Minneapolis Branch at Slater. Early in 1882, by the time trains were running, and before, new towns were springing up all along its line as briskly as on the Story City Branch.

There are Collins, Maxwell, Elwell, Cambridge, Huxley and Slater, of which Cambridge is the only old town, while Maxwell has nearly absorbed Iowa Center, and Slater taken a goodly amount of Sheldahl. This line has exceptionally good depot buildings and does a very large local business. It now has 24.79 miles of track within the county, at a value of \$6,025 per mile, or \$149,359.75.

These roads are so convenient that no farmer in the county is over six miles from a station, where they can find good markets and all shipping accommodations, there being seventeen railway stations altogether, 94.92 miles of track, adding to the county's taxable wealth \$584,583. They have been town-makers, too, and moved towns to their own sites as if they were chess-men, the only town that shows any signs of resisting them being Iowa Center.

Practically, there has been added to Story County fifteen towns since the first railway appeared, in 1864, and this urban population furnishes a considerable home market. The mere presence, too, of the railways within the county enhances its wealth many fold.

The history of Story County finances may be illustrated by a review of her valuation, taxation and bonds. The rate of valuation in Iowa has been scarcely more than from thirty to forty per cent, so that the following figures ought really to be doubled or nearly trebled in order to estimate the actual wealth of the county. The valuation assessed in 1855 is not accessible; in 1865 it was \$1,795,120; in 1875 it reached \$3,482,114; in 1885 the amount was \$4,670,955; and in 1889 the total reached \$4,863,043, which, if the assessment rate be taken at thirty per cent, would make the real wealth of the county at about \$15,000,000.

The total amount of taxes levied by decades is as follows: In 1855 but \$3,990.30 was

levied; in 1865 it sprang up to \$41,638.77; in 1875 it more than doubled to \$97,683.06; in 1885 scarcely a third was added, making \$134,400.36; and in 1889 it fell to \$118,161.96.

There have been but three notable occasions for bonding the county, namely, to secure the location of the Agricultural College, and for funding the floating and court-house debts. The first bonds were ordered from a vote of the county on February 7, 1859, to give \$10,000 to the college. The location was secured by this and other means, and bonds were issued payable in ten years and bearing seven per cent. These were all paid off on time. Then followed the issue of July 15, 1870, for funding the floating debt accrued during and since the war, and in March, 1876, another issue for a similar purpose followed, including the floating court-house debt. This issue was for \$40,000, bearing ten per cent interest and due in ten years, and payable at the option of the county. In 1879 there was \$10,000 retired for annual payment, and a re-issue made of \$25,000 at seven per cent. The entire amount was paid from time to time until it was cleared in 1889, since which period the county has been entirely free from indebtedness.

On May 31, 1890, the twenty-four funds of the county treasury all showed balances in their favor. The county fund, for general county purposes, had a balance of \$14,775.28 in the vaults, the largest balance of the various funds. The teachers' fund, for the payment of public-school teachers, came next with \$4,443.69 in cash, while \$2,528.22, the next largest, was credited to the domestic animal fund, a fund formed from dog tax to pay private claims for domestic animals killed by dogs. Four other funds had nearly equal balances. The school fund, a tax levied annually according to school enumeration, had \$1,560.32; the bridge fund, a general county tax for bridges and roads,

had \$1,298.67; the poor fund, a tax to support the county farm and others in poverty, had \$1,135.16; and the contingent school fund, a tax to meet miscellaneous school necessities, as fuel, etc., had \$1,346.33. Other funds with balances above \$400 were the bond fund, which has a surplus of \$861.95 left over from former bonding actions, ready to be applied to future cases of bonding that may arise; the soldiers' relief fund, with a balance of \$691.47, which was provided by State action to aid cases of need not reached by other sources; the school-house fund, credited with \$777.38, from a district tax for building purposes and still unused; the road fund, having \$668.45 in the treasury, from local township taxes; the institute fund, with \$402.38 accrued from teachers' license fees for the support of county institutes; the permanent school fund, having \$992.65 unloaned, out of the (over) \$44,000 held in trust from the State as the proceeds of sixteenth-section sales, but, at this writing, all loaned; and the temporary school fund, the interest on the permanent, with a surplus of \$451.64. Other funds falling below a \$400 balance, are the State fund, a tax for State purposes, credited with \$199.95; the insane fund, with \$167.79 in its favor for the State support of insane; the corporation fund, a tax collected by town corporations, having a balance of \$344.55; the library fund, having \$9.82 for the Nevada library; the cemetery fund, another local surplus of \$7.41; the railroad fund, having \$12.14, what was left from the operations of townships in voting tax for railways; the board of health fund, another local surplus of \$5.54, held for those divisions of the county who have such officers; the drainage fund, a small amount of \$160.42, left from a former tax for ditches along Skunk River and in Richland Township; the school-house site fund, with \$22.50, accrued from condemned sites for

school-houses; and the water-works fund, the tax collected by Nevada for her water-works, with a small credit of \$33.55. These make a grand total of \$32,887.26 in Story County's treasury on May 31, 1890, and no indebtedness. They also illustrate the extent of subjects over which the "county fathers," the State and local divisions of the county, have shown watchful care and interest.

It must be of interest to trace the growth of Story's population from the earliest days of the first settler. As far as known, the first white man located within the boundaries of the county in 1847 or 1848. According to an early map of Iowa, published in 1854, the census of 1850 found forty-two persons in the county. This census was taken for Story with other counties, however, as she had no organization, but the number seems altogether probable. In 1852, two years later, the number had increased to 214—a five-fold growth; in the next two years it quadrupled to 836 in 1854, the second year of the county's organized existence, when it had not a railroad, but two post-offices, miles of Skunk River overflowed bottoms, multitudes of prairie frog-ponds, tall prairie grass frequented by the terrible prairie fire, roads that were mere paths along furrows, log houses along the streams, and only two townships. In 1856 it had trebled to 2,868; in 1859 it was 3,826; in 1860 there were 4,051 people; in 1863 but 4,368, while many were in the army; 1865 enrolled 5,918; then in 1867 it sprang to 6,888; in 1869 to 9,347; in 1870 to 11,662; in 1875 to 13,311; in 1880 to 16,906; in 1885 to 17,527, and in 1890 to ———. It is interesting to note, too, that in 1885 but 10 were colored, and those were all in Nevada. Of the 17,527, there were 14,054 native and 3,473 foreign born, the latter being distributed as follows: 2,057 from Norway, 415 from Denmark, 243 each from Canada and Ireland, 212 from Ger-

many, 154 from England, 74 from Sweden, 41 from Scotland, 20 from various countries, 8 from France, and 3 each from Wales and Holland. These lived in 3,410 dwellings scattered over the county, and in 3,510 families. Omitting towns, Palestine Township was the most densely populated (1,201), Howard came next (1,190), and Collins third (1,003). Of the entire population, 6,425 were married, 10,593 single, 476 widowed and 33 divorced; 392 were born in the year 1884. The voting population was 3,866, while there were 491 aliens, of whom 372 had not taken out first papers. There were 111 above ten years of age unable to read or write, while 23 were deaf, blind, insane or idiotic. The nativity of the 14,054 native born were as follows: 1 from Arkansas, 6 from California, 4 from Colorado, 35 from Connecticut, 7 from Delaware, 1 from Florida, 2 from Georgia, 1,673 from Illinois, 782 from Indiana, 7,952 from Iowa, 66 from Kansas, 59 from Kentucky, 3 from Louisiana, 36 from Maine, 69 from Maryland, 41 from Massachusetts, 88 from Michigan, 43 from Minnesota, 69 from Missouri, 23 from Nebraska, 3 from Nevada, 38 from New Hampshire, 40 from New Jersey, 752 from New York, 14 from North Carolina, 1,110 from Ohio, 2 from Oregon, 582 from Pennsylvania, 2 from Rhode Island, 3 from South Carolina, 32 from Tennessee, 4 from Texas, 127 from Vermont, 82 from Virginia, 18 from West Virginia, 266 from Wisconsin, 13 from Dakota, 1 from Montana, 4 from Utah and 1 from Wyoming. The only States or Territories not represented were Alabama, Mississippi, Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico and Washington—a most remarkable condition, which promises excellent things for Story County if the theory regarding the superiority of mixture of blood holds good. Of the entire population, but one person was over ninety-five years of age—

Mary Brennan, of Ames, aged one hundred and twelve years, the second oldest person in Iowa.

As to the county's general physical condition in 1885, there were 214,194 acres of improved land, 139,152 of it in cultivation, 88,537 acres unimproved and 60,306 acres in pasture, while the farms averaged 124 acres in size, there being 1,553 managed by the owner, 66 by a manager, 142 by a tenant for money rent, and 485 by a tenant for crop rent. These farms were fenced with 564,150 rods of barbed-wire fence, 216,636 rods of hedge, and 206,881 rods of other fence. On these farms were produced (in 1884) 86,384 bushels of Irish potatoes on 1,124 acres; 399 bushels of sweet potatoes on 2 acres; 1,267 bushels of onions on 2 acres; 675 bushels of beets, 3,722 bushels of turnips, 1,136 bushels of peas and beans, 3,745 pounds of tobacco (3 acres); 2,848,625 bushels of corn on 87,158 acres; 70,318 bushels of spring wheat on 5,281 acres; but 70 bushels of fall wheat (12 acres); 1,292,534 bushels of oats on 37,263 acres (the straw reaching 20,394 tons); 20,169 bushels of rye on 1,585 acres; 937 bushels of barley on 66 acres; 4,217 bushels of buckwheat on 567 acres; 3 tons of broom-corn on 6 acres; 314 acres in sorghum, 20,888 gallons of syrup and 175 pounds of sugar, but 11 gallons of maple syrup. In timber, there were 12,595 acres of natural and 1,316 acres of planted forest, while from these were cut 6,730 cords of wood (in 1884). The orchards had 44,226 apple trees, furnishing 30,246 bushels in that year; 18 pear trees, giving but a solitary bushel of its fruit, and only 3 peach trees, not bearing, while 4,079 plum trees produced 1,453 bushels; 4,610 cherry trees gave 726 bushels, and there were 3,783 other bearing trees, with 109,587 not yet bearing. From 11 acres of vineyard, 21,740 pounds of grapes and 44 gallons of wine were produced, while

14,771 independent vines gave 17,143 pounds and 418 gallons. From 1,715 stands of bees were gathered 28,061 pounds of honey and 376 pounds of wax. The grasses and the dairy: 1,107 acres of clover gave 1,115 tons of hay and 209 bushels of seed; 18 acres of Hungarian gave 8 tons of hay and 45 bushels of seed; 65 acres of millet gave 115 tons of hay and 34 bushels of seed; 17,005 acres of timothy gave 15,652 tons of hay and 5,155 bushels of seed, while 46,576 tons of wild hay was cut; 2,798 acres of flax gave 24,001 bushels of seed; 76,837 gallons of milk were sold or sent to butter and cheese factories, with 204,603 gallons of cream; 665,626 pounds of butter, 3,009 pounds of which was factory made, came out of Story County in 1884. In stock, there were 187 Short-horn, 1 Holstein and 2 Jersey thorough-bred cattle, 2,132 grade cattle, 11,194 milch cows, with 20,489 other cattle, 5,108 of which were slaughtered or sold for slaughter; there were 20 Percheron, 5 Clydesdale and 247 other pure-bred draft horses, with 1 standard-bred, and a total of 10,167, there having been 225 sold for export during 1884; the number of mules and asses were 359, but 7 only sold for export; there were 12,200 Poland China, 1,484 Berkshire, 1,730 Chester White, 586 Duroc-Jersey, 87 Essex and 1,183 other improved breeds of hogs, with a total number of all kinds of 56,771, there having been 36,128 slaughtered or sold for export besides. There were 55 Merino, 222 Cotswold, 104 Leicester, 214 Southdowns and 149 of other improved breeds of sheep, the total of all kinds reaching 3,418, besides 1,022 slaughtered or sold for export and 48 killed by dogs; 2,508 fleeces giving 14,860 pounds of wool were produced. The common chickens numbered 131,333, improved breeds 10,417, with 18,727 other domestic fowls, and 434,292 dozen of eggs. It may be observed that 1,776 dogs were abroad in Story County that year,

some of which may be, no doubt, classed as refined poodles. In manufactures, brick and tile, foundry, furniture and saddlery products deserve mention, and in this order: Of 346,613 acres of land in the county, the reported average acre value was \$8.94, equalized to \$8.05, making a total value of \$3,020,256, besides which \$513,201 was the value of town lots. The personality was valued at \$998,031, and railroad property at \$488,393. The total reported value was \$5,019,911. The exemption for trees planted was \$64,279. This sort of wealth supported 8 newspapers, and made necessary 14 post-offices, of which 2 were international offices. It also made necessary 16 voting precincts. The large Danish population has led to the appointment of W. D. Gandrup, of Story City, as consul for Denmark. He is one of but two foreign consuls located in Iowa.

Let the whole be illustrated by the successive semi-decades of corn production—the leading crop: In 1856 there were 116,000 bushels; in 1860, 194,000; in 1865, 374,000; in 1870, 390,000; in 1875, 1,783,000; in 1880, 3,580,000, and in 1885, 2,884,625.

In politics Story County first divided on mere geographical locations; the two townships, Indian Creek and Story, on April 4, 1853, voted solid, the former casting 26 votes for Adolph Prouty and the latter 37 for E. C. Evans as county judge. Story, of course, secured Judge Evans' election. In 1856 the first real political division was shown by the vote for Fremont, 232; Buchanan, 272, and Fillmore, 79. In 1857 the Democratic candidate for governor had 243 and the Republican, 217. The vote on the State bank law in 1858 was 424 for, to 18 against, and was not political, neither was the vote of 1859 on \$10,000 donation to the Agricultural College, 402 for, to 48 against. In 1859 the gubernatorial

election showed a turn to the Republicans, 395 to 358 Democratic, and the presidential vote of 1860 gave a still larger bound toward Lincoln, giving him 418 to 332 for Douglas. There were about a half-dozen Breckinridge men in the county, but no ticket was out. The gubernatorial vote of 1861 gave 412 Republican to 317 Democratic. Of course, the vote of swamp lands in 1863 to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railway Company, which was 334 to 98 in favor, was not political, but the State election of that year still continued Republican by 453 to 342, while the presidential vote of 1864 gave 549 for Lincoln and 342 for McClellan, the returned soldiers evidently all voting for Lincoln. The State election of 1865 had three gubernatorial candidates, the Republican received 539 Story votes, the old Conservative Democratic candidate but 2, while Thomas H. Benton, Jr., who was called the "soldiers' candidate," received most of the Democratic and a few Republican votes, to the number of 439, while the State vote of 1867 came out strongly Republican, 767 to 406. In 1868 Grant received 1,058 and Seymour but 432 votes, and the gubernatorial votes of 1869 and 1871 were respectively Republican, with 992 to 374, and Republican, with 1,199 to 470 votes. The vote of 1872 gave Grant 1,405, Greeley, the Liberal-Democrat and Republican candidate, 346, and Charles O'Connor, the straight Democratic candidate, but 26. The State vote of 1872 began to show signs of scattering, the Republican vote being 958, the Democratic, 696, and 1 scattering; and that of 1875 gave 1,346 Republican, 603 Democratic and 2 Prohibition. The famous presidential vote of 1876 gave Hayes 1843; Tilden, 579, Cooper, the "Greenback" candidate, 327, and a few Prohibition votes. In the State elections of 1877 and 1879 these divisions were still more marked; in the former

it was 1,260 Republican, 344 Democratic, 644 Greenback, 187 Prohibition, and in the latter 1,701 Republican, 308 Democratic, 736 Greenback and 42 Prohibition. In 1880 Garfield received 2,054, Hancock 539, and 467 were Greenback and 1 Prohibition. The State election of 1881 gave candidates for governor—Sherman, 1,474; Clark, 474; Kinne, 283, and Allen, 1, while in 1883 they were Republican, 1,912, Democrat, 840, Greenback, 263, and Prohibition, 1. In the great campaign of 1884 the vote sprang back into the two old paths and gave Blaine 2,314, Cleveland, 1,212, with 11 St. John and 2 Butler votes. The only appreciable change in the county vote in the next two State elections was the appearance of the Union Labor party. In 1885 there were 1,975 Republican, 1,083 Fusion Democrat and 22 Prohibition, and in 1887 the return was 1,897 Republican, 991 Democrat, 51 "Union Labor" and 2 Prohibition. The last presidential contest showed the vote to be Harrison, 2,420; Cleveland, 1,050; Streeter (U. L.), 98, and Fisk (Pro.), 37; The State election of 1889 showed much the same with the usual falling off, 2,196 Republican, 937 Democratic, 37 Union Labor, 15 Prohibition and 3 scattering. There need be no further comment, for whatever the activity of any party, the vote is the only real description of political opinion. Locally there was a Republican bolt in 1867, and slight breaks in the seventies and in 1889. It may be mentioned though that the above Prohibition vote does not in the least indicate Story County's fighting power for a distinctively prohibitory amendment or any prohibitory measure disconnected with national politics. In the vote on the amendment in June, 1852, the county stood 1,921 for, and but 553 against—a clear majority of 1,368, with not a single precinct giving a majority against it.

A marked characteristic of Story County has been its general unity in any organized movement within or embracing the county. Associations have been formed for various sorts of protection, for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, stock improvement, public fairs, various kinds of agitation—political, railway, temperance and the like. The medical fraternity have also united to promote common interests, while the old soldiers have also re-welded the old-time fraternal links, as have the pioneers of the Skunk and Indian Creek regions. Probably the first association was the Story County Agricultural Society, organized August 14, 1858, at the court-house, with John Scott as president. A fair was held in the court-house and yard, on a homely, modest scale. After the war the society was reorganized, and although a similar society sprang up in the west part of the county, all united later on to form one. A reorganization took place on January 2, 1869, with forty stockholders and a capital of \$200. This has since been increased to \$3,000, and the membership is 325. They have held twenty-four annual exhibitions and have twenty-nine acres of land at Nevada, with an excellent half-mile track, two good halls, amphitheater, barns, booths, pens, etc. The presidents of the association since 1880 have been Col. John Scott, Solomon Young, James C. Lovell, F. D. Thompson, W. K. Boardman, A. M. Norris and George H. Maxwell.

The Story County Grange movement began very early, probably before 1871, and grew rapidly, so that at its county reorganization on February 15, 1873, there were fifteen granges in the county. R. R. Paine was chosen president at this time. Their stores and other co-operative schemes arose all over the county, and their influence in a political way became very marked, both as to local and State affairs. The movement has gradually died out or merged

into some other. An offshoot of it was the Farmers' Institute, which was organized in 1871 to reach those outside the Grange society. It flourished and fell with the Grange, and both served good purposes. In a sort of new form this movement revived again in The Story County Farmer's Alliance, which was formed at Nevada on May 28, 1887, with the following officers: O. D. Allen, president; Elwood Furnas, vice-president, and A. L. Stuntz, secretary. It is non-partisan, and was intended to absorb all sorts of farmers' associations and local alliances. There were six local alliances represented. These have increased to thirteen, with 537 members. Its annual meetings are held in the Nevada City Hall. The successive presidents have been: O. D. Allen, 1887; Elwood Furnas, 1888-89, and J. M. Wells, 1890. On July 1, 1887, this society organized the Farmers' Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Association, with these officers: A. J. Graves, president; E. Furnas, vice-president; D. M. Hayden, secretary, and B. Confare, treasurer. A director was also chosen—B. Confare, of Milford; E. Rex, of Washington; R. W. Liddle, of Franklin; E. Furnas, of Richland; C. W. Mills, of Grant; J. A. McFarlan, of La Fayette; Col. John Scott, of Nevada; D. M. Hayden, of Franklin, and A. J. Graves, of Washington.

In another line a call was made for an organization in 1879, by Capt. I. L. Smith and others. The meeting was held at Nevada, and the ex-soldiers of the county proposed a reunion. Seventy-eight were present, and at once the Story County Veteran Regiment was formed, with these officers: Colonel, John Scott; lieutenant-colonel, H. H. Boyes; major, J. R. Wood, and adjutant, F. D. Thompson. The first enrollment reached 428. Reunions have been held every year in August, and are occasions of great general interest. They have been held as follows, and with officers elected

as indicated: In 1879, at Nevada, colonel, John Scott; lieutenant-colonel, H. H. Boyes; major, S. P. O'Brien, and adjutant, H. R. Boyd. In 1880, at Nevada, colonel, S. P. O'Brien; lieutenant-colonel, H. H. Boyes; major, S. F. Balliet, and adjutant, A. H. Buck. At Ames, in 1881, colonel, S. F. Balliet; lieutenant-colonel, W. M. Greeley; major, A. H. Buck, and adjutant, H. H. Boyes. In 1882, at Nevada, colonel, A. P. King; lieutenant-colonel, Richard May; major, John O'Neil, and adjutant, J. M. Brown. In 1883, at Cambridge, colonel, W. A. Weir; lieutenant-colonel, H. F. Ferguson; major, George Barnard, and adjutant, J. H. Leighton. In 1884, at Story City, colonel, J. R. Wood; lieutenant-colonel, C. H. Dickey; major, Jesse Bowen, and adjutant, C. M. Morse. In 1885, at Maxwell, colonel, John Scott; lieutenant-colonel, I. L. Smith; major, C. E. Haverly, and adjutant, ——. In 1886, at Nevada, colonel, T. C. McCall; lieutenant-colonel, D. A. Bigelow; major, J. C. Burkart, and adjutant, I. L. Smith. In 1887, at Nevada, colonel, D. A. Bigelow; lieutenant-colonel, C. E. Haverly; major, Parley Sheldon, and adjutant, Henry Wilson. In 1888, at Ames, colonel, A. P. King; lieutenant-colonel, Richard May; major, S. W. Snyder, and adjutant, A. Ersland. In 1889, at Cambridge, colonel, W. M. Starr; lieutenant-colonel, J. R. Wood; major, C. H. Dickey, and adjutant, C. M. Morse.

The Story County Equal Rights Society was an organization to agitate for equal suffrage, and had a brief existence early in the eighties, and about the same time the various societies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the county had a county organization, which exerted a great influence on the public temperance sentiment. A county temperance association flourished about this time also. In August, 1889, there was a call for a meeting at Ames of all persons who had been residents of

the county over twenty years. At this meeting steps were taken to organize the Old Settlers' Association of Story County with the following temporary officers: A. J. Graves, president, and T. J. Miller, secretary. Among those active in its organization were A. J. Graves, L. Q. Hoggatt, S. P. O'Brien, B. Brennan, T. J. Miller, *et al.* The membership has reached about 300, and Col. John Scott has been the only permanent president. Among its oldest members are Col. Scott, Wesley Arrasmith, William Arrasmith, Dr. W. H. Grafton, E. Elliott, Jacob Born, Henry Cameron, T. E. Alderman, Otis Briggs, and others. It is to be hoped that this society will take special pains to cull from the memories of its oldest members that multitude of early incidents which will otherwise perish.

In professional lines also there has been co-operation. A preliminary meeting was held at Ames in Dr. D. S. Fairchild's office June 19, 1873, which led to the organization of the Story County Medical Society July 17 following. The officers chosen were Dr. D. S. Fairchild, president, and Dr. S. J. Starr, secretary and treasurer. After holding quarterly meetings until 1884 the interest had so increased that monthly sessions were adopted, while the membership, which at first numbered but five, rose in three years to eleven, and now reaches sixteen. The Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons is represented by one of its professors—Dr. Fairchild, of the chair of principles and practice of medicine and pathology. This society is in striking contrast to the early days of (the early fifties) Dr. Sheldon, of Iowa Center, and Dr. Grafton, of Cambridge, the latter of whom used frequently to boat across the Skunk bottoms in search of a patient who had called him. Those were the ague days, too, when even the dogs "got the shakes." Since then there have been numerous personal

changes in the medical fraternity of Story County, not greater, however, than in other lines of occupation. The offices of this society have passed from one to another until the presidency now rests on Dr. F. S. Smith, of Nevada, and the records are in the hands of Dr. H. M. Templeton, of Ames.

Literary activity in Story County has been of a varied character, from the scientific papers of learned professors down to the merest "sizzors" compilation and the spring poet of the local paper. The largest mass of it, however, has been of the nature of college text-books, scientific pamphlets and papers, with a considerable amount of editorial and journalistic contributions, in which the feminine pen bears a very respectable part. The college community and the remainder of the county present two very natural divisions, and the former, on account of the varied character of its production, is treated alphabetically.

Prof. A. C. Barrows, of the chair of English literature and history, a graduate of Western Reserve College, 1861, and located at the Iowa Agricultural College since 1887, has been a contributor to various agricultural and religious papers.

Charles E. Bessey, Ph. D., now acting-chancellor of the University of Nebraska and professor of botany and horticulture, was connected with the college from 1870 to 1884. Among his publications are seven scientific pamphlets on the flora, insects, geography, etc., of Iowa and Nebraska, three text-books on botany, one of which reached the sixth edition, and botanical papers in the *American Naturalist*.

Joseph L. Budd, M. H., of the chair of horticulture and forestry since 1877, has published fourteen volumes of the Iowa Horticultural Society, and the *Forestry Annual* from 1877 to 1884. Besides this he has been the

horticultural editor of the Iowa State Register, a regular contributor to numerous other scientific journals, a lecturer before scientific societies and conventions, such as the American Forestry Association, and others, and contributor to scientific papers on observations in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

William I. Chamberlain, A. B., A. M., LL. D., president, and professor of psychology, ethics and civics, has been a staff contributor for many years to *The Country Gentleman* (Albany, N. Y.), *The Rural New Yorker*, *The Ohio Farmer*, and occasionally has written for *The Independent* (N. Y.), the *American Agriculturist*, *The Iowa Homestead*, *The Register*, and other papers devoted to agriculture. Several articles of the *American Supplement* to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, devoted to his specialties, were written by him, and during a six-year service as secretary of agriculture in Ohio, he issued monthly pamphlets (forty pages) and edited the annual *Agricultural Report*. He is now preparing a small volume on "The Rights and Duties of Citizenship."

Gen. James L. Geddes, of the chair of military science from 1872 to 1883, and for many years treasurer of the college, died in its service in 1887. His war song, "The Bonny Blue Flag," written while in the army about 1862-63, has a place among our national airs. Aside from this his chief literary work was confined to sermons, addresses and newspaper articles. He was formerly, for seven years, in the military service of Great Britain in India.

Byron D. Halsted, Sc. D., now of the chair of botany in the New Jersey Agricultural College, but from 1885 to 1889 at Iowa Agricultural College, published three books of a scientific and practical nature, entitled *Barn Plans and Out-Buildings*, *Farm Conveniences*, and *Household Conveniences*. Three scientific pamphlets also appeared, one of which was is-

sued by the Boston Society of Natural History. Among a great variety of other articles were addresses before the State Boards of Agriculture, papers for *The American Naturalist*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Scribner's Monthly*, and others.

E. R. Hutchins, M. D., State commissioner of labor statistics, but formerly of the chair of chemistry, has published a professional volume—*Obstetrical Aphorisms* (fourth edition), and three volumes of biennial reports as labor commissioner, together with various other writings of a general character. His work in the cause of temperance is well known.

George W. Jones, A. M., now of the chair of mathematics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., but from 1865 to 1874 in this chair at College Farm, has published four volumes, two being interest and logarithmic tables, and the others treatises on algebra and trigonometry, the latter in connection with Profs. Oliver and Wait. He also edited and published the *Patron's Helper*.

Herbert Osborn, M. Sc., a teacher in the college for the past ten years, has written numerous papers on insects for the *State Horticultural Society*, the *College Quarterly*, *Western Stock Journal and Farmer*, *Iowa Homestead*, *Register*, *Leader*, *New York Tribune*, *Germantown Telegraph*, *Chicago Herald*, *Orange Judd Farmer* and others. He has also published a large number of scientific pamphlet reports, bulletins and addresses of a professional nature, edited posthumous scientific papers of the late J. Duncan Putnam, of Davenport, and published several volumes of a scientific entomological nature.

Louis H. Pammel, B. Agr., and professor of botany, has written numerous botanical works, issued independently and by the *Torrey Botanical Club*, the *Minnesota State Horticultural Society*, the *St. Louis Academy of*

Science, the Botanical Gazette and others. Some of them were illustrated. Besides these and others he has contributed to the Prairie Farmer, Iowa Homestead, Colman's Rural World, Texas Farm and Ranch and the American Bee Journal.

A. S. Welch, A. M., LL. D., for nineteen years connected with the college, as president and professor from 1869 to 1884, and after that to 1889 as professor only, had the departments of psychology, economics and history of civilization. His books are well known—Object Lessons, Welch's Analysis of the English Sentence, Teacher's Psychology, and Talks on Psychology. He was also editor of the Progressive Farmer and the College Quarterly, while his lectures and sermons were of a high order.

Mrs. Mary B. Welch, the president's wife, held the chair of domestic economy from 1875 to 1884, and published her well-known cook and receipt book, which has passed through several editions. She was also on the editorial staff of the Iowa State Register for many years, and among other general writings prepared numerous papers and addresses before the National and State Woman's Suffrage Associations.

William H. Wynn, Ph. D., now of Midland College, Atchison, Kas., was for fifteen years at College Farm, in the chair of English literature, Latin and history. During his first year he conceived the idea of issuing annual pamphlets on current literary and philosophical topics, a practice he has kept up for nineteen years. Among those who have commended them are Dr. George S. Morris, Dr. James B. Augell, W. D. Howells, Dr. Noah Porter, and Dr. W. T. Harris, while copies have been solicited for the library of Johns Hopkins University. Some of these have also appeared in the New Englander and the Gettys-

burg Quarterly, both scholarly periodicals. He is an associate editor of the latter organ. A volume of poems sprang from his facile pen also, and a collection of his students' sermons are now awaiting issue. Besides being on the editorial staff of two weekly papers, he is a stated contributor to the New and Old, a monthly magazine.

It is a delicate task to speak of men now living, and as a large proportion of literary work is done *sub rosa*—at least as far as the public eye is concerned, no effort is here made except to gather the plain obtainable facts.

But there have been Story County writers not so peculiarly identified with the college. Col. John Scott, of Nevada, whose pen has dipped very pleasantly into local history, has also done a more pretentious literary work. His Encarnacion, or the Prisoner in Mexico, was a pleasant volume published after his return from the Mexican War. He has also had considerable editorial experience in Kentucky and Iowa as editor of local and agricultural papers, and for a time edited a column of the latter nature in the Davenport Gazette. Besides this he has read numerous addresses before national and State associations on his favorite branches of agriculture. His work on this volume embraces the first, second and third chapters, while his centennial address on the local history of Story County will be a standard source of reference in the local archives.

Mrs. Mary S. Scott, the wife of Col. Scott, has issued an artistic little volume, on Indian Corn as Human Food.

Mrs. Matilda M. Turner, of Ames, began writing early in the seventies for The Lakeside, a Chicago magazine, by the present editor of The Dial. Among the serial stories that appeared were "Seven Years' Service," "The Fall of Eve," "Saluting the Gods," "The

Ruined Shrine," and others. She afterward wrote for *Hearth and Home*, *The New York Graphic*, *American Homes*, and *Chicago and Milwaukee dailies*. *The Graphic* complimented her stories by illustration. For several years she edited three departments in the *Western Farm Journal*. She is now an editorial writer on a prominent Iowa daily.

Rev. Isaiah Reid, of Nevada, editor of *The Highway*, has published two doctrinal pamphlets and numerous tracts which have a con-

stant sale. "God's Way and Man's Method of Becoming Holy," is a volume of sixty-eight pages, issued in 1880. "Holiness Bible Readings," a larger volume, and "Highway Hymnal" are his other works, the latter the joint effort of himself and G. L. Brown, of David City, Neb.

A little volume of clippings from local newspaper files was issued by W. G. Allen, of Nevada, an old resident of the county, and had quite a circulation.



CHAPTER XVII.



A SKETCH OF STORY COUNTY'S TOWNS, VILLAGES AND POST-OFFICES—EARLY COMMERCIAL CENTERS—
 DEFUNCT TOWNS—NEVADA—ITS INTERESTING GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT—FROM THE BEGINNING
 UNTIL THE PRESENT—FIRST BUILDINGS—EARLY ARRIVALS—INDUSTRIAL ADVANCEMENT—
 INCORPORATION—HISTORICAL REVIEW—AN OUTLINE OF STORY CITY'S UPBUILDING—
 IOWA CENTER—ONTARIO—CAMBRIDGE—AMES—ITS REPUTATION—PRESENT INTER-
 ESTS—COLO—SHELDAHL—KELLEY—COLLINS—ZEARING—HUXLEY—MAX-
 WELL—OTHER PLACES OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE—GENERAL
 COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.



How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,
 A youth of labor with an age of ease.—*Goldsmith.*



GENERALLY speaking, the post-office is the embryo village or town. It usually follows the settlement. The old laws of settlement along water-courses have become almost obsolete in these western prairies with their railways. There are new elements that now enter in to determine where a town shall be. The almost universal excellence of the land and the comparative absence of barriers to easy transit in any direction likewise distribute the population more evenly, so that it is safe to say that the location of towns in Story County has been governed comparatively little by water-courses, except in probably the first decade. For the most part, the railways have been the decisive factor, and to such a remarkable degree that they have moved towns already es-

tablished to their own sites, until but one place in all the county now remains off the railway, namely, Iowa Center, one of the oldest towns in the county.

The result has been the following towns and post-offices, which have survived the changes of years, and mentioned in the order of their estimated size: Nevada, Ames, Story City, Maxwell, Cambridge, Slater, Colo, Roland, Zearing, Collins, Gilbert, Sheldahl, Iowa Center, McCallsburg, Kelley, Ontario, Huxley and Elwell.

Among those that were attempts and are now defunct are Dayton, which was to be a rival of Iowa Center; Smithfield, near Roland; New Albany, southwest of Colo; Prairie City, about two miles northeast of Ames; Bloomington, once called Camden, southeast of Gilbert; Sheffield, northwest of Nevada; Defiance, in Collins township; and these post-offices: Colbyville, Willow Grove, Story, Sunset, Johnson's Grove, Boardman, Camden, Point Pales-

tine, Latrobe and others elsewhere mentioned. The only post-offices now are the towns first mentioned, exclusive of Sheldahl. There are seventeen in all, and it is thought best to treat them according to the dates of their plat records, in chronological order. No attempt is made to give business directories, as those are very changeable, and may be found either in the personal department of this work or in other works devoted to that purpose. Story County has seventeen live shipping points, and all of them are live, progressive, wide-awake towns, that any county may well be proud of.

Nevada, the metropolis of the county as well as capital, lies with beautifully shaded avenues very near its exact center. From the dome of her court-house the "county fathers" may behold, spread like a park before them, laid with lawns and winding streams, dotted with groves, and striped with highways and iron bands, the whole of their broad domain. The eye would fall on the neat court lawn, too, and a few blocks to the south the thick foliage of evergreens, maples, and the like of the park, or run a hasty glance along the metropolitan proportions of Nevada's main thoroughfare—Linn street—to the tracks of the great North-Western railway to the north. This capital of Story County contains nearly 2,000 people, and is the growth of only thirty-seven years.

It was July 1, 1853, that the bare site was entered by a non-resident—Dr. Jenkin W. Morris, of Des Moines—for speculative purposes. The locating commissioners for the county seat of justice, however, seemed to be ignorant of this, and, notwithstanding the "slough" and numerous prairie ponds, they proposed to enter the same site. Dr. Morris soon satisfied them by a generous offer, elsewhere mentioned, and, in September following the entry, the first town in the county was laid out by the commissioners and Surveyor John

M. Barnard, of Polk County. The plat embraced all bounded by Seventh, East, South and West streets, and, like all prairie towns, was laid out in regular squares, but, unlike most towns, was provided with two public half squares on both sides of the "slough," which thus became a sort of Mason and Dixon's line to the new town's early business men. A name was suggested by Commissioner Joseph Thrift, of Boone County, an old miner in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the adjective part of the name being chosen—Nevada or "snowy," a Spanish name, which became very appropriate, as the plat lay all the succeeding winter with only a single log house upon it. On the 8th of September, the day of lot sale, the lots of the south side seemed to attract most attention, but Dr. Morris gave the first buyer, Mr. T. E. Alderman, a lot on Main street, immediately south of the present court yard, on condition that he build there. This was agreed to, and forthwith arose a log cabin, 16x20 feet, with one door facing Main street, and all complete and occupied by October 11. This was the only building for nearly a year, and Mr. Alderman's family, embracing himself, his wife, mother, son Oscar and infant daughter, Mary Nevada, were the only inhabitants for a similar period. The daughter's birth in January, 1854, and her death in the following December, were the first birth and death in Nevada, while the marriage of Mr. Alderman's mother to James W. Smith was probably the first event of that kind in the place.

This one-roomed cabin was the first store, post-office and tavern or inn of the county, and Mr. Alderman the first merchant, postmaster, and host in the midst of this unfenced prairie. The old house now stands on the Cessna farm northeast of town. The second house was built in August, 1854, by the next arrival, John H. McClain, and was erected on the

southwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets for a hotel.

Mr. George Childs and family were the next arrivals, soon after. During the autumn of that year about twelve families were added, among whom were those of Isaac Romane (the first lawyer), A. P. Fitch, George Hephrey (the first blacksmith), John Harris and T. J. Adamson (both early merchants). Of these, Messrs. Fitch, Harris and Adamson located about the north, east and west sides of the south half-square, and forthwith arose that rivalry for the location of business that did not end for over a decade. Mr. Adamson and others succeeded in securing the post-office on the south side. A second tavern was opened opposite the northwest corner of the present park by Israel Hephrey, and Mr. Alderman and W. W. Rhodes opened the first hardware store on a site immediately south of the present court-house. Charles Smith, the first shoemaker, located on Linn Street. Dr. V. V. Adamson, the son of T. J., was the first of his profession, and was soon followed by Dr. Kellogg. The county buildings, as has been mentioned elsewhere in this volume, were on the north side, but that did not prevent the south side from securing almost two-thirds of the entire business of the place at the end of fifteen years.

From 1855 to 1860 the place built up slowly but considerably, but still clung largely to the south side. During the war little progress was made, although all this time Nevada continued the leading place in the county. Railway agitation began early, and was vigorously championed by the citizens of Nevada, but it was not until July 4, 1864, that the first train entered from the east. All the usual accompaniments came about the same time, the telegraph, daily mails and the express companies. The depot was placed on the north side of the track, just two blocks east of its present site, with

warehouses on the south side of the track.

This gave business a tendency toward the depot, though not appreciably until later. In two years the population had increased until it was estimated in 1866 at 1,000 people. The rivalry over the location of the permanent business center continued to distract the town until in 1868 a number of citizens united in a private movement to grade Linn Street and induce business men to locate upon it, from the present court-house site to the railway. The matter was so energetically pushed that it was soon acknowledged that Linn Street was the main thoroughfare, although its sides did not bristle with brick blocks, as at present. To further determine this street as the main one, another private movement to widen it from seventy to ninety feet arose in 1872, and was effected by the property owners of the west side giving twenty feet and those of the east side paying the cost of moving back the buildings. Linn Street was greatly improved and steadily built up, but during the next few years, as business about the depot began to increase, there arose a movement, along with the platting of Blair's Addition, to lead it down East Street. A counter effort began in 1877 to defeat this by securing the re-location of the depot at the head of Linn Street, as at present situated. The petitioners for this had their committee, composed of Messrs. Briggs, Lockridge and Thompson, negotiate with the railroad authorities, whose consent was secured on condition that they should receive fifty feet of the land just south of their track, between Linn and Main Streets, and a diagonal half of fifty feet for side-tracks similarly from the blocks east and west of this, together with \$1,500 in cash. All of this was effected and the depot moved in 1877 to its present site, and for over a dozen years business has continued to line Linn Street with its solid and commodious fronts, which can hardly

be surpassed by any town of similar size in the State.

Among those in business in 1871, just before the widening of Linn Street, were O. B. Dutton and T. Cree, bankers; I. A. Ringheim, W. S. Garrett, Liddle Bros., and James Hawthorn, general stores; John Schoonover, E. D. Fenn and C. Burdick furnished groceries; heavy hardware was handled by E. B. Potter and T. E. Alderman; O. Briggs and V. A. Ballou kept drugs, while John Dowling cut broadcloth to fit, and footwear could be found with D. S. Snyder, J. A. Ross, G. Hutchinson, or O. G. Hegland. Mr. Ruefly was jeweler. Travelers found a home with O. B. Dutton, T. J. Bartlett and Mr. Blackman. Attorneys flourished in the persons of F. D. Thompson, J. S. Frazier, Morris L. Wheat, J. L. Dana, S. F. Balliett, J. R. Gage, L. Irwin, S. L. Calvert and George A. Kellogg, and the sick were cared for by Drs. A. Patton, P. Cook, A. C. Sheldon and George Stitzell. In the furniture line were John Barr, W. H. Harmon and Aumoth & Company, and Wakeman & Linkfield made wagons, while the anvil rang under the strokes of William Gates, J. Q. Leffingwell, D. L. Beach and J. Schermerhorn. C. Heald & Co. were foundrymen. C. C. McManus and "Old Sol" took photographs. Miss Mary A. Bamberger and Mrs. Sanders were milliners. The firms interested in real estate were McCall & Thompson, Ross & Irwin, Davis & Allen and J. A. Fitchpatrick. Farmers bought machinery of J. R. McDonald & Co., J. C. Mitchell and A. E. Aumoth. Bunker & Wood and Beckil & Thompson were butchers, while livery barns were owned by George Childs and George W. Hall. The elevator and steam flouring-mills belonged to J. H. Talbot, and lumber was handled by S. H. Templeton and Letson & Lockridge. Those who wanted painting done called on Davis & Coe, J. O. Elwell,

W. Templeton or P. Hopkins, while P. O. Fenn and Burdick & Leonard burned them brick, or their houses were built by I. W. King, W. K. Smith, J. G. Tanner, Frank Bobo, C. P. Robinson, Mr. Hoel, or J. C. Burkhart. "Warm meals at all hours" was the sign of William Killen, and Mr. Yeagge advertised a "Temperance Billiard Saloon." The railway and telegraph agents were W. C. Bowers and S. Shaffer. These were the days of William H. Gallup's editorship of *The Representative*, the only paper of the place. These compare well with the solitary log cabin, of a score of years before, which contained the entire population and business within its walls.

A score more years has passed since the seventies began, and this has been the period of development, in which wood has given place to brick, the temporary removed for the permanent, and an enterprising improvement and cultivation evinced in all lines. Not only this, but its business firms have increased in number and extent, and become distinctly classified—an element most indicative of growth. There are several very strong lines of business that are difficult to distinguish in relative importance. There is no doubt that the egg, butter and poultry business leads; following this it would be difficult to decide between general merchandise and the brick and tile interests; the shipment of hogs, cattle and horses would, no doubt, come next; although banking, grain dealing, lumber, real estate and loans, approach it in importance from one point of view. Furniture, harness, market gardening and agricultural implements might come next, with similar difficulty in deciding between them. Foundry, blacksmithing and milling cut a smaller figure. There are many other lines of business, but they are matters of course, and naturally depend on the above.

In manufactures the first movement was made

by Mr. H. F. Murphy in a tannery in 1859. During the seventies other enterprises arose and flourished for a longer or shorter period, such as cheese factory, vinegar works, an establishment for making soap, which did considerable shipping, and one for making gloves. One or two brick yards, too, have been in almost continuous operation and furnished the local trade. Intermittent efforts in the manufacture of beehives, wagons, patent medicines, furniture, washing-machines (the Leffingwell patent), etc., have been made from time to time on a modest scale. The Nevada Foundry was established about 1870, on its present site near the depot. The firm of Hague & Heal did a good general foundry business, stove-making, etc., with few changes, except in members of the firm, in which feature the changes were numerous, James Earl and William Hansell being interested at times, the latter being owner a few years since when it was burned. The plant was valued at about \$6,000. In 1889 it was rebuilt by a new company with a plant valued at \$5,000, and in January, 1890, Wright Bros. & Sellers began a general foundry business, boiler works, etc. Just west of this site is the Lockridge Tile Factory, corner of Main and Ninth Streets, started in 1883 by Lockridge & Beatty, with a plant valued at about \$6,000. Mr. Beatty withdrew in 1888. They use a Nolan & Madden machine of about 400,000 annual capacity for two and a half to twelve-inch tile, and employ ten men and two teams. Their trade covers Story County. The Lyman Tile Factory is located about one mile west of the depot, and was also begun in 1883, but the following year it was purchased by J. C. Mitchell, and was enlarged to a capacity of about 6,000 feet of tile per week. It was sold in 1885 to Lyman & Co. Their buildings are 48x140 feet, with the Ohio Brick and Tile Machine and the Quaker Brick Machine, capable

of making 15,000 three-inch tile and 25,000 brick per ten hours. They employ a force of from eleven to sixteen persons, and have a trade in and beyond the county to Western Iowa. One other manufactory need be mentioned, the Nevada Flouring Mills and Elevator, at the railway crossing of East Street. It was established about 1865 by Talbott & Day, and in 1871 Mr. Day withdrew, and the present proprietor, Mr. Lockwood, became partner for a time, until he secured full ownership. The mill has about forty to fifty barrels daily capacity, while the elevator holds about 10,000 bushels. The latter is on the site of the first hand elevator ever built in Nevada. West of this is the large Silliman Elevator, with a capacity of 20,000 bushels, and which was built several years ago, and was successively owned by Aumoth & Co., Mr. Childs and Mr. Silliman. In this connection may be mentioned the large lumber yards near the railway, the Lockridge and the Silliman, each carrying probably \$7,000 worth of stock, and having a country trade.

The Nevada Mining Company was an effort of twenty or twenty-five stockholders in 1878 to invest in western mines. It was not successful. A company was organized April 18, 1889, to promote Nevada industries, called the Nevada Improvement Company. Its first movement was to erect the foundry building. It began with seventeen members, and now enrolls forty-four members and firms. Its authorized capital is \$20,000. The officers are William Lockridge, president; M. E. Hix, vice-president; T. J. Lyman, secretary, and J. A. King, treasurer.

Shipping of stock, grains and produce, and the importation and breeding of fine stock, together with tree and shrub culture, have had their representatives at Nevada from the first, and on large scales. Among these Col. John Scott has had in this line a national reputation.

and has exerted a large influence in scientific culture in several of these interests. In 1879 the Boardman Bros. established a large butter, egg, and poultry shipping business, with brick buildings 50x140 feet, two floors and basement, at a cost of \$21,000. The first year's business amounted to \$50,000, and has so increased that it reached \$350,000 in 1889, the shipments being 1,000,000 dozen eggs, 400,000 pounds ladle butter, 500,000 pounds creamery butter, and 500,000 pounds dressed poultry. Their cold storage and pickling rooms for eggs have a 500,000-dozen capacity. They employ twenty men, and have creameries at Roland, Cambridge (Story County), Algona, Whittemore (Kossuth County), Emmetsburg (Palo Alto County), Auburn, Lake City, Carnarvon (Sac County) and Mount Carmel (Carroll County), in connection with which are employed about sixty men and fifty teams. At Nevada, Carroll, Odebolt and Algona are their poultry houses which employ 150 men during the winter months, thus making it one of the largest institutions in Iowa.

The average monthly shipments of the Nevada depot for the past year are fifteen cars live stock, pretty well divided between hogs and cattle with a few horses; thirty-three and a half cars of grain, and nine and a half cars chiefly of eggs, poultry, etc. The receipts are nine and a half cars of lumber and thirty-one cars of general merchandise.

Fires have played a considerable part in Nevada's business history, and, although causing great loss, they have been the indirect cause of her substantial building. The first notable one was the burning of the court-house on the evening of December 31, 1863, as elsewhere mentioned in this volume. The second and most disastrous one occurred just after midnight on the 2d of December, 1880, in the row of blocks on the west side of Linn, between

Fifth and Sixth Streets. The buildings were of wood and the entire row was destroyed, excepting the brick-veneered one at the north corner. The loss was estimated at \$50,000, with insurance of about \$15,000. Scarcely two years later and the row immediately north of this was almost entirely destroyed, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, early on the morning of January 25, 1882. The loss was estimated at \$17,300 with \$5,200 insurance. Beautiful brick blocks replaced these ashes, however, very soon, and the town rested for about five years, when, on the night of December 21, 1887, the next fire began on the east side of the street immediately south of the First National Bank Building, and cleared out six wooden structures to the south. This loss has been estimated at from \$8,000 to \$10,000, with some insurance. The establishment of a fire limit provides for the burnt district being replaced with brick or stone when rebuilt.

The incorporation followed the movement of business to Linn Street, and on November 23, 1869, the first council meeting was held with George A. Kellogg, mayor; aldermen, J. S. Frazier, J. H. Talbott, J. C. Mitchell, I. A. Ringheim and W. E. Waring, and John R. Hays as recorder. Excepting the ordinary routine work of a young incorporation, there was little of importance for the first ten years. In July, 1875, it was decided to buy the remaining half of the south public square, and on April 10, 1876, \$250 was appropriated for grading and setting out trees to transform the square into a city park. In January, 1879, the council established a city public library, and it is one of the very few councils of equal sized towns that have voted the half-mill tax for this purpose. There has been invested about \$1,500 in books, of which fifty-two volumes are poetical, 190 historical, 312 miscellaneous, and 900 of fiction, making a total of

1,454 volumes of a character that shows careful selection. It was re-organized in 1886, and has been removed from the court-house to its present brick room adjoining the city hall. The building is 18x30 feet, and cost \$500. The successive librarians have been Wilbur Hunt, H. B. Blanchard, Miss Mattie Kellogg, and Miss Flora Emmons, the present incumbent. In 1881 the "city fathers" determined to have a home of their own, and erected the present two-story brick on the corner of Fifth and Oak Streets, at a cost of \$2,800. The first floor is used for the fire department, and the second as the council room. This had been agitated in 1877, as also had the fire department. Fires prompted the organization of a force of about twenty men, into two companies, A and B, with Frank Bishop and S. S. Statler as foremen. One was supplied with a hand engine, and the other with hook and ladder outfit. Among the fire marshals were Messrs. Rodearmel, Bishop and Statler. This company resigned in 1885, and a reorganization took place in April, with H. F. Murphy, fire marshal; S. E. Armstrong, foreman of engine, and C. W. Wood, of hook and ladder company. A force pump was put in at the corner of Linn and Sixth Streets. The officers in 1886 were T. P. Worsley, F. M.; John Peterson, F. E.; George Brady, F. H. and L.; and those of 1887 were W. H. Jones, F. M.; John Peterson, F. E., and J. H. Boyd, F. H. and L. A third reorganization took place in October, 1888, under the new water-works system, with two hose companies, under Fire Marshal A. K. Banks, who was succeeded by the present incumbent, J. H. Riddelsberger, in November, 1889. Each company is composed of fifteen men, and the apparatus embraces two hose carts, 1,200 feet of three-inch hose, one hook and ladder outfit, and two full suits of rubber clothing, the total value of which is over \$1,900. The foreman

of No. 1, Ed. T. Alderman, has served continuously to the present, while that office in No. 2 has been filled successively by John McCutchen and F. A. Flach. A select running team has been formed from the two companies, and officered by the foremen above mentioned. No very serious fires have given the department an opportunity to test its full strength. The force has given occasional aid to Ames. The new water-works system grew from the desire for better fire protection, and after a committee, composed of Mayor Boardman and Messrs. Thompson, Gates and Capt. Smith, had investigated several systems suited for places of Nevada's population, the elevated tank system was adopted, and a proposition to bond the corporation for \$12,000, was submitted to the people on January 9, 1888. The result was 237 for and but twenty-four against it. The plans of a Batavia (Ill.) company were adopted, and the contract given to Fremont Turner, of Ames, for \$11,600. A tank 20x39, with 100,000 gallons capacity, was placed on a 75-foot tower in Stewart's Addition, and 2,550 feet of 8-inch and 3,600 feet of 6-inch mains were laid, with 18 fire hydrants. A 25-foot windmill was placed at the corner of Fourth and Linn Streets, on a 70-foot tower and with force pumps. It was completed by September, and on trial 150 feet of hose threw a stream over the court-house, while 1,000 feet gave a stream 20 feet above the well-known Central House. The excellent water is furnished by a well of 10,000 gallons daily capacity. The absence of wind during several weeks in 1889 made a steam-pump necessary for such emergencies, and a double-acting Dean pump was planted, with a brick engine-house 20x22, of one story, near the wind-mill. This has a capacity of 10,000 gallons per hour. The system gives perfect satisfaction, and is a marvel of cheapness in current expense, the entire cost for

1889 being but \$142. There are other enterprises of the councils of the last few years that deserve mention, and among these are the complete drainage system, embracing over three miles of tile, stone arches over Main and Linn Streets slough crossings, and a sewer of twelve-inch size, laid about eleven to thirteen feet below the middle of Linn Street, between Fourth and Seventh Streets. The council's energy shown in capturing the State road-grader contest, mentioned elsewhere in this volume, indicates the public spirit which has given Nevada such excellent and remarkably clean and shaded streets, which are surpassed by no other town of its size in the State of Iowa. The Nevada Cemetery Association, organized about 1865, transferred its beautiful cemetery to this city in 1871.

The successive mayors have been George A. Kellogg, 1869; E. B. Potter, 1870; J. H. Talbott, 1871-72; D. H. McCord, 1873; J. L. Dana, 1874; James Hawthorn, 1875-76; George A. Kellogg, 1877; William Lockridge, 1878-80; E. D. Fenn, 1881; J. A. Fitchpatrick, 1882; H. M. Funson, 1883; F. D. Thompson, 1884-85; William Gates, 1886-87, and H. C. Boardman, 1888-90.

Banking generally begins in money loaning of a private character, and Nevada had its share of this until a New York firm, controlled by T. Cree, established the Story County Bank about 1867, with a Mr. Parker as cashier. This ran but a couple of years or more until a creditor, John Hall, secured it long enough to close it up. In 1870 O. B. Dutton opened a private bank on the present site of the First National Bank, and later on built that block. In 1881 he sold out to W. F. Swayze, who proceeded to organize the First National Bank, with an authorized capital of \$50,000. The officers chosen were R. J. Silliman, president; J. A. Fitchpatrick, vice-president, and W. F.

Swayze, cashier. The directors included these officers and Frank Curtiss, D. W. Read, William Lockridge, J. C. Mitchell and J. A. Fitchpatrick. The only change made officially is the substitution of James Hawthorn for D. W. Read, deceased, in the directory. Their correspondents are the Bank of New York (N. B. A.), Union National Bank of Chicago, and banks at Des Moines and Marshalltown. Another gentleman, Otis Briggs, added banking to other business in 1870, with a capital of \$20,000. He soon turned his whole attention to it, and in 1882 Jay A. King became a partner. It has been a private bank from the first, with the name Farmers' Bank. Its correspondents are the Bank of New York (N. B. A.) and Commercial National Bank, Chicago.

The press of Nevada, besides being newspapers, have represented the Republican and Democratic parties, the Anti-Monopoly movement and religious life. It began early, too, in that first paper of the county, the Story County Advocate, of which No. 4 of Vol. I was issued January 29, 1857, the first issue now obtainable, and owned by the Representative, a lineal successor to it. It was published at Nevada by R. R. Thrall, its editor. In the early winter of 1862-63 it was succeeded by another Republican sheet, or rather, simply changed its name to the Republican Reveille, under the editorship of one of the most independent writers in the list of Story County editors, George F. Schoonover. Vol. I, No. 26, was issued on December 4, 1862. Late in 1863 its name was changed again to the Story County Aegis, of which No. 19, as Vol. II, was issued November 25, of that year. Mr. A. Keltz owned the plant then, and its editor was John M. Brainard, a Republican, now of the Boone Standard, and who became proprietor in July, 1866. In November, 1868, its policy became Independent Republican, under

the management and ownership of V. A. Ballou, now editor of *The Watchman*, but in 1870 the full-blooded Republicans captured it again through a new editor, W. H. Gallup, who gave it the name the *Nevada Representative*. Its first issue was made May 5, 1870, as Vol. XIII, No. 46. Its form and part of its name were changed for a time early in the seventies. Prof. W. P. Payne secured it and, on September 6, 1882, assumed control, with his wife, Mrs. A. M. Payne, as an accomplished associate editress. The firm has been Payne & Son since August, 1883, and under this management the clean, reliable pages of *The Representative* have achieved a leading place. Their foreman, J. T. Stone, has had continuous charge for twenty-three years. For a time in 1887-88 it issued a real-estate monthly, and is now publishing a weekly of the same nature for Smith & Son.

The next paper was a short-lived one, published for a time during 1862 by Potter, Frazier & Hawthorn, under the title, the *Nevada Democrat*. Its name indicates its policy, and its chief editor was Mr. E. B. Potter, now of Denver, Colo.

It was on November 3, 1871, when Vol. I, No. 9, of the third *Nevada* journal was issued, bearing the name *Story County Watchman*, and holding Anti-Monopoly and "Greenback" principles. It was established by Vaughn & Stoddard, but passed through several hands during the next six years, among whom were J. A. Fitchpatrick and R. H. Rodearmel. It was purchased in 1880 by Mr. V. A. Ballou, who assumed control on April 2, and after a few issues of an independent nature, it boldly took its stand for Democracy and has since continued the only editorial champion of that party in Story County. Since 1880 its form has been that of an eight-page seven-column weekly.

The *Highway* began its career in 1875 as a

twenty-four page monthly magazine devoted to Christian holiness, and purposing to be un-denominational and evangelical. In January, 1879, it became a weekly, and about 1886 assumed its present eight-page form. Its circulation has spread through the Northwest, where it has become the successful organ of this class. From its office are issued *Gospel Arrows*, a semi-monthly tract, established in March, 1888, and *Apples of Gold*, a booklet quarterly for daily Bible reading and commentary. The *Sunday-school Reporter*, a two-column sixteen-page monthly, edited by E. J. G. Reid, is also printed by them, besides a large amount of pamphlets, tracts, etc., the number of tracts in 1889 reaching over a million and a half. They have steam-power press and stereotyping foundry in well-equipped rooms on the first floor of the Odd Fellows' Block. Their mailing list is such that the post-office department furnishes them with from fifteen to twenty extra mail sacks. The editor and proprietor is Rev. Isaiah Reid, formerly a Presbyterian pastor at Nevada.

The *Nevada Opera House*, was completed in December, 1877, at a cost of \$9,000. It was erected by a company with S. Balliett, president, but afterward fell into the hands of Otis Briggs, and finally sold to foreign parties. It has two stories, is of brick, and is 50x96 feet. The assembly hall is well arranged and decorated.

Fraternalities and other social organizations had their beginning in Nevada Lodge No. 99, F. & A. M., the first-born of Story County lodges, organized January 15, 1857, with these charter members: John Scott, W. M.; E. Schoonover, S. W.; T. B. Kelly, J. W.; James Hawthorn, Treas.; W. H. Richardson, Sec.; Charles Schoonover, S. D.; Henry F. Murphy, J. D.; William McGuire Tyler; B. J. Dunning, T. J. Adamson, John A. Miller, William E. Aldridge and Ephraim Bowen.

They began using T. J. Adamson's hall in the building then standing on the corner west of Dr. Hoag's present residence. It is unfortunate that their records have been destroyed. A Chapter was organized February 25, 1881, with nine charter members and these officers: S. F. Balliet, H. P.; James Hawthorn, K.; W. D. Lucas, scribe. They now have seventy-eight members. Mr. Balliet has been succeeded as high priest by Jay A. King and L. T. Weld, the present incumbent.

Central Iowa Lodge No. 104, I. O. O. F., was instituted a few months later on October 15, 1857, by D. G. M., Samuel Noel, at Nevada. The charter members were S. S. Statler, N. G.; James Hawthorn, S. S. Webb, R. J. Dunning and J. S. Blickensdiffer. In 1859 they united with the Masons in securing a hall on Linn Street. This was used until December, 1880, when it was burned with a loss to the lodge of over \$1,000. They then used the A. O. U. W. hall, Ringheim's and Bamberger's, until December, 1877, when their fine brick block on Linn Street was completed—a two-story one, 27x80 feet. Their representatives to Grand Lodge have been J. S. Blickensdiffer, J. R. Hays, D. E. McKim. They have fifty-three members. Their Nevada Encampment No. 94 was organized February 1, 1877, by J. G. Weatherby, with charter members S. S. Statler, C. F. Edwards, D. S. Snyder, J. R. Hays, W. F. Vinson, J. M. Gates and D. E. McKim, whom together with F. D. Thompson constituted the officers. They now have thirty-five members.

The next lodge was organized May 2, 1877, by Deputy Grand Master Kerns. It was Nevada Lodge No. 115, A. O. U. W., and its first officers were: J. R. McDonald, P. M. W.; D. E. McKim, M. W.; J. F. Gillespie, G. F.; A. C. Sheldon, O.; H. D. Ballard, recorder; M. L. Kahn, financier; O. B. Alderman, re-

ceiver; George E. Smith, G.; J. Kirkendall, I. W.; William Hansell, O. W. Their first rooms were in the second story of the old court-house, afterward in the Bamberger Block and finally in the new Odd Fellows' temple. Their membership has been as high as seventy, but now enrolls not more than twenty-five. Their payments have reached \$10,000. Their successive master workmen have been A. C. Sheldon (1877), George E. Smith and D. W. Ballard (1878), I. L. Smith and D. L. Stevens (1879), L. Irwin and H. L. Swofford (1880), John Kirkendall and P. W. Farrar (1881), J. F. Gillespie and H. H. Boyce (1882), O. B. Alderman and James Hawthorn (1883), O. I. Spencer and P. D. Dale (1884), N. Simzer (1885), John Beatty (1886), A. C. Elliott (1887), John Kirkendall to the present. In September, 1877, following this organization, the Nevada W. C. T. U. was formed by Mrs. Aldrich, of Cedar Rapids, with Mrs. M. A. Allen, president, and eighteen members. The society existed for about six years and reached a membership of forty. They secured a Mr. Drew, who organized a blue ribbon club, and an effort was made to secure temperance instruction in the public schools. About the same time a Y. M. C. A. existed for a brief period. It was not until May 25, 1882, that the Knights of Pythias formed a society in Nevada. Its title is Samson Lodge No. 77, and the charter membership embraced: O. B. Alderman, V. C.; Frank S. Bishop, M. at A.; W. K. Boardman, A. D. Bishop, W. W. Stockwell, H. M. Funson, E. W. Gifford, K. of R. & S.; H. L. Swofford, M. of F.; I. L. Smith, Jay A. King, P.; A. L. Thornblom P. C.; Seth Humphrey, A. F. Wingert, J. A. Mills, C. G. McCarthy, C. C.; N. Simzer, John A. Stone, S. F. Balliet, E. H. Monk, D. E. McKim, C. E. Hog, J. A. Fitchpatrick, M. of E.; M. G. Rodearmel, H. C. Boardman, J. W. White and O. A. Lyssand.

The lodge has increased in membership to sixty-five, and has used the rooms of the A. O. U. W. and Odd Fellows. The successive chancellors have been: O. B. Alderman, C. G. McCarthy, W. K. Boardman, O. O. Roe, C. E. Hoag, J. T. Stone, O. A. Lyssand, H. L. Carroll, E. T. Alderman, H. D. Chamberlin and U. S. Alderman. On the following July 7, 1882, another fraternity arose, Enterprise Lodge No. 13, I. L. of H., organized by J. H. Helm, D. G. P. and with the following officials: J. F. Gillespie, P.; T. J. Ross, V. P.; J. W. White, C. S.; R. J. Silliman, F. S.; L. E. White, Treas.; William Lockridge, chaplain; I. K. Larue, U.; T. H. Stephens, D. K.; I. L. Smith, O. S. These with D. J. Bunce, H. H. Boyes, E. H. Murrie, F. L. Ogden, O. O. Roe, G. W. Boyd, J. A. Fitchpatrick, G. W. Dyer, P. W. Farrar, E. S. Bamberger and H. D. Fitch embraced the charter membership. The society has paid about \$4,000 insurance. Their successive presidents have been: J. F. Gillespie (1882), J. D. Ferner (1883), I. L. Smith (1884), and D. J. Bunce since 1885. They have twenty-three members and use the I. O. O. F. hall. This society was followed on January 7, 1884, by the formation of Jason D. Ferguson Post No. 31, G. A. R., as a re-organization of a defunct society—the A. B. Miller Post No. 31. There were fifty-six charter members and the following officers: I. L. Smith, C.; O. W. Wilson, S. V. C.; Guilf Mullen, J. V. C.; F. D. Thompson, Q. M.; P. W. Farrar, surgeon; Rev. A. K. Bone, chaplain; C. W. Wood, O. of D.; H. H. Boyes, O. G.; M. C. Allen, Adj.; George Childs, Q. S.; A. W. Davis, S. M. The post has used the Odd Fellows' halls since they began and in membership have increased to sixty-nine. They have exerted a great influence in the community in the observance of Decoration Day and in otherwise stimulating public patriotism. Their

post commanders have been I. L. Smith (1884), Jay A. King (1885), J. F. Gillespie (1886), J. D. Ferner (1887), Charles A. Schermerhorn (1888), John Beatty (1889) and James Dillin (1890). On March 3, 1888, was also formed The Woman's Relief Corps No. 147. Three years after the formation of the post, there was organized The Nevada Driving Club, on February 19, 1887, to promote the "speed, style, and docility of trotting, running, carriage and single horses." Their work influences from twenty to thirty speed horses, and an effort is being made to enter the National Association. They have leased the fair grounds, and hold occasional shows at their fine half-mile track. Their first officers were W. Gates, president; Charles E. Smith, secretary; Jay A. King, treasurer; with Messrs. Banks, Simzer, Lockwood and Boardman as directors. Mr. Gates has been succeeded by Mr. Boardman as president. About the same time (January 28, 1887) was organized Frontier Camp No. 296, Modern Woodmen of America, with twenty-one members for insurance purposes, and their chief rendezvous have been the A. O. U. W. halls and Dr. Chamberlain's office. Their first officers were: W. H. Gallup, C.; O. B. Ingalls, Adv.; Jay A. King, B.; Charles E. Smith, C.; Dr. H. D. Chamberlain, Exam.; E. W. Gifford, Esc.; A. K. Banks, W., and Z. Presnell, S. George W. Dyer succeeded Mr. Gallup in 1887. About the same time too was formed New Hope Lodge No. 140, I. O. G. T. on March 2, 1887, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, with the following officials: Mr. Shugan, C. T.; Mrs. W. R. Kirk, V. T.; D. V. Thrift, chaplain; John Beatty, Sec.; C. P. Robinson, Fin. Sec.; Cora Grant, Treas.; E. Silliman, marshal, and others—in all twenty-two charter members. They have increased in numbers to seventy, and are in a prosperous condition. They use the Odd Fellows' hall. Their successive chief templars

are Mr. Shugan, Mrs. W. R. Kirk, J. G. Tanner (1887), D. V. Thrift, L. Lockwood (1888), R. J. Silliman, Dr. T. J. Jeffrey, Edwin Reid (1889), John Briggs and Rev. Danner (1890).

The post-office has been filled in appointments as follows: T. E. Alderman, January 14, 1854; J. C. Harris, December 6, 1855; William Aldridge, March 25, 1856; James Hawthorn, November 22, 1858; W. G. Allen, April 25, 1861; James S. Blickensderfer, March 14, 1864; Otis Briggs, February 16, 1865; E. D. Fenn, September 3, 1866; L. Irwin, May 23, 1869; John Beatty, January 27, 1873; T. J. Ross, June 28, 1881; E. D. Fenn, August 7, 1885; F. D. Thompson, May 28, 1889. The growth of its business is illustrated by the report for the week ending May 12, 1890: Letters, 2,086; postals, 514; foreign, 13; second-class matter, 4,119 pieces; third class, 46; other matter, 169; total pieces, 6,947, weighing 4,541 pounds; postage paid, \$52.91; to be collected, \$8.48. This was not the week for the sub-issues of the Highway office.

Story City, with its diminutive annexed parent, Fairview, on the east, is a kind of Americanized Norway and Denmark. It is the home of the only Danish consuls in Iowa, W. D. Gandrup, and its population of about 800 is very largely Norwegian, with a liberal sprinkling of the Dane. Indeed, as the quaint, awkward skeleton of the old Scandinavian wind-mill, with its sails long since blown off, rises above the busy stores of Broad Street, and looks down on the neat residences along the 140-foot Park and Elm Avenues, it seems a type of the steady absorption of the Scandinavian into American customs, which latter may be illustrated in the slender, shapely wind-mills which tower above the surrounding farms. As a center of a wealthy and industrious foreign population, it became the objective point of two railways—the predecessors of the North-Western

and the Story City Branch of the Iowa Central. Its founders laid out its streets with a lavish hand, making the business street—Broad—100 feet, and the two park streets 140 feet, to provide for a line of trees and lawn in the middle. It has its share of the flowing wells near by.

This is the second town in age in the county, and has had two periods in its career, which may be called the Hoosier and Scandinavian, the former covering the years from 1855 to the war, and the latter the time since then. On January, 5, 1855, George W. Sowers entered the land on the Fairview site, and on the following June 25, and March 14, Lacount Lambert and Miles White entered the Story City site. Messrs. Lambert, Sowers and George S. Prime were Indians, and on June 4 they platted a few acres on the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 12, which, from its beautiful, unobstructed view, was named Fairview. Very soon Richard E. Jenness built a log house on the west street of Fairview. During 1856 he erected a frame and opened a store. William Estell next built on the northeast of the plat a frame store, in 1856. F. W. Rhoades opened business, and on November 29, 1856, was commissioned postmaster, and the name made Story City, because of the existence of another Fairview in the State. John J. Foot erected a frame on the plat too. About 1857 Messrs. Prime, Harding and Smith brought on a steam saw-mill, which enlivened business; then they made special inducements, such as giving town lots to those who would build. The second of those who took this offer was Capt. (now) W. A. Wier. D. L. Stultz and T. A. Squires located about 1859. The Rhoades' store passed through the hands of William Margason, Prime & Harding, Carl Smith, and was finally closed up, so there was little or no business by 1860, and during the war the mill was removed.

A new and largely foreign class came in after the war. J. P. Ducea opened a store in the Estell building about the close of the war. Then this became a point on the stage line, first from Colorado, then Nevada. Norman & Hegland started a store about 1866, and afterward sold to the Larsons. Norman afterward opened a hardware and drug store. Late in the sixties John Swan began his various enterprises, and Allen & Amlund opened a drug store. From this time on railway agitation flourished, and Ames and Nevada vied with each other to secure the renewed town's aid for a cross-line across the county either to Des Moines or to the southeast. A tax was finally voted, on condition that a town be laid out and the track laid by a given time. This was in 1878, and R. E. Hurley, of the railway construction company, together with L. R. and E. R. Larson and Capt. Wier laid out the plat of Story City by December of that year. Building was at once begun on Broad Street, and Fairview business all moved over. J. A. Oien built the first building on the site of the American House, but it was burned before completion. For the next two years there was a "boom" in business, as it raised its many fronts on both sides of Broad Street, between Park and Elm, and took on much of its present appearance. The main growth since then has been in residences and general improvements. In 1881 the Story City branch of the Iowa Central received a subscription from the people of a few thousand dollars, and a new railway outlet was made to Marshalltown. Business, however, was but slightly affected by this, as the appearance of rival towns to the east divided a heretofore large trade. The widening of the gauge by the North-Western people's line was of considerable advantage, and has led to the solid, permanent growth of Story City. The receipt charges for March, 1890,

by the North-Western agent here were \$1,024; shipment charges, \$2,312; and ticket sales, \$375, which is an average month, and the average for the Iowa Central office per month is \$295.14 receipts and \$325.47 forwarding.

The leading business, in which there is the greatest activity, is generally merchandise houses, with S. R. Corneliussen & Co. and Larsen, Hansen & Cassem taking the lead. Probably hardware, headed by Boyd, Henryson & Co., would follow next. Lumber and grain assumes large proportions in the hands of John Butler, C. & George P. Christianson, and others. The Citizens' Bank (private), which was established in 1882 by John Swan and Mr. Charlson, with \$10,000 capital, may be mentioned about next in importance. The death of Mr. Charlson soon left Mr. Swan alone. His capital has since been increased to \$15,000, and his correspondents are the Prairie State National Bank of Chicago, and the Citizens' National Bank of Des Moines. Next to this in investment may be named Swan's flouring-mill, one of the largest in the State, with a capacity of sixty barrels daily. It was built in 1880 at a cost of \$24,000. Mr. Swan has a creamery also, but next in importance to Story City is the hog and cattle trade, in which Thomas Johnson and Ward & Pyle probably lead the rest. Close upon this is M. A. Tendeland's butter and egg shipment, which will soon have brick quarters in the new Opera Block. S. H. Thompson's cooper factory may come next, as a supply to Mr. Tendeland's trade. Butler & Molstre's Brick and Tile Works, with a 50,000 a week each of brick and tile production, easily comes next, while among many others may be mentioned Overland's implement and blacksmith shops, Holm Bros'. harness shops, furniture stores, drug stores, jewelers, barber shops, liverys, dress-making, etc., in abundance.

The Story City Improvement Company,

John Swan, president, is soon to erect a \$5,000 Opera Block on Broad Street, 59x70 feet, and two stories in brick.

The first council meeting of the incorporation of the two plats was held March 29, 1882, with Capt. W. A. Wier, as mayor. But little outside of ordinary business was done for the first few years. A 240-foot well had been sunk at the corner of Broad Street and Penn Avenue before the incorporation, and in 1886 about \$550 was invested in a force-pump, hose, fire-bell, ladders, etc., and a fire department organized under Capt. H. R. Boyd. Capt. E. L. Erickson is the present incumbent. A hose-house and calaboose has since been erected, and a sight for a public park has been chosen and negotiations are pending. About two and a-half miles of tile have been planted. The successive mayors are: Capt. W. A. Wier, 1882-83; O. B. Peterson, 1884; C. W. Allen, 1885-86; S. R. Corneliusson, 1887; and H. R. Boyd, 1888 to the present.

The newspaper arrived before the incorporation in the form of the Story City Herald, a Republican weekly under the direction of M. Swartout, who issued his first number on January 7, 1881. This was replaced by the Story City Review on January 17, 1885, as an independent paper, edited by H. C. Carlson. C. W. Allen and O. B. Peterson secured the plant and on May 20, 1887, issued the Story City News. Since January, 1888, Mr. Peterson has been its sole editor, and makes of it a lively Republican local newspaper.

Societies on the American plan seem to grow in favor with the foreign population slowly. It was August 13, 1886, that the first lodge—Mizpah No. 249, I. O. G. T., was organized by Col. Long, of Kentucky. The first officers were S. R. Corneliusson, W. C. T.; A. S. Allen, secretary, and Mrs. A. S. Allen, treasurer, with other officers, and eighteen charter mem-

bers. The successive chief templars are: S. R. Corneliusson; A. S. Allen, May, 1887; Mrs. C. W. Allen, August, 1887; S. R. Corneliusson, November, 1887; J. M. Clark, May, 1888; about which time the lodge was discontinued. They met in the school-house. The Story City Literary Society has been in operation several years, with the especial purpose of forming a library and for general culture. It was not until July 30, 1887, that the only other society was formed. This was Erick L. Sheldahl Post No. 439, G. A. R., named after a popular Norwegian soldier of the community. Comrade Henry Wilson, Jr., of Ames, mustered in eighteen charter members, and the following officers were chosen: W. A. Wier, C.; George Larson, S. V.; H. F. Ferguson, J. V.; T. J. Moses, Adj.; H. R. Boyd, Q.; N. Erickson, secretary; B. Hollingsworth, chaplain; C. Torkelson, O. D.; A. Sampson, O. G. The membership has not increased, and Capt. Wier has served from the first as commander.

The mail service has been cared for as follows: F. W. Rhoades, November 29, 1856; Noah Harding, January 7, 1858; L. R. Larsen, August 18, 1863; M. Swartout, December 30, 1885; A. N. Torp, October 24, 1887; O. B. Peterson, May 23, 1889.

Iowa Center, with its quaint "village-green" stretching its oblong proportions north and south, as if Nevada and Maxwell had combined to pull it apart, and nearly succeeded, is prettily scattered along Nevada, its chief street, on an elevated site, and with just enough ruined mill and the like to make it look historic. For it is historic, the most so of any spot in Story County. Its hundred inhabitants could hardly be seen beside Des Moines' 50,000 now, but from 1853 to 1855 there seemed to be no reason why these figures might not have changed places, for Iowa Center, the approximate center, was a strong candidate for the State capi-





Yours Truly
J. W. Maxwell,

tol, so strong that several capitol-seekers located there, such as E. B. Potter, Judge Kellogg, Mr. Strong, and others, who removed to Nevada or elsewhere as soon as "the center" was not chosen.

Jeremiah Cory, Jr., entered the land on February 16, 1853, and the post-office, Goshen, at his farm, became necessary by September 28, 1854. Mr. Cory and T. C. Davis opened up the first log store a half lot south of the present post-office, and laid out some lots; the plat was not recorded, however, until August, 1855. The next store was opened very soon by F. M. Baldwin, at his present site, where he was joined many years later by J. W. Maxwell. About 1856 T. J. and M. M. Ross built opposite the present post-office. Then a Mr. Slaten located north of Baldwin's, and L. B. and H. B. Young, who left at the Pike's Peak excitement of 1859. Among early physicians were Dr. Floyd, Dr. M. D. Sheldon and Dr. E. B. Fenn. Miss Cochran was an early teacher. About the year 1856, may be called the high-water mark of the "Center's" prosperity; there were two large hotels; business stretched along Nevada Street as at present. There was an early mill, steam, saw and grist-mill, on the north end owned by Webb & Wood. It was moved to Mongona several years ago. An early one also was that of Jeremiah Cory, Sr., now in ruins. But after 1856 the place stood still, excepting something of an exodus to Nevada and Des Moines and Kansas.

This second period is so identified with one firm, that of F. M. Baldwin, and later, Baldwin & (J. W.) Maxwell, that it may be of interest to notice their changes. When Mr. Baldwin began business he hauled his stock from Keokuk. By about 1856 the Rock Island Railway had reached Iowa City, and he went there, then Marengo was the next trading

point, and finally Kellogg. When the North-Western Railway reached Marshall, the firm went there, and successively followed the terminal point from there to State Center, and Colo. After Mr. Maxwell joined him the firm expanded rapidly, and from that time on have had the reputation of handling as large, if not larger stock than any other house in the county. Besides general merchandise they dealt very largely in lumber, grain, stock, harness, etc. They employ nine or ten men and as high as from eighteen to thirty teams at times. They began branch houses too, one at Cambridge, later at Clyde and Colo, until the rise of the town of Maxwell made Iowa Center itself a branch.

The third period began with the advent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in the county. There was an effort to secure the survey to Iowa Center, but the engineer's inexorable instructions were to keep close to the county line. After this fact became known Iowa Center's doom was sealed. In 1882 there was a general exodus of houses and people to Maxwell, headed by the removal of Baldwin & Maxwell's main store. Since then the "Center" has been a sort of suburb of Maxwell. Its only business of any importance is general merchandise, represented by the branch store and that of J. W. Will.

This is the second post-office established in Story County, the first being Nevada. The successive postmasters have been: Jeremiah Cory, September 28, 1854; T. C. Davis, August 27, 1856; L. B. Young, April 30, 1857; after the name Goshen was changed to Iowa Center, August 31, 1858, under Mr. Young, there were: Jeremiah Cory, April 10, 1860; T. C. Davis, August 1, 1861; William White, September 27, 1865; T. D. Casebolt, November 30, 1865; William White, May 31, 1866; E. B. Fenn, September 8, 1868; A. K. Banks,

May 1, 1876; E. B. Fenn, September 18, 1877; James S. Will, January 20, 1879; E. W. Gifford, March 30, 1880; C. F. Leonard, July 4, 1881; H. B. Stoddard, May 9, 1882; T. Carleton, August 17, 1883; Minnie L. Sheldon, November 2, 1885, and Agnes T. Higley, December 1, 1886.

Their fraternities are confined to the Iowa Center Lodge No. 7. I. O. G. T., which was organized on October 2, 1883, by Drs. Brown and Beck, of Cambridge, with forty-one members. The officers chosen were Aaron Acker, C. T.; E. J. Acker, V. T.; T. Carleton, chaplain; J. W. Will, secretary; Mrs. F. M. Baldwin, treasurer, and other usual officers. They rented rooms until 1887, when they purchased the old Methodist Episcopal Church, and refitted it, making probably the best Good Templar lodge in the county. Two saloons only have attempted to open in Iowa Center since 1860, but "an apron full of small stores" backed by general sentiment routed them, for as old "Jimmy" Doyle said in his farewell address: "Whin, ye-z git the Timperince ladys of Iowa Cinter aroused, ye-z moight as well be a travelin'." Out of the officers elected at the recent meeting of the Central District Lodge convened at Iowa Center in May, 1890, four were from Iowa Center. The local society has a membership of thirty-seven.

Ontario, which has absorbed old New Philadelphia, was laid out in January, 1869, over thirteen years after the latter, which was laid out in April, 1856.

New Philadelphia's site was entered by Thomas G. Vest on January 5, 1855, and August 14, 1851. He laid it out just southeast of Ontario's site in April, 1856, and January 17, 1858, the post-office was established, with the following successive postmasters: A. Ballman; W. H. Foster, March 14, 1859; D. Schaefer, September 8, 1860; W. H. Foster, Novem-

ber 13, 1861, and Hiram Scott, November 6, 1867. After the name was changed, December 16, 1868, F. M. Coffelt, May 7, 1884; A. C. McCracken, November 15, 1886; J. L. Stoll, March 29, 1887, and T. M. Aylesworth, April 5, 1889, were postmasters. Mr. Vest, J. Detrick and one other, probably, were the first merchants, and a few changes were made in following years until the railway arrived, and the desire to be nearer the depot led the railway to plat Ontario in January, 1869, on the south side of the track. Hiram Scott put the first building on this plat, and Thurman Bros. and Cox & Crowl soon followed. The place does some grain shipping, in which R. Jones leads; stock shipment, managed by T. L. Jones, and merchandise sale, in the hands of W. H. Foster and T. M. Aylesworth, come next. The population has never reached above probably sixty or seventy-five. They have no societies except churches.

Cambridge might have been called Chicanqua Bridge (certainly not Skunk Bridge) if it had been named as its great original in England was on the river—Cam, for its high plat lies along the high Skunk River banks, overlooking the broad bottoms, which in overflow seasons are like a lake, making bridges and embankment crossings necessary to reach the opposite shore. Its old ruined mill and old trees and many other features give it an appearance of age which the younger towns of the last decade can not counterfeit. It has an older population, generally, of long fixed settlers, and none of the youthful rush and boom of Maxwell, Slater, Zearing and such places. Its fine school park, in the midst of which rises their prized school building, is more of a leading feature in her appearance than even her depot and coaling-station with their tanks and coal-houses, that loom up in the broad and fine-viewed Skunk Valley. Like Nevada, she

is embowered in groves, through which is scattered a population of probably 500, as estimated.

On October 15, 1852, James Alexander decided to enter some land on the west bank of Skunk River. He was followed by John D. Sanford, who entered land adjoining on December 26, 1853; and he, in turn, followed by Samuel A. Patterson, with an adjoining entry October 24, 1854. These three pieces cornered together. In 1851, however, a Maine man, who had spent some years as superintendent in the Lake Superior copper-mines, and afterward located in Illinois, came to Story County site prospecting. This was Josiah Chandler. He looked over the Skunk bottoms, then water covered, and selected an elevated site, which was then surrounded by water, but above high-water mark, as that on which he should settle. This is now owned by J. Lee. He went back and persuaded Sylvanus and Jairus Chandler and others with families to come with him, and work a saw-mill in the midst of the valuable timber that lined the bottoms. Within a couple years after his first arrival, a log store and inn was built by Jairus Chandler. It is not known just when Josiah and Jairus, with Mr. Alexander, secured the site of the present town as above entered, but it may have been as late as 1854. Josiah concluded he would plat a town of about square dimensions, with its streets running parallel to the river instead of in cardinal directions. He did so, and named the new town Cambridge, and, of course, the plat is like the old French surveys. The center is near the school building in the park. The plat was not recorded, however, until November, 1856, although it is Dr. Grafton's opinion, that it was laid out probably three years before. The saw-mill, built in 1854, did a good business, with J. Batterson as sawyer, and in August, 1855, the house now

used by McKee's meat market was built on the plat. The first store was built not far from the site of Baldwin & Maxwell's.

In the winter of 1855-56 thirty-one persons were led to the new town by Mr. Chandler, and the entire company wintered in the McKee house, with curtains for partitions. Among these were Wallace Williams, G. A. Macy (a blacksmith), Isaac Mitchell, Esq., Joseph Jones, Esq., John Cook, Sebastian Rubar and others. On one of his trips that winter Mr. Chandler met in stage coach to Des Moines a young Baltimore physician, Dr. W. H. Grafton, and persuaded him to come to Cambridge and look over the site. He came in January, 1856, and the result was an agreement between them to put up a large grist-mill, which now stands in half-ruin but still running. The mill was finished September 1, 1857. Dr. Grafton was the first and only physician, and often crossed the Skunk bottoms in a boat to visit patients. He also had nearly every person soon indebted to him for ague medicine and care, and as there was no money circulating, he took their notes, which he turned over to merchants on his own bills; the merchants in turn gave these notes to Des Moines merchants for goods, and the Des Moines parties would pay them back for produce, until they would often pass this way as currency for a time. The second store was erected on the corner of Third and Water Street, on Lot 6, in 1856, by Williams & Alexander, and was the only store until after 1860, during which time there was no growth scarcely. Almost all the houses were on Water Street between Second and Fourth. Mr. Macy and S. Bossuot, now of the hotel, were among those who built. The gold-fever of the mountains led many to go away in 1859 and 1860, and among these were Williams and Mitchell, to Colorado, and Chandler, Grafton, Livingston and others, to Pike's Peak. The place

stood still during the war. M. C. Seal & Co. had secured the only store in the place by 1865; this was on Lot 8, Block 16, Water Street. This store has been the leading one, and has been successively owned by G. M. Maxwell & Co., Maxwell, King & Co., and Baldwin & Maxwell. Besides this store in 1865 there was a post-office, hotel, drug store, mill, wagon-shop, etc., and about 200 people. Nevada and Colo were the main depots for them. In 1868 Dr. Hays began building, and his enterprise was such that it was pleasantly said of him, that "Doc. would build a railroad for us if we'd give him a hundred dollars." His two buildings on Lot 2, Block 28, Water Street, arose in 1868, and the brick store soon after. Seal Bros. soon built also, and there was a quiet slow improvement. The Maxwell store was burned in 1878 and rebuilt. Among others here by this time were John D. Breezley, Mr. Gillett, D. Whitehead, A. P. King, W. P. Clark, J. C. Kinsell, Samuel Maxim, James Mallory and others.

The news of a railway in 1881, when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul people were surveying, put new life into the place. In order to insure a depot at Cambridge, the citizens made up \$1,700 to pay the right of way through the township. The depot and coaling outfit was put up at the foot of Water Street, and business took a boom down that street. An effort was made to put it about the depot, but that failed. The Grafton and Livingstone & Rodearml buildings went up that year, but the greatest boom was in 1882, when buildings arose much as at present on Blocks 30, 28 and 15 on Water Street. Others went up on this street between First and Second Streets. After 1882 the growth was not so marked, on account of the location of Elwell and Huxley Stations. About three years later, also, the most of the buildings on Block 30 were burned. Quiet im-

provement has been making, however, in residences, and the population is about 500.

General merchandise leads all the life of the place, and their excellent schools are a factor very near to this in importance, as many locate on that account. Stock and grain would come about next, while implement sale, banking and manufacture would follow, probably, in that order. In the factory line are the creamery, the mill, repair shops, and the manufacture, near town, of a patent hog-pen and cattle-poke on a small scale. There are also two elevators. The depot coaling station, the only one between Perry and Ferguson, receives about seventy to 100 cars of coal monthly, which increases help employed and side-tracks. The charges on received freight for May, 1890, was \$400, and the charges on forwarding \$2,074, the latter being about twice the average month's business, while \$400 for receipts is about an average.

Banking began with the Exchange Bank, owned and opened by Williams & Bidwell about 1881, but discontinued in 1883. Then the Citizens' Bank was started up by W. H. Gallup, or rather removed from Nevada to Cambridge, but he not long after took P. T. Keller as partner. Mr. Gallup secured it again in 1887, and made H. N. Silliman cashier, who, in October, became partner. Since May, 1888, it has been owned by R. J. Silliman & Son. Their correspondents are the First National Banks of Chicago and Nevada.

On March 15, 1882, Cambridge was incorporated and held its first council meeting. F. M. Livingston was mayor; D. W. C. Beck, recorder, and D. D. Hayes, Levi Nellis, O. M. Johnson, J. D. Breezley and George W. Wand were trustees. The following gentlemen have served as "His Honor, the Mayor": D. D. Hayes, 1883; C. Bidwell, 1884; J. C. Kinsell, 1885; O. M. Johnson, 1886; J. M. Brown, 1887; D. W. C. Beck, 1888, and M. C. Seal, 1889-90.

In fraternities Cambridge seems to have moved very slow at first, but has, since 1882, evidently determined to make up for lost time, for there is now in existence Masonic, Odd Fellows, Grand Army, Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, United Workmen and Good Templar societies. Tabernacle Lodge No. 452, A. F. & A. M., was the first permanent one, organized by Grand Master George B. Van Laun July 13, 1883. The first officers were G. M. Hall, W. M.; G. W. Barrows, S. W.; and M. G. Rodearmel, J. W., with charter members P. H. Ream, A. S. Aplin, M. D. Livingston, S. Bossuot, T. J. McKee, W. P. Clark, W. H. Clark, W. H. Grafton, S. and J. Flickinger. Since then they have increased to twenty-eight members, and used the United Workmen's hall. Their successive worshipful masters have been as follows: G. M. Hall, 1883; P. H. Ream, 1884; A. S. Aplin, 1885; S. Flickinger, 1886; A. P. King, 1887; A. F. Mills, 1888-89; and A. S. Aplin, 1890. About two months later, September 20, 1883, was formed Ersland Post No. 234, G. A. R., with thirty-four members, by Capt. W. T. Wilkinson, of Des Moines. The successive commanders are R. May, 1883; A. P. King, 1884; H. R. Detwiler, 1885; P. H. Ream, 1886; H. R. Detwiler, 1887; John Jory, 1888; A. J. Hainline, 1889, and J. M. Brown, 1890. Their post property is valued at about \$100, and their membership has increased to forty-three. After using the A. O. U. W. and A. F. & A. M. halls they secured one of their own. The Relief Corps was formed in 1885, with Mrs. M. Jory as president. They number about forty persons. Following this, December 10, 1885, Story Lodge No. 486, I. O. O. F., was instituted by T. B. Schmeltzer, D. D. G. M. The charter members were H. J. Maxwell, A. W. Southwick, J. S. Kies, Frank Rutan and J. E. Shafer. They use their own hall, and have cash and property

to the amount of \$605, while their membership has reached fifty. These are the noble grands in order of service: J. S. Kies, 1885-86; J. E. Shafer, 1886; H. J. Maxwell, 1887; A. W. Southwick, 1887; M. M. Mason, 1888; D. W. C. Beck, 1888; K. A. Ersland, 1889; and J. M. Brown, 1890. Nearly two years after the organization of this one, Gen. J. M. Tuttle Camp No. 77, Sons of Veterans, began their career on May 19, 1887, under the direction of Capt. John H. Pickett, of Ames. The first officers were Capt. J. E. Murphy; K. A. Ersland, first lieutenant; W. S. Cronk, second lieutenant; Clarence King, first sergeant; W. J. Detwiler, Q. M. S.; E. A. Ersland, chaplain; M. F. King, S. of G.; J. E. Jones, color sergeant, and other usual officers. They have doubled their first membership of thirteen to twenty-six. They used the G. A. R. hall. These are successive captains: J. E. Murphy, 1887; K. A. Ersland, 1887-88; and Clarence King, 1889-90. Besides these the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Good Templars have both built up fair societies.

One striking evidence of the new life infused by the railway's advent was the beginning of the Cambridge press. The Independent headed the list, with its first issue June 7, 1881, by Lee & Rash as a five-column folio. It lasted but a few months, and was succeeded, April 27, 1882, by Dolph Brothers' (Republican) Cambridge Reporter, which became a six-column paper about a year later in the hands of G. Dolph. This in turn made room for its successor, the Cambridge Argus, a seven-column folio, first issued June 6, 1884, by W. B. Bachtell, a Republican. Another change occurs, and Vol. I, No. 1, of the Cambridge Herald appears on February 27, 1885, of smaller size, and under the direction of Parks & Brinkerhoff, the latter of whom withdrew a few months later. The next change

was August 2, 1887, when Dr. J. M. Brown started the Cambridge Garland, now the only paper there, and since October, 1888, edited by H. N. Silliman, and published at Maxwell.

Cambridge was the third post-office established within the county, following Nevada and Goshen, now Iowa Center, which were both commissioned in 1854. William G. Buswell, the first postmaster, was appointed April 21, 1856. His successors were as follows: William W. Williams, August 21, 1857; Joseph H. Jones, May 10, 1859; Jairus Chandler, April 28, 1860; Samuel Bossuet, November 14, 1861; Oliver Chamberlin, August 18, 1863; Albert M. Gillett, May 25, 1865; John D. Breezley, December 2, 1872; George D. Southwick, January 2, 1880; A. W. Southwick, November 5, 1883, and James B. Green, October 29, 1885.

Ames is the most widely known of the towns of Story County, as is well typified in its busy depot, where the North-Western traveler "changes cars for all points north, south, east and west" amid the clang of bells and snorts of iron-horses, or where the verdant freshmen by scores annually step off the trains and take the modest omnibus out to the beautiful acres of the Agricultural College and Farm, there to spend years in growing into the clear-minded finished graduate, who again takes the modest omnibus to the busy depot and buys a North-Western ticket into the busy world. But while these two streams of travel and student life pass through Ames, she has also a fixed population of probably 1,600, as the second town in the county. The traveler will not see this unless he leaves the broad and begrimed strip of railway grounds, which divides the town, and, taking a few steps to the north, finds himself on Onondaga, the business street, from which extends north, Douglass Street, the Euclid Avenue of Ames, lined as it is with the finest residences

of the place. Here, too, will be found a certain mixture of the civilian and collegian tone typified somewhat in the papers and social life of the Ames Social Club.

And yet but twenty-six years ago this was the site of a cluster of the much maligned "frog ponds of Story County." John I. Blair, of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad and the Iowa Land Company, had an eye on that spot as a station for the first great trunk line across the State. The land had been entered on February 11, 1855, and December 26, 1857, by Hoyt Sherman and Sarah Weymouth, respectively, but Isaac Black had secured a strip of it, and when the survey in 1864 crossed his land he objected unless he should receive what Mr. Blair thought was exorbitant terms. Mr. and Mrs. A. Duff, now of Nevada, were quietly interested by Mr. Blair's friends to purchase the land privately, which lay so near their farm. This was done, and in December of that year the plat was made north of the track, and the railway completed on through to Boone. Onondaga was the name desired by Mrs. Duff, a New Yorker, but as Mr. Blair desired to immortalize the name of his friend, Oakes Ames, the infamous or unfortunate great western railway contractor, a courteous compromise gave these names to the town and the principal street. Douglass was one of the contractors also, and Kellogg Street honored Mrs. Duff's maiden name. The first house was built immediately by Noah Webster on the site of Mr. Greeley's present home. H. F. Kingsbury erected the first frame store on the site of the Maxwell House early in 1865, and became there the first merchant, host, railway and express agent and the first postmaster September 27, 1865, while the name was still College Farm; it was changed to Ames January 15, 1866. It may be of interest to mention that while the present depot was building two wild

deer were shot from its door. The second store was on the northwest corner of Onondaga and Douglass Streets, built by S. O. Osborne, a druggist, in 1866, and the third was on the opposite corner, erected about the same time by Samuel Miller for a hardware store. Capt. K. W. Brown soon built a grocery, and Starr & Breneman built another drug store on the former site of the Nichols Livery Stable—all on Onondaga Street, which has ever since held the business. Gale & Son had a grocery on the site of the post-office. W. G. Wright was the first permanent blacksmith, and Dr. Carr the first permanent physician. The first teacher was Henry May. About this time Mr. Hunnycut opened a meat-market, and Hoggatt & Erwin built a grain-house on the site of the present elevator. Kingsbury kept a boarding house, but very soon Mr. Sherwood built the present West House and Mr. Rainbolt opened a hotel just east of the depot. Early in the seventies the first brick building was erected—the present Goble's harness shop.

The center of business, very early, was determined about the corner of Douglass and Onondaga Streets, chiefly in the two blocks on each side of Douglass, which gradually built up with neat frame structures to meet the growing demands of trade, for it must be remembered that in 1864, when the railway reached Ames, it was the farthest western railway terminus in Iowa. It became the source of College Farm supplies too. Since then, along with continuous improvement, there has been a steady transformation of frame into brick. This has not been entirely caused by fires, for, although Ames has had numerous isolated fires, there has been none so extensive as in Nevada, which compelled large rebuilding, and provoked to the use of brick. It is to be hoped that the buildings burned, from time to time,

east of Douglass Street, may soon be replaced to satisfy the need for more business room.

The present status of Ames, as to its business vitality or the most prominent features of it, is in rather striking contrast to many other towns in Story County. General merchandise, probably, leads everything else. Stock shipment would probably come next, while banking would intervene between that and the grain trade. At times these have taken different relations. Probably manufactures, including mill, wagons, creamery, furniture and wind-mills, would come next, while the egg, butter and poultry trade would be next. The proximity of the college is a feature in Ames' business that ought to be mentioned next, and the railway crossing, which makes Ames an advantageous home for commercial travelers, renders also the hotel and restaurant business not far behind the preceding lines. Horse importation and culture should certainly come next, and be followed, probably, by the loan and real estate business. These are the essential features of her business, and other lines are more or less dependent on them, and are matters of course. Ames and Nevada lead the county in professional men, the latter having the largest number of legal, and the former probably the largest number of other professions.

In manufactures Ames has some to boast. The Wright & Childs wagon shops in the early seventies, and those of William Barnes in the early eighties, with the grist-mill, about covers the list. The Ames flour-mills, elevators, repair shops, wind-mill factory, and a few of this kind, complete the list. Ames' shipments for the year ending June 30, 1890, are: 205 cars grain, 113 stock, 23 general merchandise, and 1,008,055 pounds way freight, with total charges of \$14,141.81; while receipts for the same time were 238 cars general merchandise, 65 lumber, and 2,614,565 pounds way freight, at \$12,517.-

29 charges. There were 18,656 tickets sold.

Ames was incorporated in 1869, but the absence of early records makes very accurate detailed information impossible. The most complete list of mayors obtainable is as follows: William West, the first; W. D. Lucas, in 1870; William Clark, 1870; C. E. Turner, 1871; Walter Evans, 1872; I. L. Smith, 1873; William Clark, 1874-76; G. A. Underwood, 1877-78; E. R. Chamberlain, 1879; G. G. Tilden, 1880; Henry Wilson, Jr., 1881-82; John Watts, 1883; Parley Sheldon, 1884-85; M. C. Jones, 1886-87; W. M. Greeley, 1888-89; and Parley Sheldon, 1890. Little but routine business was done by the council until about 1883, when the Douglass Street drainage system was perfected, and the gutter and other improvements of Onondaga Street were made. About 1884 the public park was purchased, and some two years later a \$2,000 city hall was erected. Aside from these, the council has two projects under arrangement, namely, an opera house on the corner of Onondaga and Kellogg Streets, and an electric motor line of two miles from the town to the college, the plant of which is expected to furnish electric lights for both town and college.

The social life of Ames affords what is called the Ames Club, organized in 1889, by about fifty gentlemen of the town and college. They have a suite of four rooms, all joined by double doors, and well furnished, lighted and heated, with newspapers and periodicals open to the casual visitor who may drop in at any time in the day. The rooms are in the Stephens Block. On Thursdays ladies are in charge, and on occasions the club listens to lectures, papers, etc.

The fraternities are also represented. The first was Arcadia Lodge No. 249, F. & A. M., which was formed under dispensation, October 15, 1868, and chartered the subsequent June, with the following members: M. J. Bundy, W.

M.; W. D. Lucas, and L. Q. Hoggatt, P. L. Porter, I. P. Miller, E. I. Carr, D. A. Bigelow, John Hancock, W. G. Wright, A. J. Graves, S. L. Lucas, A. McFarland, S. J. Starr, B. B. Selby, Barr Scott, O. Eddy, D. W. Gage, E. Kendall, S. B. Farwell. Their worshipful masters have been M. J. Bundy, 1869; W. D. Lucas, 1871; S. L. Lucas, 1872; W. D. Lucas, 1873; A. H. Duckworth, 1874-80; G. A. Underwood, 1881; E. D. French, 1882; A. H. Duckworth, 1883-84; M. C. Jones, 1885, to death, on May 28, 1887; L. M. Bosworth, 1887-88; M. J. Smith, 1889; and C. E. Hunt, 1890. They have a large membership of ninety persons, and a fine hall in the Tilden Block.

Some ten years later was organized Ames Lodge No. 166, A. O. U. W., on May 9, 1878, by a Mr. Ellsworth. The first officers were: H. H. Robinson, P. M. W.; J. M. King, M. W.; G. W. Lamberston, G. F.; J. W. Durgée, O.; F. W. Booth, Rec.; G. H. Maxwell, Fin.; C. B. Russ, Receiver; C. M. Soper, G.; M. E. McMichall, I. W.; G. B. Robinson, O. W., with a charter membership of eighteen persons. The lodge is prosperous, but is not increased in membership at present. The hall above the post-office is the only one used. A list of master workmen seems not obtainable. Only three years later, on February 16, 1881, Ellsworth Post No. 30, G. A. R., was formed, and named in honor of the famous zouave colonel who tore down the rebel flag of the Jackson House, at Alexandria, Va. There were eighteen charter members and the following officers: D. A. Bigelow, C.; D. S. Bosworth, S. V. C.; W. M. Greeley, J. V. C.; A. H. Thayer, Q. M.; E. B. Cramblit, S.; Charles Barston, Chaplain; W. D. Lucas, O. D.; M. Hemstreet, O. G.; Henry Wilson, Jr., Adj. (acting); S. P. O'Brien, Q. M. S., and Benjamin Brenneman, S. M. They began in the Masonic, then used Cook's, and finally located in Odd Fellows'

hall, while their numbers have increased to seventy-two. The post commanders have been D. A. Bigelow, 1881; D. S. Bosworth, 1882; Henry Wilson, Jr., 1883; M. Hemstreet, 1884; Thomas J. Miller, 1885; George G. Tilden, 1886; C. E. Haverly, 1887; J. E. Duncan, 1888; D. A. Bigelow, 1889, and S. P. O'Brien, 1890. Gen. James L. Geddes and Col. (by brevet) D. A. Bigelow are two deceased members who should be honorably mentioned. It was in honor of the former that the next society, J. L. Geddes Camp No. 58, S. of V., was named and formed November 2, 1885. It began with thirty-one charter members, and officers—J. H. Pickett, captain; George M. Pitson, first lieutenant; E. L. Loughran, second lieutenant. The General presented them with a fine silk flag, which they prize highly. The successive captains are J. H. Pickett, to August 3, 1887; Henry Wilson, Jr., to 1889; S. G. Hamilton, to August, 1889, since which time L. C. Tilden has been the incumbent. It was February 4, 1887, that the Woman's Relief Corps was organized, by Gen. Geddes, with thirty-four members, and Mrs. Elizabeth Geddes as president. On October 20, 1887, Ames Lodge No. 309, I. O. O. F., was chartered, with these members and officers: C. Diehl, N. G.; W. F. Chevalier, V. G.; H. McDaniels, Treas.; E. B. Albright, Sec.; W. West and G. H. Gates. This number has since increased remarkably to 102, with property and cash covering about \$2,000. The noble grands following Mr. Diehl are J. J. Dayton, 1887; W. F. Chevalier, 1888; H. P. McLain, 1888; M. Hemstreet, 1889; C. E. Hunt, 1889, and C. M. Soper, 1890. They lease their hall in the Tilden Block to six other societies. A lodge of Knights of Pythias was formed with the title Champion Lodge No. 150, with J. L. Stevens, P. C., and the other usual officers, but its charter was surrendered January 24, 1888.

Good Templar and Modern Woodmen fraternities have also been organized.

Scarcely four years after Ames was laid out banking was begun by W. D. Lucas, in a private bank, in 1869. He occupied various rooms until in 1873 he built the rooms of the Union National Bank. In 1879-80 W. M. Greeley was his partner, but they dissolved and Greeley & Rainbolt (N. A.) opened a second bank; in 1881, however, a new company was formed under the State banking laws, called the Union Bank of Ames, into which were merged the other banks, W. M. Greeley, president, with E. R. Chamberlain, cashier, being its officers. The capital of the new bank was \$50,000. A complete reorganization occurred July 1, 1883, by the formation of the Union National Bank of Ames, with the same capital and the following directory: W. M. Greeley, president; G. G. Tilden, vice-president; E. R. Chamberlain, cashier; D. McCarthy, D. A. Bigelow, J. L. Stevens and E. W. Stanton. The only changes made have been the succession of D. A. Bigelow (deceased in 1890) to the office held by G. G. Tilden, on January 1, 1887, and the substitution of D. G. Ives for Mr. Chamberlain in the directory. The bank's condition is as follows: Undivided profits, \$7,500, and surplus, \$8,000. Their correspondents are: Atlas National Bank, Chicago; Third National Bank, New York; and Valley National Bank, Des Moines. On the opposite side of Onondaga Street, on Block 13, was established a private bank, in 1888, by Armstrong & Robinson, with the title of the Story County Bank. Its capital from the first, has been about \$20,000. In May, 1890, it was purchased by Sheldon & Shelden, the officers being Parley Sheldon, president, and B. J. Shelden, as cashier. The First National Banks of Chicago and Marshalltown are their correspondents.

The newspapers of Ames from the first issue of the Ames Reflector, early in 1868, to the present, have all given way to the clean, and well edited pages of the Intelligencer. The Reflector was the first, although it was published at Montana, Iowa, by J. White & Co., and issued by Rev. S. Gilbert, of Ames, now a well-known religious editor of the Congregational Church. Vol. 1, No. 21, was issued June 15, 1868, and is the earliest date obtainable. Its career closed about a year later, and another Republican paper made its appearance very soon after March, 1868, when Mr. A. McFadden, its editor, located at Ames. This was the Intelligencer, the first paper published in Ames. It began as a seven-column folio, and has ever since preserved that form, with slight change, varying from seven to nine columns at times. In 1875 W. O. Robinson became a partner, but the following year it passed into the hands of John Watts, who was associated at intervals with Messrs. Gilliland and Alexander for the next two years, and about 1882 disposed of the entire outfit with steam-power press, to J. E. Duncan. On January 1, 1890, the present owners and editors, H. and S. K. Wilson, assumed control. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson still preserve its Republican tone, and furnish another example of the eminent fitness of the feminine pen in the weekly press of Story County. The Intelligencer had a short-lived rival in the Ames Monitor, a Republican paper, whose first number was issued August 20, 1855, by E. W. Clark. It passed into the hands of H. R. Crenshaw & Son, in April, 1886, and expired in July, following. During this year, also, the Message, a religious monthly, issued by Editor Everly, published a few numbers.

The post-office established at the college in 1862 was called College Farm, its postmasters being W. H. Fitzpatrick, appointed April 23,

1862; A. J. Travis, June 17, 1864, and H. F. Kingsbury, September 27, 1865. On January 15, 1866, the name was changed to Ames, and the following postmasters have been appointees under it: H. F. Kingsbury; L. Q. Hoggatt, April 13, 1869; S. L. Lucas, June 2, 1871; Mrs. Hattie Lucas, February 25, 1876; John Watts, February 4, 1884; Parley Sheldon, October 19, 1885, and John E. Duncan, January 9, 1890. The report of the week ending May 12, 1890, shows its growth in capacity—first-class matter mailed, 2,636 letters and 460 cards; second-class, 713 pieces; third-class, 105, and fourth-class, 18.

Colo, with its wagons of produce backed up at the depot, its busy grain and stock shippers, its creamery and its lumber yard, was intended for business from the first. It had the honor of inaugurating railway trade in Story County and so beginning a new epoch in her history. It was the most western finger-tip of the railway iron-hands that reached out into Iowa in the winter of 1863-64, and with it John I. Blair, the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railway town-maker, pointed to this spot as the first station in Story County, with which to first dump that hungry crew of speculators who follow close upon the wheels of the last construction train. It was intended for business, and, as the terminus lay here winter-locked, he began to lay out a town on his railway swamp-lands, secured a post-office, and, it seems, named it affectionately after a pet canine, which his new railway had cruelly crushed. The new office was established May 18, 1864, with Oscar F. Gear as the first postmaster, and a depot on the site of the present one was the first building. These arrangements however, did not count on a counter-claim to this land held by Hon. J. L. Dana, now of Nevada, and the result was that defective title stopped everything until Mr. Dana's claim was made good, in 1865,

and a new plat was made and recorded in May, with the old as Blair's Addition. Lots were at once sold, and C. H. McIntosh built the first house and store on Front Street, northwest of the depot, in the original plat. J. W. Bishop followed, as the first mechanic, merchant, blacksmith, wagon-maker, and painter, who built on Main Street, southeast corner of Fourth. Within a year or so, J. W. Kinsell became a merchant, also William Sellers located, and Baldwin & Maxwell of Iowa Center, put a branch house just south of the depot. County Superintendent J. H. Franks lived there, and C. Gross opened a store too. J. H. Vorhees opened a hotel just north of the depot on Front Street. On account of the larger population to the country south of the track, business seemed inclined to settle on Main Street, and from that time on—early seventies—it has clung to a couple of blocks on that street. While the population has not reached but about 400, the amount of business as a shipping point has grown to the proportions of many larger towns in the county. For 1889 the average monthly shipment was 15 cars of live-stock and 20 cars of grain. During May, 1890, 450 cases of eggs and 38,000 pounds of butter were shipped.

P. W. Hopkins and H. Cumming are two private bankers; Gales & Reed's creamery does a good business; Stewart & Coly are large horse buyers, while C. F. Wiggins deals more in cattle and hogs; W. A. Miller and Vail & Brown handle grain and coal, and lumber is kept by G. H. Richardson. L. C. Adams, H. Cumming, J. W. Kinsell, Lax & Hefley, John Niland and others are the leading business firms. There are no brick buildings. Two hotels, the Commercial and Colo, are on Front Street. There have been no newspapers. The postmasters have been as follows: Oscar F. Gear, May 18, 1864; J. H. Vorhees, September 27, 1865,

James Dayton, April 9, 1867; J. H. Vorhees, July 15, 1867; Samuel L. Bailey, March 23, 1869; M. J. Hanks, July 8, 1872; John W. Kinsell, September 11, 1874; John R. McCoy, November 3, 1885; and W. A. Miller, April 9, 1889. Dr. White was the first physician, and among others who followed him were Drs. Frazee, Daugherty, McTavish and J. I. Hostetter, the last only being left.

Incorporation became necessary March 2, 1876, and the list of mayors from the first to present reads thus: S. L. Bailey, 1876-77; P. E. Granger, 1878; Leroy Wilkins, 1879; I. S. French, 1880; W. S. Morgan, 1881; P. E. Granger, 1882; A. T. Bartlett, 1883; W. A. Miller, 1884-85; and Henry Yeager, 1886 to the present. The council has built several small slough bridges and done a great deal of drainage, while in 1880 a town hall was erected at the cost of \$700.

Their fraternity inclinations first took form in June, 1870, when a dispensation was granted to Columbia Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M., and a charter granted June 8, 1871.

The next organization was formed November 3, 1883, J. B. Steadman Post No. 238, G. A. R., named in honor of the distinguished general. Their first members and officers were John O'Neil, C.; P. W. Hopkins, S. V. C.; William Sapp, J. V. C.; I. S. French, O. of D.; J. T. Graves, O. of G.; A. M. Norris, Q.; S. Pontious, chaplain; J. Daugherty, S.; D. P. Wood, Adj.; A. Ladd, S. M.; H. C. French, J. B. Kindig, S. F. Griffin, Robert Hefley and John Reynolds. They have used successively the "Church of God," Masonic Hall and their own since 1888, and have about \$300 in property. They now have twenty-two members. Their successive commanders are John O'Neil, 1883; I. S. French, 1884; O'Neil, 1885; John H. Shammo, 1886; J. C. Sawtell, 1887; W. W. Bruner, 1888; J. M. Elmore, 1889; and John

O'Neil, 1890. They have also organized a Woman's Relief Corps.

Sheldahl was the outgrowth of the Narrow Gauge railway that appeared from Des Moines in 1874, and of the desire of the Norwegian and Swede population of the southwest corner of the county to have a railway station; for it must be remembered that the Narrow Gauge, now the Des Moines & Minneapolis branch of the North-Western Railway, is a sort of dividing line between a Sweden on the west and a Norway on the east in that region. While Messrs. Polk & Hubble, of this railway, were locating stations, H. Sheldahl, the owner of land in the Story County corner, D. McGraw, the Polk County owner, and Mr. Hopkins, owner of the Boone County corner of this site, tried to get the station there. Hon. Oley Nelson, a leader among the Norwegian people, tried to secure the location farther north in one county to avoid school district inconvenience, which was certain to follow in a town located in three counties, and also because a site farther north was higher land. Mr. Sheldahl, who had secured the land since its entry February 1, 1856, by Dr. J. W. Morris, of Des Moines, offered twenty-five acres for the site and secured it, and the name of the Sheldahl family was used. In August, 1874, an engineer, Mr. Pelton and Mr. Oley Nelson laid out the town. The Boone County line was named Fifth Street, and the street on the line between Story and Polk Counties was called County Avenue, and this proved to be the leading street, for the depot grounds were laid out just north of it in Story, and the first business was planted on it east of the depot. Hon. Oley Nelson built a warehouse on the depot grounds first, and was the postmaster from the first until 1882. Buildings went up at once in 1874 on County Avenue. Mr. Nelson put up the first store on Block 15; L. Soderland built

one on Lot 10; within a year J. N. Scott, of Cambridge, moved his drug store to Block 16; C. C. Holm built a shoe shop. Others came in during the next four years who were almost without exception Norwegian, until the population reached probably 500. Business still kept to County Avenue east of the railway. C. J. Cassell built a grist-mill; and an elevator, recently burned, was erected by Evans Bros., of Ames. The residence portion was northwest, west and south of the business center.

After 1878 everything was at a standstill until the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway came into the county a little to the north of them in 1881. As trade had been done largely with Des Moines, it was at once felt that the new trunk line would offer such advantages to shippers to the Chicago market, that some town would arise to destroy Sheldahl, unless the road could be persuaded to come to it. An attempt was made, but of no avail, and the railway in 1881 took the course it has now. Then there was a general desire to get over on the trunk line, at Madrid, Sheldahl Crossing, or Cambridge. Every one wanted to dispose of his property, and the depreciation in price was wonderful. Some went to one town and some to another. A large mass remained in suspense, not knowing what to do, until 1887, when a general meeting of citizens was held, and it was voted to move bodily to Sheldahl Crossing—houses, business, homes and all. This was done at once, and further notice will be taken of it in the sketch of Slater. From that time on, Sheldahl has been dwindling to a station and corners—a "deserted village" in fact. On the Story County side there is but one grocery, while a general store, grocery and furniture, hardware, post-office and feed-mill are the extent of its business center, with a population of less than 100. It is a good shipping point, the charges

on freight received for May, 1890, being \$147.-22, and for forwarding \$2,002.19, the latter being about twice that of an average month.

They have two churches, but no newspapers, banks, or secret societies. They have held to their old incorporation. The grain shipment keeps the town in existence; nearly \$2,000 in charges for forwarding being on grain alone.

In her palmy days Sheldahl had two newspapers at different times. The Sheldahl Journal came out in a new dress, May 7, 1880, and with seven columns in folio. The editor, W. G. Cambridge, avowed his Republican intentions, and all went well until January 7, 1881, Charles H. Lee secured it, and for a time had a partner — Rash. A. L. Rowen succeeded Lee in December, 1881, but the spring flowers of 1882 bloomed over its grave, and a juvenile effort, called the Iowa Cyclone, ran long enough to celebrate both its own and the Journal's funeral.

Kelley is a little clump of elevator, depot, store, tile and brick works, all compactly set in around the depot of the Des Moines & Minneapolis Branch of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, between Slater and Ames, and with a population of about eighty persons. This site was entered July 20, 1855, by Thomas E. Judd, and it lay idle until the arrival of the Narrow Gauge Railway in 1874; then Bardwell & Bardwell opened a store, and laid out the town in August, 1875, on both sides of the township line. They afterward sold out to Shields & Cook, and later Mr. A. Wortman secured it, and with the creamery is the leader of the place; this together with the fine tile works of J. M. Stark makes the leading business of the place. The grain shipment is large, and with the creamery business and tile interests the town leads a busy life. The postmasters have been as follows: H. R. Bardwell, June 8, 1875; W. Peckard, January 31, 1876; M. C. Stevens,

April 3, 1876; J. McCoy, June 7, 1880; J. M. Tanner, April 19, 1887; A. Wortman, April 8, 1889.

Collins boasts of 275 people, and a goodly number of these are retired farmers. The little plat lying north of the St. Paul tracks and grounds and Railroad Street spreads its business along Main Street to the north, and presents a thriving appearance, as the capital of Collins Township should. Its comely elevators and depot, too, look business-like; and the average monthly charges on received freight, \$355.17, and \$1,082.65 on that forwarded, with \$119.04 for ticket sales, show that it does not belie its appearance. This is not bad for a St. Paul eight-year-old.

Collins began really about a mile to the northeast, about 1875, in the store of James Plumb. This was afterward secured by James Chapman, who obtained the establishment of Collins Center post-office January 20, 1879. Then, almost three years later, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway line concluded to have a station on the present site. This had been entered September 25, 1855, by J. S. Easley and Edgar Beardsley; but by this time Henry and John Angelo had secured the land, and the former sold it to the railway company, *i. e.*, an east and west forty acres. The east forty acres has since been vacated, although both were platted and recorded in February, 1882. Before it was platted Riley Hampton built a hotel, and the plat placed him on the back end of his lot, and he had to move. The second house was erected by C. W. Eatherton. About third was the Hidy Bros.' store, the first on Main and Railroad Streets, and now used as a warehouse. Very soon James Chapman and the post-office came in, and the name changed on December 9, 1881. Mr. Woods, the Bradshaw Bros., the Ozmun Bros. and others also built in the spring following. Business sprang

up very much, as at present, within two years. The only perceptible growth since has been in the residence portion, which is chiefly west of Main Street. Brick buildings have not appeared yet. The Exchange Bank, Charles Mead, president, and James Hanson, cashier, was established in 1889. There are two large elevators, one of which uses steam.

The relative importance of various lines of business has been estimated as follows, making a very liberal allowance for the single item of the tendency of retired farmers to settle. Grain and stock leads, followed by general merchandise; banking, of course, is large for this sized place; lumber has been a large element from the first opening of the depot, while machinery and furniture would be mentioned next. Other businesses naturally depend on these.

The mail has been handled since Mr. Chapman's time by the following persons: S. J. Shearer, November 19, 1883; A. P. Edgar, December 7, 1885; C. E. Campbell, March 2, 1886; James B. Hanson, December 4, 1889.

The Odd Fellows, Good Templars and Masons have gained a footing here. Collins Lodge No. 191, I. O. G. T., was organized May, 1889, with Albert Jones, C. T., and has increased to a flourishing membership of eighty-three persons. Amity Lodge No. 361, I. O. O. F., was formed August 6, 1889, with J. P. Wells, J. W. Ozmun, J. C. Patton, I. Ozmun, C. C. Shackelford and S. W. Poorbaugh as charter members. Mr. Wells was the first noble grand, and has been succeeded by W. H. Thompson. They now have thirty-nine members, and about \$350 in property. The Masons have not yet organized.

Zearing is the child of the Central Iowa & North-Western Railway—the first born in Story County, and withal a comely one, as it rests on the side of a long and gentle declivity of

prairie in a beautiful part of the county. Zearing is robust, too, in its business as a shipping point, and as bright as robust. Still more, it is growing, and has been from the first in both extent and activity. Main Street, with its rows of business houses lying parallel to and above the railway, seems formed purposely to gather stock, grain and produce, and roll it down into the ever greedy mouth of the freight car. No town in the county feeds the monster much better. It is but nine years old, and has about 300 inhabitants.

A non-resident, Chester B. Clark, entered the land August 20, 1855, and then years passed, 1865, 1875, and one day late in 1881, the owner, E. G. Richardson, received a proposition from the new railway to locate a town, if he would give the right of way, five acres and land for switches, with half of the lots of a twenty-acre plat. It was done, and in November, 1881, the town was a reality. The railway tried to name it Ashurst, but Mr. Richardson named it after a Mr. Zearing, of Chicago, who promised some pecuniary aid. Mr. Richardson's home was the first house on the plat, and was a log one. Very soon several business houses arose on Main, near Center Street, the first being those of "Gus" Tuttle and James Williams. Others sprang up rapidly on the north side of the street on two blocks: William Calhoun, in agricultural implements; Patton & Johnson, in hardware; W. Brooks, with a general store; A. W. Squires, as postmaster; Gordon Wood, as grocer; the Willits drug store; Joseph Ingram, with groceries; Burkhart & Hix, with lumber; John Rodgers, as blacksmith; J. Golly, in the hotel line; Dr. S. F. Newton, as a physician, and so on. The south side of the street soon built up, and within a year or so business was determined much as it is at present, as far as business rooms are concerned. There has been no "boom" since,

but the steady growth has been most marked in home improvements.

The sinews of the town are the grain and coal trade, headed by Ira Barnes, for the St. Paul & Kansas City Grain Company; N. R. Clift, for the Brackett & Stoddard Company; E. G. Richardson, in the cattle and hog business; in general merchandise, Smith Brothers and McConnell & Thatcher; with hardware, F. Wohlheter and J. Tisdale; J. C. Burkhart, in lumber; A. D. Hix, W. Smith and C. A. Burkhart, in groceries, while among others may be mentioned such firms as the Welton drug store, the Harter furniture store, two meat markets, two millinery stores, two repair shops, Clift & Fry's implement store, a job printing office and others. The Flowing Well Creamery, by D. O. Fenton, is a considerable institution. Two elevators were built about 1882-83, the Barnes having a capacity of 80,000 bushels, to facilitate the heavy shipments of oats and corn.

The Farmers Bank of Zearing, private, was founded in 1887, by B. A. Armstrong. Very soon it was sold to N. R. Clift and the capital made \$10,000. Their correspondents are the First National Bank of Chicago and the first National Bank of Marshalltown.

The place was incorporated in 1883 with A. M. Williams as the first mayor. His successors have been: Joseph Johnson, 1884-85; C. Burgess, 1886; J. H. V. Willits, 1887; N. R. Clift, 1888-89, and J. S. Smith, 1890. Little has been done outside of routine business, except the establishment of a good system of sidewalks. They have also prompted the organization of a local company which will soon lay out an addition.

The post-office has been occupied by the following servants of "Uncle Sam": A. W. Squires, December 20, 1881; John C. Burkhart, May 8, 1882; A. D. Hix, October 28, 1885; William H. Schafer, May 13, 1889.

Several modest newspaper efforts have been made. The Zearing Register, a diminutive paper edited by A. W. Lewis, began January 26, 1883, and lasted about a year. The Crucible, by Morton Kuhn, ran from October, 1885, for a time. The Branch, by H. B. Miller, ran from August, 1887, to about October, 1889. All of these were small folios.

Four societies have had their birth in Zearing, the Masonic, the Odd Fellows, the Good Templars and the Grand Army of the Republic. Electric Lodge No. 333, I. O. O. F., was chartered on October 18, 1883, by H. O. Norton, N. G.; E. A. Allen, V. G.; A. M. Williams, secretary; E. G. Richardson, treasurer; J. M. Ingram, G. D. Williams, F. S. Newton and J. M. Allen. Their membership has since increased to twenty-three persons, with E. G. Richardson as the last noble grand. About two years later, on June 4, 1885, Pacific Lodge No. 469, A. F. & A. M., received a charter with the following officers: H. N. Rogers, W. M.; E. C. Wallace, S. W.; M. M. Dunham, J. W.; Edwin Gross, treasurer; W. H. Brooks, secretary; George Barnard, S. D.; E. G. Richardson, J. D.; Joseph Rogers, tyler; D. D. Dunham, S. S.; and H. T. Dimmitt, J. S., with five other members. They have reached as high as forty-two members, but now enroll but thirty-one. The successive worshipful masters have been: Messrs. H. N. Rogers, E. C. Wallace, H. N. Rogers, George Barnard and J. S. Smith. It was not until October 18, 1887, that the Good Templar lodge was formed, with nineteen members, by A. M. Allen and Rev. Yergler, of Story City. They now have twenty-eight enrolled. Their chief templars have been: J. Q. Burgess, F. S. Newton, J. F. Reed, Mrs. Clift, J. F. Reed, N. R. Clift and Sidney Clift. A post of the Grand Army of the Republic is also in operation—Andrew Patton Post No. 239, G. A. R., named in honor

of Dr. Andrew Patton, deceased, of Nevada. It was organized October 16, 1883, by C. H. Brock, of Marshalltown, with the following officers: J. C. Burkhart, C.; Ira Barnes, S. V. C.; S. R. Davis, O. D.; D. E. Weatherly, Q. M.; H. F. Dimmit, O. G.; Gordon Wood, J. V. C.; T. E. Delaney, adjutant; M. Hamilton, S. at A., and I. F. Oldenburg, Q. M. S. Very soon the post was presented a choice steel engraving of Dr. Patton mounted on his war-horse; it was the gift of Mrs. Patton, and is highly valued by the post. Their membership has grown to twenty-six, and their headquarters are the Odd Fellows' hall. The successive commanders are: J. C. Burkhart, 1883-85; M. V. Bump, 1886; J. C. Burkhart, 1887; Ira Barnes, 1888-89, and W. H. Shafer, 1890.

The railroad business of the place is illustrated by the following figures for an average month: Charges for forwarded matter, \$1,386.88; for receipts, \$788.64.

Huxley is a young Norwegian station, with a clump of houses between a church and the depot, and two or three stores at the east side, and all north of the railway track. The site was owned by Mr. Oleson, who claimed such damages that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Land Company bought him out, and laid out the town in February, 1882. Oleson & Mickelson had the first store. There is now not more than three stores and a population of fifty to seventy-five Norwegians. The land was entered by Rebecca McDaniel in May, 1855. The postmasters are Jacob Steenson, June 1, 1882, and Ole L. Hattberg, since April 22, 1890. It is a considerable Norwegian shipping point.

Maxwell and Iowa Center are really partners who control the rolling, wooded banks of the Indian Creek, there securing a footing by which to attract the trade of many miles of prairie. It is laid out on the edge of the

prairie with a background of native forest; it seems built to attract the keen, bustling Yankee business man; at least that is what it has done, and Maxwell's reputation for a live class of business men is acknowledged wherever known. Maxwell is feverish, congested; her hands are full; she needs more houses and more men to do the business to be done. She is clean-cut and intelligent, the brightest, busiest, cleanest of the St. Paul's numerous progeny in Story County. And all this with about 600 people—live people though, and scarcely more than eight years old at that. Her trade is extensive, too—her market prices seem to have a power of gravitation for the country producer, that reaches out a long distance. Her most vital lines of business are stock shipment and general merchandise, the latter especially represented by Baldwin & Maxwell and J. G. Wells & Co. and others. These two lines of business stock and merchandise, stand pre-eminently above all others, and furnish the sinew of the town. Next to this would probably come grain, with that of butter, eggs and poultry next. Following this it would be difficult to distinguish between banking and lumber and coal, while the tile and brick interests might at one time come next, although the R. R. Thompson & Co.'s factory, established several years since, with a trade that warranted the planting of a side-track to their works, are not running at present.

But how did it all come about? Did John G. Wood, as he entered this site on May 10, 1853, imagine that a town would arise on it? Probably not, and 1863 came, then 1873 passed, and almost 1883 came before there was any thought of it, meanwhile Iowa Center held its own, as has been already indicated. Mr. Daniel Brubaker owned the land. The St. Paul Railway will not go to Iowa Center, so "Mohammed goes to the mountain," and Baldwin

& Maxwell secure the land, give the railway one-half the plat and right-of-way, and the railway lays it out. This is recorded in December, 1881. The plat was very regular, and all lay north of the track. J. O. French opened his lumber yard as the first business. Early in the spring of 1882 Albert H. McNall built the first store-room on the corner of First and Main Streets, and the signal was given for business to begin to line Main Street. Baldwin & Maxwell, the latter of whose name the town bears, moved to their present quarters, which became their main store, and other "Center" people moved in. Charles Heitehn next built a hardware on the southwest corner of Main and First Streets, and was soon followed in the same line by Ed. Raft on the northeast corner of Broad and Main. Near by arose a grocery for N. B. Wilcox, of Iowa Center. The hotel at the corner of Railroad Avenue and Main followed, and Bowen's Hotel arose on the corner of Main and Second Streets. The building occupied by Dickey & Hill came about next, and King & Starr's creamery also, King, Starr & Co. erected the first brick block, and Cooper & Co. opened a furniture store. Mr. Roe's store and the drug store of George Benedict were about all erected in 1882. That was a year of boom. Since then the growth has been more steady, but continuous, while the amount of business has surpassed the growth. The growth is now marked in the line of residences. Maxwell has hardly passed the robust youth state yet. Her manufacture is represented by the creamery and tile and brick factory, the former now operated by the Co-operative Farmers' Association. Of two elevators, one has a capacity of about 12,000 bushels, the other being smaller and containing a steam feed mill. The Bank of Maxwell, established by E. D. Dorn, in 1884, and afterward bought by H. A. Church, has been owned

by Clark McLain since August, 1889. Its correspondents are the Union National and the First National Banks of Chicago and Nevada, respectively. And this is how it all came about.

Maxwell was an incorporated town after December, 1883, and the election of January 21, 1884, gave the following council: Mayor, J. W. Maxwell; councilmen, J. O. French, William Starr, W. G. Dickey, G. W. Olinger, S. E. Cooper and T. B. Schmeltzer, with J. F. Allen as recorder. Aside of the establishment of a good system of sidewalks, and a town well in 1884, little else has been done outside of the regular routine of council work. Other things will be cared for in the future. The successive mayors are: J. W. Maxwell, 1884; S. T. Goodman, 1885; J. O. French, 1886-87; W. M. Starr, 1888-89; and J. G. Wells, 1890.

The newspaper has had as vigorous a career as the town that supports it. The first issue of a paper began November 30, 1882. It was the Maxwell Times, edited by W. D. McTavish, and in form was a five-column folio, of Republican tone. This was removed a few months later, and the present Maxwell Tribune, of the same size, started out on December 28, 1883, as an Independent-Republican news-gatherer, and edited by L. R. Shepherd. J. F. Allen became partner in 1884, and sole proprietor in 1885, but Mr. Shepherd soon re-secured it, as a seven-column folio. The office uses steam-power, and does stereotyping, and besides its own paper, issues the Garland, of Cambridge.

Two well-known fraternities were Maxwell's Pioneers, in 1883, and the Good Templars and Grand Army organized in the following year. Social Lodge No. 463, I. O. O. F., was organized April 3, 1883, by D. McKim. D. D. G. M., with T. B. Schmeltzer, N. G.; F. A. Jackson, V. G.; J. O. French, Secy.; R. W. Roe, Treas.; and D. M. Ruth, W. H. Bair, as charter members and officers. The lodge has grown pros-

perous and increased to sixty members, with several hundred dollars of loaned money out. Their noble grands have been: T. B. Smeltzer, 1853-54; F. A. Jackson, 1854; S. E. Cooper, 1855; J. G. Wells, 1855; J. W. Maxwell, 1856; J. P. Wells, 1856; George Benedict, 1857; F. W. Hill, 1857; J. G. Wells, 1858; T. B. Schmeltzer, 1859; W. J. Venemon, 1859; George F. Berlin, 1890, and F. M. McClure, 1890. On September 24 following the Odd Fellows establishment, Herald Lodge No. 455, A. F. & A. M., was formed under dispensation to J. W. Maxwell, W. M.; S. T. Goodman, S. W.; James H. Schuyler, J. W.; R. R. Thompson, C. A. Wood, John Thompson, Henry Funk, W. W. Carr, D. F. Shope, C. H. Dickey, M. M. Randall, W. G. Dickey, A. Laughery, F. H. Higley and John Clevesly. A charter was granted the following June, and the society has grown until it now owns its hall and other property, valued at \$1,000. Its membership is sixty-four. Mr. Maxwell's successors as worshipful master are: S. T. Goodman, 1857-58; C. M. Morse, 1859, and J. H. Schuyler, 1890. Maxwell Lodge, I. O. G. T., existed from March, 1854, to December, 1856, when a fire destroyed their hall and its contents. James H. Ewing Post No. 305, organized March 20, 1854, has fared better. They began with twenty-eight charter members, and have increased to forty-two, although their property was destroyed by the same fire, and also erected in 1857 a hall, with property valued at \$600. Their first officers were: C. H. Dickey, C.; W. M. Starr, S. V. C.; J. Bowen, J. V. C.; John Cole, Q. M.; W. J. Venemon, O. D.; Giles Randlett, D.; John Doty, C.; H. Dick, O. G.; C. M. Morse, Adj.; D. H. Sacia, S. M.; George Hardenbrook, Q. M. S. The successive commanders have been W. M. Starr, Jesse R. Wood, C. M. Morse, W. M. Starr and Jesse Bowen. The post was named in honor of James H. Ewing, of Com-

pany E, Third Iowa Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh. The Iowa Legion of Honor have also a society.

The masters of mails at Maxwell have been as follows: Albert H. McNall, February 14, 1852; Daniel M. Ruth, December 3, 1855, and Celine Laughery, March 19, 1859.

McCallsburg, with its grain-bins and elevators, bristled up on the prairies of Warren Township, although it is and has been a large shipping point, has grown very slowly until within the last two years, since which it has sprung to about 100 population. There have been few of the numerous railway offspring of Story County that have passed through severer struggles to get a name. When the Story City Branch Railway was surveyed in 1851, Hon. H. E. J. Boardman, of Marshalltown, and Capt. T. C. McCall, of Nevada, arranged to lay out a plat of forty acres, mostly on the south side of the track, where Main Street was made, a block distant from and parallel to the track. The construction company called the station Boardman, but as the proprietors reserved that right to themselves, it was decided between them that one should pay the other \$50 and name it. Mr. Boardman's choice of name was Gookin, his mother's maiden name, while Capt. McCall, on the same grounds, chose Sinclair, and because of its more euphonious sound, the lot fell to Capt. McCall, and the place was called Sinclair. While arrangements were pending to secure a post-office and Capt. McCall was busy at the capitol at Des Moines, the railway company had received the track and secured a post-office named after an official—Latrobe. Capt. McCall's name, Sinclair, could not be used by the post-office department, but he still had the right to name it under the agreement, and as his friend would not release him he concluded to use his own name.

In the fall of 1851 the first store was built

by a very numerous man—John Smith—on the northwest corner of Main and C Streets, and was followed by Smith Brothers. The next store was that of N. B. Churchill, or about the same time John A. Boston and Mr. Solyst. Changes were very numerous, both in men and firms, but business fastened itself on Main Street, between B and C Streets.

The grain and implement business leads in the persons of J. P. Hesson, and Hendrickson & Griffith for the St. Paul & Kansas City Grain Company. Both of these firms have elevators, and large bins, and this has become one of the largest shipping points in the country.

Samuel Reid and the Boston Company lead in general merchandise. Reid & Silliman head the hardware trade, while a large stock business is carried on by John Peck, J. P. Hesson, and others, with a few other firms of the usual nature.

Although no innovations of a metropolitan nature have been made, there is one in the newspaper line which deserves mention, namely the Northern Light, a diminutive local sheet, published by a boy, J. E. Lewis, during the Latrobe days.

The postmasters have been J. W. Smith, February 23, 1882 (name changed from Latrobe to McCallsburg, February 23, 1883); A. B. Griffith, December 29, 1886; and J. H. Boston, May 23, 1889.

Roland, unlike any other town in Story County, arose from the Grange movement. It has been a Scandinavian community from the first, and surrounded by rich Norwegian farms and thrifty wealth. Like Chicago, the great English critic, Matthew Arnold, would call it "beastly prosperous." It seems to be a part of the country around more than almost any other center in the county; while its strong Norwegian stamp and the striking absence of Democrats give it a quaint, quiet and unique

air among its sister towns in Story County. It has nearly 300 inhabitants, it is thought, and schools and churches that are their pride, although they have shown no tendency to have the usual secret societies, newspapers, and incorporation that the American town usually aspires to at a very early stage in its career.

The land was entered June 14, 1855, by Jacob Erickson. As the community increased in Norwegian farmers, there arose occasional union of effort, and in the early seventies the Grange movement found a ready hearing, resulting in the organization of Norway Grange No. 218. Very soon a Grange store was proposed, and in June, 1873, Jonas Dues and Co. built the store on the site of the present school-house. The associates of Mr. Dues were John Evenson, Paul Thompson and Abel Oleson. After several changes in the firm, a new building was erected opposite the Norwegian Lutheran Church for the store in which Mr. Evenson and Mr. Dues were the active spirits. A post-office had been secured May 4, 1870, with Jonas Dues as postmaster, and although administrations "may come and they may go," he seems to keep right on "forever." The name, Roland, unusual and easy to spell, was suggested by Mr. Evenson in memory of a certain legendary character of ancient Norway. With the post-office and store came Albert Thompson's blacksmith shop on the site of the creamery, and the wagon shops of Ole and Andrew Axelton within three or four years. This went on until on December 3, 1880, a three-mill tax was voted for the new railway from Marshalltown to Story City. The track got through just in time, the last day of October, 1881. Jacob Erickson, who had contracted with the company to plat thirty acres on the south side of the track and give alternate lots, died June 27, 1881, and although the survey was made the next autumn, the settlement of the estate

delayed the official recognition of the plat until March, 1883. The depot was erected in 1881, and business at once sprang up on Main Street. A hardware store on the post-office site was the first on the plat, and closely following this was Evenson's removal to this street, the erection of Gaard's furniture store, the building of Solyust & Johnson's grocery. Buildings seemed to rise alternately on both sides of the street. Abel Oleson opened a general store, Barney Jacobs, a grocery; John Axelton, a boot and shoe shop; D. Hegland, a hotel, and by 1884 it stood much as it stands now as to Main Street. The growth since then has been chiefly in manufactures and residences. Of the former, the Boardman Creamery was already established before the railway. Within a few years after the railway, the Roland Brick & Tile Company, put in a plant valued at about \$7,000, with a main building 50x60 feet of four floors. They use the Brewer machine of about 15,000 daily tile capacity, and the Penfield brick machine with patent steam dryer, etc. In 1888 it was the second outfit in the State. In 1885 Swenson, Thorson & Co. built a two-story plant of a size equal to 24x140 feet, with other houses, track, steam-power and the Brewer and Potts machines. They have taken first premium at the county fairs from the first, and their large extra brick find a sale all over the State. The Abbott Elevator, built in 1883, is now owned by St. Paul & Kansas City Grain Co., and Britson's wagon-shop, Oleson's general shop and Haaland's blacksmith shop complete the list.

The real life of the town depends primarily on the following lines of business: The cattle and hog trade, led by Duea & Oleson and Sowers & Evenson, *et. al.*; the corn and oats market, managed by the St. Paul & Kansas City Grain Company and Duea & Stole; Johnson & Michaelson

and A. Oleson & Sons in general merchandise; hardware implements by Duea & Stole and Britson; lumber by Erickson & Christian; the Gaard grocery; the tile factories; drugs by T. B. Jones; furniture by P. A. Solem; with millinery stores, etc. A good bank is needed. The average monthly railway receipts are \$600, while the forwarding reaches from \$1,200 to \$1,400.

Elwell site was entered by Jacob Emery on February 29, 1856. The land west of the township road afterward was owned by J. M. Griffith, and a plat made on it after the railway arrived was called Griffithville. The land east of the road was owned by Robert Richardson, and the plat made on that south of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway tracts, was named Elwell in December, 1886. Richardson & Paine manage the only store and creamery and elevator, and are surrounded by a population of twenty-five to fifty. It is a shipping point of value. Elwell Lodge No. 473, I. O. G. T., was organized on May 9, 1889, with forty members, but it disbanded the same year. Smith Paine has been the only postmaster, appointed March 23, 1882.

Slater is the capital of Story County's lower Norway and Sweden, which reverses the situation of the mother countries in Europe, for if the North-Western Railway bed be called the Scandinavian mountain range, the Swedes will be on the west and the Norwegians in the country to the east. From the railway crossing one looks over a little to the south-east and beholds a fresh young town with its new paint and new roads, scattered in regular order over the treeless prairie in a very youthful way. It is not old enough to be dignified yet, and it seems as if the mixed Norway, Swedish, Danish and American population had hardly got used to itself yet; even the Hon. Oley Nelson, the leader and repre-

sentative of the foreign races in this part of the county, is familiarly spoken of as "Oley." But this will all change with age, and Slater will be a robust young town with more than its present 400 people, and abundance of dignity when its trees grow up.

It has been said that in 1874 Mr. Nelson opposed the location of Sheldahl on account of its site and the inconvenience of the school district being in three counties. He, however, led off in Sheldahl, and for years the land to the north, and especially the present site of Slater, which was entered by Samuel Moffatt as early as August 10, 1855, remained idle lands until the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway put a depot at the crossing in the summer of 1884, as provided in the act of the previous Legislature ordering depots at all crossings. In the following winter, upon this, A. M. Jenks laid out a little plat in the southeast corner of the crossing, composed of five blocks, and bearing the name Sheldahl Crossing; the railway wanted to call it Pascal. Very soon Nels Norman moved a store over from Sheldahl, and a few others started over, and the exodus from Sheldahl was only a matter of time. Then Fred Miller built the elevator and gave the grain business a great boom here for the next two years. Meanwhile Sheldahl was in suspense as to what to do, when a post-office at Slater Junction was established March 25, 1887, with Lewis Askeland postmaster. He put up a grocery store also on Lot 6, Block 1, and this led to a public meeting at Sheldahl to decide what to do; it was soon evident that the most of those present were for putting their stores and home on wheels and moving with all their chicken-coops and fences to the new post-office of Slater. Among those who voted to do this were Hon. Oley Nelson, M. P. Webb, Ben Owens, Ed. H. Miller, George Hellen, C. C. Holm, Mr. Ustling, A. A. Lande, O. B. Ap-

land, W. B. Miller, Dr. E. A. Rawson, L. Gamrath, John Johnson, August Peterson, M. Clark, S. Vinset, K. P. Hanson, J. N. Scott, G. Reynolds and others. Mr. Jenks at once laid out a strip of blocks east and south of the former plat under the title, Slater Junction, and offered twenty-five lots to as many people who would move over buildings or build from Sheldahl. During that summer, too, the entire name was changed to Slater. Twenty-five men, headed by Mr. Nelson, came over and examined the site to choose their lots. Mr. Nelson was given first choice and he took Lot 12 on First Avenue (Block 7). The rest all picked out on both sides of the avenue, between Story and Second Streets, and business was fastened as at present. Some speculators had quietly bought up Main Street, thinking that business would be there, but they have been disappointed. During the summer about fifty-five buildings were moved over to these and other sites and more were built until the town was much as it is now. This movement cost probably about \$6,000, but it is more than made up in increased price of their Slater property.

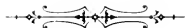
With about 400 population, Slater's business has grown until the railway crossing, with its leading importance, has made grain, produce and poultry take the lead. Stock shipment would follow closely after this, and general merchandise next. There is no doubt that school facilities have been a leading factor not far beyond the above in drawing in and keeping a large share of the population. Banking and foreign exchange in the hands of Mr. Nelson is a very important feature, and implement sale, the importation and breeding of fine stock would follow next. Blacksmithing, the Slater Scoop & Dump Board Company, a wagon shop, and a very extensive clock and watch trade by George Hellen also are

of value to the town's activity. There are the usual number of other business firms, hotels, etc., to be found in a place of this size. The average receipt charges for an average month from both roads is about \$700. Slater was incorporated in 1890 and the first mayor, Alex Peterson. The council are Oley Nelson, Dr. E. A. Rawson, E. H. Miller, P. Hatfield, A. Peterson and B. Owens. Little has been done aside from routine business.

Slater Lodge No. 384, I. O. O. F., was changed from Sheldahl Lodge No. 384, which received its charter October 17, 1878, with the following officers: A. Hollcraft, N. G.; L. Schooler, V. G.; W. B. Miller, R. S.; and J. N. Scott, Treas. The lodge has been prosperous, and now owns about \$1,000 in property, of which their building, containing the post-office, is a part. They have thirty members. The following is a list of noble grands from the first: A. Hollcraft, W. B. Miller, J. N. Scott, A. K. Erslund, C. B. Owen, M. Clark, S. W. Snider, M. P. Webb, W. Croft, W. H. Porter, Charles Myers and J. H. Larson.

The press of the town began with the Slater News, on January 17, 1890, with Frank B. Cramer & Co. at the helm. It is a six-column folio. The postmasters have been Lewis Aske-land, March 25, 1857, and J. N. Scott, February 26, 1858.

Gilbert is a late town, laid out in January, 1859, since which it has sprung to about 100 population. Its site was entered by Lyman F. Wisner and Joshua Saylor, September 8, 1855, and H. B. Dinwiddie on August 4, 1855. When the railway, now the North-Western, reached there, Hezekiah Gilbert, who had been one of the most earnest advocates of the railway, was made postmaster on April 3, 1878. Then Mr. Gilbert, Charles Matthews and J. T. Shepherd each offered the railway ten acres, and others gave five acres more for a town plat, which was mostly west of the track. Gilbert Brothers opened the first store on Main Street, and from time to time arose an elevator, Gilbert's two other buildings, depot, Frank Wilson's store, Stewart & Thomas, Oliver's lumber yard, Gilbert Brother's cheese factory, which handles 5,500 pounds of milk daily, and so on until now it has a population of about 125. Grain, stock shipping, general merchandise and lumber are the order of the leading lines, now, in importance. The depot charges for receipts average \$378 per month, and \$2,232 for forwarding. It is a large grain point. Frank Bently Post No. 59, G. A. R., organized in August, 1883, now has eighteen members. The postmasters have been H. Gilbert, 1878; F. B. Gilbert, June 1, 1880; B. J. Grinnell, September 4, 1885; and E. B. Stewart, May 14, 1889.



CHAPTER XVIII.

EDUCATION AND LEARNING—STORY COUNTY'S SCHOOL FACILITIES—ACTIVITY IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EDUCATIONAL CENTERS—FINANCIAL PROVISION—EARLY RECORDS—PIONEER ACCOMMODATIONS—TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM—PRIVATE SCHOOLS—SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY AT PRESENT—INFLUENCE ON HER GENERAL WELFARE.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house
Fit to instruct her youth. To cunning men
I will be very kind; and liberal
To mine own children, in good bringing up.—*Shakespeare.*



Y virtue of her position among the States in literature and associated advanced ideas it follows as a matter of course that Iowa's school system is vigorously managed, and that education holds a high place in the hearts of all her people. A State that stands first among all her sisters in the proportion of her population who can read and write, and almost last in the proportion of population in criminal reformatories, could not be conceived of as holding any other ideas than high ones on the subject of the training of her youth. But it may be asked, whether there is a difference

in the vigor shown among the ninety-nine counties of the State on this subject, and it could be well replied to that there is some difference; there are counties who are leaders in the generous rivalry for good schools, and among these leaders is Story County. It is often boasted of the

State that Iowa began enacting laws for higher education in her earliest assemblies; it can also be boasted of Story County, that before scarcely a half dozen years of her existence had passed, she was voting \$10,000 to secure within her borders one of the two highest institutions of learning of the State, and, succeeding, she paid it along with the burdens imposed by a civil war. This shows her leaders to be men who have valued education at its highest.

Laying aside private institutions, a county's school activities are expressed in the machinery of the State, thereby being a part of the State in this, probably more than in any other phase of her higher life. A cursory glance at the code of 1873, with its amendments, may be noticed in this connection, although no attempt to trace the growth of the legal system from the first need be made here. The head of the system is the State superintendent of public instruction, who has advisory supervision only over the county superintendents and the educational welfare of the State. It has been desired by some that his office be more executive

and vested with larger power, as in some other States, but this proposition has never yet met with approval. As a sort of standard is the State University, and also a perpetual renewer of the highest elements of the system. County high schools are to the county what the university is to the State, and also a feeder to the university. The district township is the next lowest subdivision, while sub-districts are the ultimate unit. Within and yet separate from either of these is the independent district, which has been primarily intended to enable town corporations to meet their peculiar needs, but has been, it is thought, in some cases perverted to a wholesale independency of entire district townships. The district township is, however, the unit of government, while the regular county officers carry out their purposes as expressed by the township board of directors' acts. The county also has its superintendent, elected by the people, and, who, like the State superintendent, has merely advisory power, his duties being the visitation of schools to suggest and advise, to examine and license teachers, and to hold county institutes. This office is one of the most valuable features of the system, and while some States give it more executive power than Iowa, and, as they think, are thereby the gainers in its efficiency to the system, Iowa has been content to let it be advisory and resting for its power on the personal agitation and influence of its incumbent, it may be said to secure safety by sacrificing efficiency and power. But even with this power the office has been a great lever in the system since its beginning in 1858. The superintendent's power, too, is dependent on persons, and not on any organized body, as in some States where the trustees of each township together form a county board of education, of which the superintendent is president *ex-officio*, and by which he is elected, thus giving him an organ through

which to act. Iowa, however, makes him responsible only to the voters of the county, a large body which can only be slowly moved, while his personal influence on teachers is his only other vehicle of power. His collection of fees from persons attending institutes is one source of defraying the expense of the institute. Besides this fund a permanent school fund, a fund perpetually in loan, and arising from the sale of sixteenth sections, furnishes interest for one fund, while other funds are from taxes estimated by the various school boards and levied and collected by the county officers. The independent district, established by the laws of 1880, provide for the organization of town communities into a more exclusive school corporation, when they shall have shown 200 population within its chosen limits. This law allowed at one time the wholesale entrance of entire townships into independency, Union and Palestine Townships, of Story County, being among the number who took advantage of it. These districts can issue bonds. One other feature of the system, which has not been taken advantage of in Story County, except by Collins Township, is the provision for a township graded or high school, which is to the township what the high school is to the county or the university is to the State. Among laws which have been added to the code of 1873 are those providing for industrial expositions in schools, the State Normal and training school for teachers, the eligibility of women as school officers, the setting out of trees on school grounds, a State board of examiners, the teaching of effects of stimulants and narcotics, and for other purposes. Other parts of the system are either well known or unnecessary to mention here.

Of Story's use of this machinery, it may be said to have been more vigorous in successive years, and will be best indicated in the

statistics, showing the growth from year to year in schools, buildings, enumeration, enrollment, teachers, funds, salaries, districts, etc., from the earliest reports to the present. To illustrate this, the most reliable matter is found in the earlier records of the county and the county superintendent's reports to the State superintendent, which show some striking features, and are here made use of.

The first record, that of January 13, 1854, describes "District No. 1, in Township 82, Range 22," as containing sixteen square miles, with the center at the corner uniting Sections 4, 3, 9 and 10, of Indian Creek Township, just west of the site of Iowa Center. That dated January 18 is District No. 1, Town 82, Range 24, at the corner uniting Grant, Union, Washington and Palestine Townships, the notice being issued to George W. Thomas. District 3, Town 84, Range 24, was formed January 23, and the notice issued to John J. Zenor; it centered at New Philadelphia site. Another district centered in Section 26, of the present Milford Township, and notice was issued to Evan C. Evans on the same date. Still another was formed, July 3, south of the Iowa Center site. On January 20, 1855, Jonah Griffith received notice of a district formed in the north part of the county, and on the following May 5 a twenty-five square-mile district was formed, with Nevada as its center, and E. C. Evans also received this notice. The old Mullen District, the Squire M. Cory and the W. W. Utterback Districts were formed in the fall and winter of 1854-55.

The first school fund commissioner was J. H. Keigley, in 1853, and S. P. O'Brien served two years after him. His records show the fabulous sum of \$37.23 received from the county treasurer on February 15, 1854, as county school tax collected for the previous year, but the entire population of the county was not as

large as is the single town of Ames now. The secretaries of the three districts reported enumerations as follows: Jeremiah Marks, twenty-two persons of school age in his district; F. Thompson, fifteen in his, and N. Webb, forty-three in his, whereupon the commissioner, after "reserving the sum of \$17.47 for part of salary out of the amount received," apportioned the remainder among the three districts as follows: \$5.25, \$3.75 and \$10.75. Says a local historian:* "From this time until the summer of 1857 the accommodations of the schools were of the most humble character. The citizens of the year 1856 will remember the various log school-houses, situated mostly in the timber, of which one was in the north part of Nevada, one at the west end and one at the east end of Walnut Grove, one at McCartney's, near Utterback's, one at New Philadelphia, and one at Cameron's. In the Advocate of October 20, 1857, John H. Keigley boasts of the finest school-house in the county. It was a frame, 20x20 feet, and a lobby of six feet, leaving a school-room twenty feet square. In the same paper of date December 9, 1857, some one writes of the school-house in the John P. Pool District, generally known as Murphy's school-house, which was 20x30 feet, or four feet longer than the other. S. E. Briggs taught the first school in the last-named house. About this time there were quite a number of very comfortable frame school-houses built, some of which were seated with walnut desks, that being then considered a great advance."

The earliest records of the Department of Education show that, for the year ending October 31, 1854, there was but one school in a frame house in Story County, while the children of school age numbered but 80, but 30 of whom were enrolled in the school for

*Col. Scott's address of 1856.

a sixty-days' term. From the teachers' fund but \$10 was paid, to which \$20 was added by voluntary subscription. The tax raised for the building was \$75.* There were no reports made for the following three years, during which period the enumeration increased to 1,069. The first full report was that of 1858, showing 8 districts, 35 sub-districts, and 24 schools, with 25 teachers, of whom 14 were male and 11 female, whose monthly compensations were, respectively, \$22.39 and \$12.44. This is somewhat of an improvement over the first monthly wages of \$10. These teachers taught 326 of the 1,363 children enumerated, in 9 frame, 1 brick and 9 log school-houses, altogether valued at \$7,900, and the total amount paid teachers was \$1,396. A marked increase was made in 1859, for \$2,736 was paid 23 male and 18 female teachers in 33 schools with 45 sub-districts and 10 township districts. The number of pupils enrolled rose to 1,208, and the average attendance was 695. The buildings, too, had increased in number—15 frame, 1 brick and 10 log, all valued at \$8,770. In 1860 the value arose to \$11,008, with 16 frame, 1 brick and 11 log buildings, in which 49 schools were taught, and in which 27 male and 25 female teachers were employed, at a total salary of \$2,748. A slight increase was made in the feminine salary, and the gentlemen had to be content with a little less than the previous year. The enumeration reached 1,484. In 1861 it sprang to 1,517, with an enrollment of 1,152, out of which the average attendance was but 632. The gentlemen had a still greater reduction in salary, although the whole amount paid to teachers was increased to \$2,824, which was distributed to 32 male and 27 female educators in 46 schools, using 20 frame, 1 brick, and but 10 log school-houses.

Here we have the first indication of a change from the log to frame school-houses, and the districts are increased from 10 to 11. In 1862 there were 44 schools with 26 frame, 1 brick and 9 log buildings valued at \$12,354. To 35 male and 25 female teachers was paid \$3,506, with still greater favor to the ladies. The enumeration reached 1,662, of whom but 1,585 were enrolled. In 1863 the enumeration was 1,702, with 1,402 enrolled in 46 sub-districts, with 28 frame, 1 brick and 10 log "founts of knowledge." In these, with the young men in the army, were employed but 15 male and 42 female teachers, who were paid a total of \$4,279, with the old differences in compensation between ladies and gentlemen. But \$3,815 was paid in 1864 to 25 male and 50 female teachers, in 65 schools and 47 sub-districts, in which were 33 frame, 2 brick, 1 stone and 7 log buildings, all valued at \$15,465. The enumeration reported 1,823 children, of whom but 1,581 were enrolled. All this shows a remarkable growth for one decade, and that too the first of a county's existence, and while it took part in the greatest civil war that ever occurred on earth. The west is so familiar with gigantic strides in growth, that these evidences of it are seldom fully realized, and are too frequently taken as a matter of course.

By the year 1865 the Teachers' Institute was well established and attended by over three-fourths of the teachers of the county. The great value of county supervision was acknowledged, and it was recognized as the greatest need. There were no libraries worth mention, and the total value of apparatus in the entire county was estimated at only \$15! There were 24 male and 58 female teachers distributed over the county, as follows: Indian Creek, 7 male and 7 female; Washington, 5 male and 5 female; Franklin, 1 male and 6

*This is all that is found in the report to the Department of Education.

female; Union, 7 female; Howard, 1 male and 6 female; Palestine, 2 male and 3 female; La Fayette, 1 male and 5 female; Milford, 1 male and 2 female, with none in Collins reported. These were in 49 schools, with an enrollment of 2,196 out of 2,597 enumerated, an average attendance of 1.198. The proportion of time occupied by schools was represented by 3,069 for summer and 2,375 for winter. The buildings were 2 brick, one in Union and one in Nevada Township, at Nevada, 37 frame, the largest number of which (7) were in Nevada Township, and but 6 log, the largest number (3) being in Indian Creek Township. Their value was estimated at \$23,523. Among the workers and lecturers in the institute that year were W. S. McFeaters, F. D. Thompson, Col. John Scott and L. Q. Hoggatt. The institute of the following year was conducted by D. Franklin Wells, State superintendent, with an attendance of 36. During that year there were 55 schools in 55 districts,* employing 42 male and 123 female teachers. This probably included the entire college faculty, for the enumeration was but 2,924, and the enrollment 2,042. The buildings numbered 44 frame, 2 brick and but 5 log, valued at \$25,790, and new apparatus at \$294.80. The entire amount paid teachers was \$10,501.92. That paid them in 1867 was \$11,760.31, there being 41 male and 63 female teachers in 63 schools of 62 districts, in which were enumerated 3,206 children, with 2,317 enrolled. These were in 5 brick, 54 frame, and 2 log buildings valued at \$36,825, with apparatus valued at \$2,277.75. County Superintendent Rev. J. G. Beckley's report says: "The schools have improved at least 200 per cent in the past two years." Nevada Township stood first and Washington second in the number of schools; Washington first in the

number of male teachers, Nevada first and Indian Creek next in the number of female teachers; Washington first and Nevada next in the amount paid teachers. In 1870 the number of certificates issued was: First grade, 22 male and 19 female; second grade, 20 male and 22 female; third grade, 20 male and 49 female. The number of these reading professional books was seventy-five. The attendance at the institute was 45 male and 58 female. In 1874 there were 12 independent districts and 108 sub-districts, with 108 ungraded and 5 graded schools, employing 84 male and 126 female teachers, at average monthly salaries of \$33.93 and \$26.25 respectively. The enumeration reached 4,990 and the enrollment 4,227, with an average attendance of but 2,303. These were taught in ten brick, 106 frame but no log buildings, and all valued at \$66,945. Certificates were issued to 77 male and 127 female teachers, all of first and second grade. The institute had an attendance of 65. In 1875 there were 105 frame and 12 brick buildings, valued at \$82,925. There were 113 ungraded and 4 graded schools. The amount paid teachers was \$27,985.69. The attendance at the institute was 124. In 1876 County Superintendent C. H. Balliet said: "Tax-payers are annually raising the onerous tax of about \$71,000 for all purposes and that without a murmur, but saying give us better schools." The need for more careful official reports was recognized. The independent districts had risen to 22 and the districts to 112, with 114 ungraded and 4 graded schools, employing 99 male and 139 female teachers. The great effect of the Agricultural College was beginning to be more clearly marked. The average attendance was improved, being 2,340 out of 4,750 enrollment. The 108 frame and 14 brick school-houses were valued at \$89,421, and

*Sub-districts.

118 library volumes were reported. The total amount paid to teachers was \$30,534.37. In 1877 Nevada, Ames, Colo, Iowa Center and Cambridge were reported as graded schools. In 1878 County Superintendent L. B. Baughman reported the increased use of improved seats and the marked supply of good teachers derived from the Agricultural College, together with a noticeable decrease in salaries. The institute on its improved plan held for three weeks with an attendance of 151, and under the instruction of E. R. Eldridge and Prof. W. P. and Mrs. A. M. Payne.

In 1879 there were 110 districts and 22 independent districts, with 124 ungraded and 16 rooms of graded schools, employing 119 male and 141 female teachers at average monthly salaries of \$27.89 and \$23.25 respectively. Of the 5,131 enumerated, 4,947 were enrolled, with an average attendance of 2,813. These used 117 frame and 13 brick buildings valued at \$88,045, and the teachers were paid \$27,963.20. The Normal Institute had a three-week session, with 47 male and 83 female teachers in attendance. The bonded indebtedness of independent districts reached \$7,700. The library volumes were reported over 300. In 1880 a better class of school houses, better wages, and a healthy public sentiment were noted. In 1881 there were 127 ungraded and 20 graded schools, employing 93 male and 159 female teachers, using 122 frame and 13 brick buildings, valued at \$93,920, and apparatus at \$2,135. During these years, too, the length of the school year was steadily increasing, and likewise the attendance on the Normal Institute. In 1882, the first year of the present superintendent, Mr. O. O. Roe, there were 24 independent and 109 sub-districts, with 126 ungraded and 21 graded schools, employing 79 male and 196 female teachers. The enumeration was 6,089, the enrollment 5,318,

and the average attendance 2,912, while the 120 frame and 14 brick buildings were estimated at \$115,935. The teachers were paid \$33,402.01, all of whom held first and second-grade licenses. In 1885 there were 25 independent and 118 sub-districts, with 135 ungraded and 27 graded schools, with 91 male and 195 female teachers at average monthly salaries of \$38.54 and \$29.23 respectively. Of 6,288 of school age enumerated, 5,553 were enrolled and 3,121 the average attendance. The 130 frame and 15 brick buildings were valued at \$126,775 and apparatus at \$2,040. The total amount paid teachers was \$39,024.78, while in 1886 it reached \$40,060.43 to 82 male and 207 female teachers, in 32 rooms of graded and 134 ungraded schools, in 129 frame and 16 brick buildings, valued at \$129,990 and apparatus at \$2,972. On the grounds were reported 848 trees set out, and the Normal Institute was increased to a four-weeks session, with an attendance of 227. The enumeration was 6,073, of whom 5,370 were enrolled, with an average attendance of 3,004. In 1887 Superintendent Roe reported the Normal Institute as closely following the graded course of the State and with nine graduates. He directed attention to needed improvement in school-house ventilation, etc., reported Arbor Day as successfully observed, showed that special attention was given to reading, language and drawing, and recognized the high influence of the Agricultural College and the high schools of Nevada and Ames upon public education in the county. In 1888 there were 27 independent and 116 sub-districts, with 145 buildings, of which 111 were good, 24 fair and 10 poor. In these were 131 ungraded and 37 rooms of graded school, employing 90 male and 212 female teachers, who received \$42,662.83. The buildings were valued at \$137,350 and the apparatus at \$2,977, while 1,439 trees shaded the grounds, and

374 volumes were reported in school libraries. There were also 167, practically the entire number of schools, in which special attention was given to teaching the evil effects of stimulants and narcotics. The institute had an attendance of 172, but twenty of whom were male teachers. The report of 1889 showed an increased average attendance of 3,109 out of the total enrollment, 5,027, from an enumeration of 5,982, attending in 27 independent and 116 sub-districts, with 35 rooms of graded and 133 ungraded schools, employing 79 male and 233 female teachers, at average monthly salaries of \$34.80 and \$29.01 respectively. The total amount paid teachers was \$41,713.41. The increase over the last decade was about \$7 for men and about \$6 for women per month. The 16 brick and 129 frame buildings were valued at \$125,125, the apparatus at \$2,929, the library volumes numbering 670, and the number of trees 1,512. There were issued 99 first-grade and 184 second-grade certificates, while the attendance at the Normal Institute was 190. While the last decade may not compare favorably with the first in increase of quantity, it certainly will far surpass it in development and quality to a degree that places Story County among the first counties of the State.

Private schools have been below par in Story County. Palestine Seminary, a solitary effort of this kind, was intended by its founder, Rev. Ives Marks, an energetic and business-like pastor of the United Brethren Church, to be the beginning of a denoumiational college and seminary. In 1858 he secured a subscription of \$1,500 in the Big Creek region, and at once erected a two-story building on Section 14 of Palestine Township, near "Pickard's Store."

The first term began in October of that year with Mr. Leonard Brown as instructor, and about twenty-eight pupils. Robert Wilson taught afterward, but a failure in finances and

the removal of Rev. Marks caused the project to come to naught, and the building, after service a while longer for subscription schools, degenerated into a barn.

The only State institution ever in the county is the Agricultural College and Farm, a mile and a half west of Ames, the location of which in the county is due to the county's vigorous efforts to secure it in her early years, when she herself had existed scarcely a decade either in population or organization. This wise foresight displayed by the early pioneers has proven its wisdom over and over again in the great influence exerted by this institution on the entire educational system of Story County as well as her general intelligence.

The list of county superintendents with school fund commissioners who, in a meager way, represented the superintendent's position before the creation of the latter, are as follows: School fund commissioners, John H. Keigley, 1853; S. P. O'Brien, 1854-55; John J. Bell, 1856-58; the county superintendents—George M. Maxwell, 1858; Dr. W. H. Grafton, 1859; I. H. Rees, 1860-61; D. P. Ballard, 1862-63; W. M. White, 1864-65; Rev. J. G. Beckley, 1866-67; F. D. Thompson, 1868-69; John R. Hays, 1870-71; J. H. Franks, 1872-75; Charles H. Balliet, 1876-77; L. B. Baughman, 1878-81; and O. O. Roe, from 1882 to the present.

As has been said, the county superintendent's personal element is the standard above which the county schools seldom rise. It is not easy to distinguish between the excellencies of all these officers, but, as length of service generally indicates satisfaction on both sides, it may be noticed that J. H. Franks, L. B. Baughman and Supt. Ole O. Roe have had the longest terms of service—the last mentioned, double that of any other, and it is safe to say in addition, that Mr. Roe's executive ability, his solid,

progressive educational views, and his professional spirit have done more for the schools of Story County than any other one personal element. The standard of requirement has been kept up; the institutes have been put on the footing of a thorough course of study and graduation since 1874. Their attendance has risen from thirty-six in 1866 to 190 in 1889, when the session held four weeks. Besides this, for the past ten years, nearly a voluntary teachers' association has been kept up for the purpose of mutual improvement in a professional way.

There are a few schools in the county which have outgrown their early country dimensions, and require from two to nine teachers, while their enumeration has reached, in the highest case, 477, and the enrollment 385. It will be of interest to glance at these separately and in the order of size or estimated rank.

The Nevada public schools began in the fall of 1854, in an old log building, near the site of Mr. S. E. Harrison's new home, and with William Margason as the first teacher. Mr. Alderman headed the districts in establishing it. During the next few years Randolph Goodin, Mrs. B. R. Mitchell, Wilson Cessna, Mrs. S. Statler, Roland C. Macomber, S. E. Briggs and others were the pedagogues. The old court-house and private houses were used. About 1859 a brick was built—now a part of O. B. Alderman's residence—and Dr. E. Fuller and Miss Mary Moore (now Boynton) were the first teachers. During the war, a frame was built in the street, just north of the brick, for the noticeable development of the school. In 1875 it was determined to build a large brick, worthy of the place, and a part of the present building was erected, at a cost of about \$16,000. A few years later the present imposing structure was made by an addition to that of 1875, early in the present decade, at

a large, additional cost. It has a beautiful, elevated situation in the east part of town, and with its nine school-rooms, two recitation-rooms, basement, steam-heating apparatus and outfits, the brick structure is probably the leading one in the county. It cost about \$25,000 entire, and has a good reference library of 100 volumes, and other general appliances in keeping with a school of this character.

The district became independent in March, 1867, with the following board of education: E. G. Day, president; G. A. Kellogg, vice-president; E. Lewis, secretary; I. Reid, treasurer, and T. E. Alderman, J. L. Dana and James Hawthorn, directors. Among the presidents of the board since then have been G. A. Kellogg, T. Kindlespire, T. C. McCall, R. J. Silliman and others.

Among the principals of the school from 1867 to the present are L. W. Wells, in 1867; J. R. Hays, in 1868; C. H. Balliet, in 1869; Samuel Morgan, in 1870; Mr. Balliet, in 1871-72; E. R. Munk, in 1873; Mr. Clingan, in 1874; W. P. Payne, from 1875 to 1880; A. H. Smith, two years; T. E. Plummer, three years; L. M. Hastings, one year, and L. T. Weld, four years to the present. Among these and other teachers who should receive special mention are J. R. Hays (who excelled as an instructor), Mr. Morgan, W. P. and Mrs. Payne (who were excellent organizers), T. E. Plummer (whose enthusiasm was contagious), Prof. Weld (whose work is marked by thoroughness and scholarship). Among others (not principals) who might be mentioned, Mrs. Mary Boynton, who has served Nevada so long as a teacher, should not be omitted.

In 1859 there were two teachers; in 1867, four; in 1877, seven, and in 1890, eight, besides the superintendent. The enumeration of 1889 was 477, and the enrollment 380—the largest in the county.

Improvements in the course began under J. R. Hays, and Prof. Payne brought it to a complete course, with eight grades below high school, and four in the latter, with the usual high-school studies. The first class graduated was that of 1877, and it included Minnie Alderman, Florence Dana, Rose Murphy, Lina Hambleton, Helen Harper, W. O. Payne, Newton Simmons, Will Hague and Peter Joor. The course has been developed some by successive principals and superintendents. These schools have won a reputation for good work, and sent out bright representatives in several lines. There are 420 pupils now, about sixty-two being in the high school. It is unfortunate that this, as well as all other high schools, should, year by year, show a smaller proportion of male graduates.

The Ames public schools also have seven rooms and eight teachers, besides the principal, who has not been made superintendent, as at Nevada, however. Her architectural brick structure, too, looming up on the west edge of the town, between Story and Iowa Streets, is probably the finest one in the place. It is of brick, somewhat irregular in form, two stories, basement and seven rooms with halls and general rooms heated by steam. It was finished about 1882, at a cost of probably \$16,000 or \$17,000. An old building on the south side of the track also is used for a primary department, for in 1889 Ames enumerated 389 of school age, and had an enrollment of 343, some of whom, living on the south side, were given a special primary room in the old building. The graduates of 1889, five in number, had the advantage of a complete course, that was adopted in 1883, with ten grades below, and three in the high-school, with usual studies found in a standard school of this order.

This has grown since about 1867, when the

first old building near the timber, on the south side, was ready for Richard May to teach the first Ames school. Charles Chrisman was an early teacher. In a short time the present south side building—a two-story frame of two rooms, was erected on the corner of Kellogg and Grant Streets, at a cost of probably \$1,000. But these were Ames' years of boom, and by about 1875 a new building was necessary. To meet this need, a one-story frame of four rooms was built, on the corner of Kellogg and Grant Streets, on the north side. This cost about \$1,400, and at once became the principal building. These were used until the present building was built, as before mentioned, and the old north side property sold, while that on the south was retained.

The principals began in the new building in 1875. Profs. Mahan and Ashton taught in 1876 and 1877, and were followed by G. A. Garard in 1878-79. W. F. Chevalier had a long service, from 1880 to 1889, when the present principal, W. F. Morgan, assumed charge. Prof. Garard was the first to give the school anything of a grade, and to begin giving diplomas. He had many excellent qualities as a teacher and gentleman, but it was Principal W. F. Chevalier who placed the school more firmly on its feet in his long service, and under whom the present course of study was adopted. This course is now under process of revision.

Among other gentlemen of the board and others who have been active in school affairs, space will permit the mention of but a few: H. F. Kingsbury, William West, I. L. Smith, D. A. Bigelow, L. Q. Hoggatt, G. Tilden, Dr. A. Richmond, E. Reed, M. Hemstreet, Isaac Black, G. A. Underwood and others.

The Story City schools afford four rooms, and three teachers besides the principal, while in 1889 the enrollment was sixty-two in the

principal's room, thirty-two intermediate and seventy primary. Their course embraces ten grades, but there has been no graduation as yet. The building is a pleasantly situated frame structure of two stories, completed in 1881, at a cost of about \$3,500, and is well supplied with apparatus. This is 1890, but the first school was taught in the winter of 1856-57, thirty-four years since, by Anne Suttelief, in the old Jenness log hut. Among those who followed her were W. A. Wier, Mrs. R. P. Sheffield, Jennie Overton, Annie Brinson, E. D. Maynard, J. A. Dewey, Rose Rieman, O. O. Roe for several years, J. E. McCready, O. B. Peterson, J. A. Wellington, J. H. Leighton, W. H. Wier and E. L. Ericson for several years to the present. Mr. Roe and Mr. Ericson have been the greatest influences in the success of the school. It was Mr. Roe who gave the school its grade.

The first building was erected in 1857; the second cost about \$500, and was sold in 1881. A third teacher was added in 1882 and a fourth in 1887. The district was organized independently in February, 1881, and among those citizens who have been careful of the welfare of their schools may be mentioned B. F. Allen, S. R. Corneliussen, S. S. Larson, O. B. Peterson and John Swan. The district does not hesitate to tax itself well for the welfare of its schools.

The Maxwell schools also have three teachers besides the principal, with four large study-rooms and two recitation-rooms. The course has ten grades, with extra high-school studies in the last grade. The building, with its two stories of brick veneer, graces an elevation in the northeast part of town, and holds within its walls a fair library, apparatus, etc., the entire school building being probably worth \$5,000. Among their early teachers were Davis Hankins, Rufus Hanson, Hattie

Underwood and Mattie Livingstone. The principals have been Clark McClain, Charles Stalcup, A. Bartlet and Frank Jarvis.

The first building was the old warehouse opposite the Maxwell Hotel, and the district was organized in 1883. A course of study was adopted in 1889. The citizens have spared no pains to improve their schools, and among those who have led in this movement are Dr. Goodman, J. W. Maxwell, Mr. Starr, F. W. Hill, S. E. Cooper, J. O. French, Sr., and C. W. Morse.

The Cambridge public schools started back in the fifties, Dr. Grafton teaching Mr. Chandler's children, and he therefore was a pioneer in that line for the county as well as Cambridge. There were few teachers before the war. Orin Crowser taught as early as 1862, but it was a mere country school until 1870, when two teachers were employed in the new building. About 1882 Prof. McCord gave the schools such a new impetus and grade that three teachers were soon needed. Since his time Mr. H. E. Wheeler, the present principal, has given the school the most systematic organization.

The first building was a small one on the south edge of town, and the second one, built in 1870, was made to grace the beautiful groves of the public square. It was of brick with two stories, until two more rooms were built on at a total cost of about \$6,500. The fourth room is a public hall. The building and grounds are the pride of the town, and present to the stranger a fine appearance.

The course of study is followed closely, but as yet no graduation has been had. The enumeration is about 120, and, like all of Union township, it has been an independent district since the early seventies. Among the patrons of the schools most active in its behalf are: J. C. Kinsell, Dr. Grafton, G. M. Maxwell, A. W. Bartlet, A. P. King, Dr. J. M.

Brown, O. Hill, J. E. Jones, Henry Cronk, N. D. Livingston and others.

The Roland schools are the Norwegians' pride. They point to them above their business interests. They afford two teachers in winter besides the principal, but have no course of study. A few branches above the ordinary are taught, and effort is making at a grade. They were made independent in 1887, and the principals have been J. P. Thomas, L. A. Stulland and Miss Belle H. Garrett. A two-story frame house was finished in 1885 at a cost of \$1,800, but in 1889 a one-story building was moved in from the country to meet the growing needs. They are both pleasantly located. The district and township have a public library, to which the pupils have access. Jonas Duea has been continuously president of the board. O. O. Hegland and John Evenson were among the first members of the board.

The Collins Township graded school is merely a country school of one room, with the upper room a township graded school. This is the only township in the county which has taken advantage of this law.

The Slater schools became an independent district in 1875, and for the first term had two

teachers in 1889, when they built a neat two-story frame building valued at about \$3,000. The school facilities were a great reason for the general exodus from Sheldahl to Slater. It is graded and has about 130 pupils. H. J. Garlock was its first principal.

The Iowa Center schools have suffered with the town as far as size is concerned. They employ two teachers.

The Zearing schools have a grade established, covering nine years. They have a two-story frame building completed in 1887, at a cost of \$3,000, although begun in 1883. The grade was established by J. F. Reed, when two teachers were first had in 1887. J. C. Burkhart and J. M. Price, have been presidents of the board.

In conclusion it will be safe to say that Story County's schools have, if anything, more than kept pace with her material prosperity, and it is not too much to say that her prosperity has been made subservient to her love of education. The cause for this lies in the people first, and next to that the Agricultural College, and the schools of Nevada and Ames have no doubt been strong factors, together with excellent county superintendence.



CHAPTER XIX.

A SKETCH OF THE IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—ITS ORIGIN—FEATURES OF THE ACT OF CREATION—FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES—LOCATION OF THE FARM—IMPORTANT MATTERS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN—TRIALS THROUGH WHICH THE INSTITUTION HAS SUCCESSFULLY PASSED—NATIONAL AID—THE LAND-LEASING SYSTEM—THE BUILDINGS—ORGANIZATION OF THE COLLEGE—INAUGURAL EXERCISES—THE OLD FACULTY—STUDENT MANUAL LABOR—THE RANKIN DEFALCATION—LATER BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS—PROGRESS IN INSTRUCTION—THE FUNDS—THE PRESIDENTS—ATTENDANCE AND RESULTS—THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

Knowledge, when wisdom is too weak to guide her,
Is like a headstrong horse that throws the rider.—*Quarles.*



THE first session of the General Assembly held under the new constitution convened at Des Moines on January 11, 1858. At this session, Hon. R. A. Richardson, Hon. B. F. Gue, Hon. Ed. Wright, Hon. William Lundy and Hon. Charles Foster prepared a bill providing for the organization of a State agricultural college and model farm, for the purpose of affording higher education to the industrial classes. The bill was introduced into the House on the 4th of February, by Mr. Richardson, and referred to the committee on ways and means; on the 10th of March, Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, reported the bill back to the House, with the recommendation that its further consideration be indefinitely postponed. This

brought on a spirited contest between the friends and the opponents of the measure. Speeches were made in advocacy of the measure by the above named gentlemen, who had prepared the bill, showing the necessity for and the benefits which would inure to the State from the founding and maintenance of such an institution as was contemplated by the bill. J. F. Wilson, W. H. SeEVERS, John Edwards and others made speeches against the bill, basing their opposition principally on the ground of inexpediency, owing to the depressed financial condition of the State. Fearing that the bill might be defeated, the friends of the bill consented to reduce the appropriation to \$10,000, just half the original amount asked for; and the bill, thus modified, passed both branches of the Legislature by a large majority, and became a law the 22d of March, 1858.

This act provided that there is hereby established a State agricultural college and model farm, which shall be connected with the entire

agricultural interests of the State; that it should be managed by a board of trustees, elected by the Legislature—one trustee from each judicial district—the governor of the State and the president of the State Agricultural Society being *ex-officio* members; that vacancies in the board be filled by the board; that the term of office be four years, provided one-half the members of the first board be two years; that the president of the college be president of the board, and that he shall control, manage and direct the affairs of the college and farm, subject to such rules as the board may prescribe: that it should be the duty of the board to elect a president of the college and model farm, and other officers of the board, to buy lands and erect necessary buildings, and to keep a full and complete record of all their proceedings; that the first session of the board be held at the capitol of the State on the second Monday of January, 1859; that the trustees receive no compensation, only mileage. The act authorized the board to select and purchase suitable lands, not less than 640 acres, for the use and purposes of the college and farm. "Said board shall receive proposals for sale of lands for use of said college before purchasing the same, and in the purchase the price, location, quality and variety of soil, advantages of water, timber, stone, et cetera, shall be considered."

The act appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of land, which purchase should be made in 1859, prior to July 1, 1859; and any moneys remaining over after purchase of land, could be used by the trustees to erect necessary buildings and other improvements; and further appropriated the proceeds of the sale of five sections of land, heretofore granted to the State of Iowa for the erection of capitol buildings for the use and benefit of the college—provided Congress diverts the same for the purpose—which

Congress did in the fall of 1862—and also appropriated the proceeds of the sale of all other lands granted, or which may be granted, by Congress to the State of Iowa for the purpose contemplated by this act.

The act declared that the course of instruction shall include natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, horticulture, fruit-growing, forestry, animal and vegetable physiology, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, zoology, the veterinary art, surveying, leveling, book-keeping, and such mechanical arts as are directly connected with agriculture; and also such other studies as the trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the main purpose of the act.

The act also declared that no student should be exempt from manual labor not less than two hours per day in winter, nor less than three hours in summer, only on account of sickness or other infirmity.

The act further declared that at the first meeting of the board they shall elect one of their own number secretary, who shall reside at the capitol, and whose duties, among others, shall be to encourage agricultural societies throughout the State, import breeds of domestic animals, secure seeds for distribution, collect and publish important agricultural information in the papers of the State. (This feature of the act, known as the "Agricultural Bureau," was by the Legislature of 1864 abolished, and the office at the capitol discontinued. During the five years of its existence, much good was done to the State in developing the agricultural resources of the State.)

These are the main features of the act out of which developed the present Iowa Agricultural College. Its provisions were many, heterogeneous, and as subsequent events proved, not a few ill-advised. Industrial education, at that time, was a new departure and untried experi-

ment, but the men who projected the enterprise were content to trust the future to vindicate the correctness of their judgment as to the principle involved.

Under this act the following gentlemen were elected, forming the first board of trustees: M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, J. D. Wright, G. W. F. Sherwin, William Duane Wilson, Richard Gaines, Suel Foster, J. W. Henderson, Clermont Coffin, E. H. Williams, and E. G. Day.

The first meeting of the board of trustees took place at Des Moines, January 10, 1859, according to law, and organized by the election of the following officers: Jesse Bowen, president *pro tem.*; Richard Gaines, treasurer; William Duane Wilson, secretary. Mr. Wilson held the office of secretary during the entire period of the existence of the "Agricultural Bureau." E. H. Williams having resigned, John Pattee, auditor of State, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Proposals for the sale of lands for the college farm were issued at this meeting, and circulated over the State, to be acted on at the meeting of the board June next.

A "correspondence committee" of three was appointed to find and recommend to the board suitable persons for the president and professors of the college.

In June propositions were received from the counties of Hardin, Polk, Marshall, Tama, Jefferson and Story. Committees were appointed to visit the various sites offered, and a spirited, but good-natured, contest for location ensued. The record shows that at one time Hardin County received seven votes and Polk County four votes, but was next day reconsidered, and finally the location was awarded to Story County.

In determining the location of the college farm, the value of the county bonds voted to

aid the enterprise was taken into consideration, and private donations of land and subscriptions of money were important items.

On the 20th of June, 1859, the board located the farm in the western part of Story County; buying a tract of 647½ acres of unimproved land in one body for \$5,380.

The donations to the college were: \$10,000 in Story County bonds; individual subscriptions, \$5,400, with ten per cent interest from date of location, payable in two years; and 980 acres of land located in Story and Boone Counties, mostly near the farm. The estimated cash value, at the time of the several donations, was \$21,500.

The following paragraph occurs in the report of the joint committee appointed to visit the college and farm in 1864, and examine into the condition of affairs connected with the institution: "Your committee, after a thorough examination, are of the opinion that it would have been difficult for the trustees to have made a selection more fully complying with the requirements of the law than the one purchased. It has upon it at least six different varieties of soil, representing the prevailing kinds in the State; it has more than fifty varieties of timber, bushes and shrubs, and running water, spring and well water in abundance; plenty of gravel, stone, sand and material for brick; high dry land, level dry land, rolling clay, second bottom, sloughs, flat wet bottom and timber bottom, besides the genuine prairie land. We know of no other farm of the size in the State combining so many leading characteristics of Iowa soil, and we are satisfied that the main object had in view by the framers of the organic law was, that the experimental farm should combine as many leading characteristics of the lands of our State as possible to be found on one farm, that all the different varieties might be thoroughly tested with the vari-

ous grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits, with the hope that the final results might add to the experimental knowledge of the cultivators of the soil."

The "correspondence committee" made a report, recommending two gentlemen for the presidency, and two professorships—physics and mathematics. The minutes show that the recommendations were adopted, but nothing further, at this meeting, was done toward organizing a faculty.

An executive committee of three, to transact necessary business during the interim of the regular meetings of the board, was appointed, and instructed to prepare plans and specifications for a farm-house and a barn; enclose 160 acres, and have it broken; survey and plat the farm; secure plans and specifications for a college building, and to perfect the title of all transfers and donations to the college.

One of the first acts of the trustees, at the regular January meeting in 1860, was to declare it inexpedient now to elect a president of the college. This action was taken very reluctantly, the trustees believing that this action postponed that officer's election at the farthest one year. Could they have known then that eight harvests would come before the president would be elected, it would have seemed as if the enterprise were abandoned by its fathers. A great civil war was to be fought and brought to a favorable issue; vast social problems, which had waited years for solution, would be solved; a race would be emancipated from bondage—all this would take place before the doors of the industrial college would open.

Mr. Coffin resigned, and Peter Melendy was elected to fill the vacancy. Trustee Gaines was appointed farm agent, to carry on the improvements to be made the coming year. The kitchen part of the farm-house and a barn were ordered to be built this spring.

At the session of the Legislature in 1860 the enemies of the college made a strong effort to secure the repeal of the act providing for its establishment. The committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act providing for the establishment of the agricultural college. The majority report was strongly against the repeal, characterizing the proposed step as unwise, unjust and clearly inexpedient. The minority of the committee submitted, with their report, a bill repealing the act by which the college was established. Time must be gained or else, as the friends of the college saw, the House was disposed to vote for the repealing bill. The chairman of the committee on agriculture, Hon. B. F. Gue, arose and moved that the bill be laid on the table, for the present, as its opponents were not quite ready to act upon it. The motion seemed reasonable, and prevailed. About two weeks later an effort was made to take the bill from the table, but the friends of the college were not ready yet, and raised the point that where objection was made it required a two-thirds vote to call the bill up. The speaker sustained the point, and as the friends of the college never got ready during the session to take up the bill, and its opponents were never able to get a two-thirds vote, it has rested there in quietness from that date to this.

The friends of the college, well satisfied that they had barely saved their embryo institution from destruction, made no effort during the remainder of the session to secure an appropriation for a college building, but decided to wait for a more auspicious occasion.

All the meetings of the board previous to January 5, 1861, were held at Des Moines. Now for the first time the trustees met on the college farm at the farm-house. It was decided to rent the farm and apply the proceeds to improvements. Mr. W. H. Fitzpatrick

rented the farm for a term of two years at \$200 per year, to be paid partly in labor, fencing and breaking.

By the close of 1861 an excellent frame barn, still standing and serviceable, 40x60 feet; and the farm-house 42x32 feet, two stories high, and a kitchen 16x24 feet, one and a half stories high, were completed; also about 120 acres were enclosed by a good fence, eighty acres under cultivation, part of which was taken up with an orchard of 500 apple trees.

All these improvements were made by money paid in from subscriptions, no lands having yet been sold, or any of the interest due on Story County bonds collected.

As long as agricultural colleges exist, the name of Justin S. Morrill will not be forgotten by their friends. In 1862 a bill was passed by Congress, donating public lands to the several loyal States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts. The provisions of this bill will be noted further on. The Congressional grant was accepted by the State of Iowa, at the special session of the Legislature in September, 1862.

At the thirty-fifth session of Congress, in December, 1857, Mr. Morrill, as chairman of the committee on agriculture, introduced his first bill granting lands to the States for the endowment of institutions devoted to giving instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts. It met with strong opposition both in the House and the Senate. In the House the most active opponent was Mr. Cobb, of Alabama; and in the Senate, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; J. M. Mason, of Virginia, and Senator Pugh, of Ohio. The bill passed the House on February 22, 1858, by only five majority. In the Senate, the bill was not reached till the winter of 1859, when, on February 7, it passed that body by a majority of three.

True to his aristocratic sympathies, the bill was vetoed by President Buchanan.

Upon the opening of a new Congress under the administration of President Lincoln, Senator Wade introduced the bill again, and after a long delay, it was passed by a vote of thirty-two to seven. It went to the House and on June 17, 1862, was passed by a vote of ninety to twenty-five, and on July 2, 1862, received the signature of Abraham Lincoln and became law. The following are the main provisions of this law:

“ Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several States, for the purpose hereinafter named, an amount of the public land, to be apportioned to each State, a quantity equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which the States are respectively entitled, by the apportionment, under the census of 1860. Provided: That no mineral lands shall be selected under the provisions of this act.

“ SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all expenses of management, superintendence and taxes from date of selection of said lands previous to their sale, and all the expense incurred in the management and disbursement of the moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the State to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said State, so that the entire proceeds of the sales of said lands shall be applied without any diminution whatever to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

“ SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid by the States to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sale of land-scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or

some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the grant of land and land-scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts:

"First.—If any portion of the fund invested, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be lost or diminished, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act; except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State, under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for the sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States.

"Second.—No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the

purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings.

"Third.—Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act must provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, as described in Section 4, or the grant to such State shall cease.

* * * * *

"Seventh.—No State shall be entitled to the benefit of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President."

The Ninth General Assembly convened in extra session, passed an act approved September 11, 1862, entitled: "An act to accept the grant and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress," entitled: "An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges, etc."

The State hereby accepted the grant, upon the conditions and under the restrictions contained in said act of Congress; required the governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the land granted in said act, requiring said agent to report to the governor, and making it the duty of the governor to lay the list of selections before the board of trustees of the agricultural college for their approval, etc. Hon. Peter Melendy was appointed to select the lands, so donated, within the limits of the State. At the rate 30,000 acres for each member of Congress, the amount of land granted to Iowa would have been 240,000 acres. But as Mr. Melendy, after careful examination, selected 50,000 acres of railroad lands, at double the minimum price, the real amount certified to the State under the Congressional grant was 204,309 acres. Nearly all the lands are located in the so-called Fort Dodge, Sioux City and Des Moines districts.

At the next regular session of the Legislature, 1864, a determined and systematic effort was made by some friends of the State University to divert the land granted by Congress for the benefit of agricultural colleges to increase the endowment of the University upon the conditions that a department of agriculture should be established, an experimental farm secured, and an agricultural course provided at the University for those who wished to pursue it. This was claimed would be a substantial compliance with the law making the grant; that it would save a large expense in buildings, professors' salaries, libraries and museums, that the endowment of the University would be increased, and that in no way could it be so easily obtained as by diverting the college grant. These views were ably urged, and with much good sense, by Gov. Kirkwood, President Spencer and Representative Hilderth.

On the other hand, the friends of the agricultural college resisted the attempt to divert the grant from its original purpose, contending that it belonged to the agricultural college by the express terms of the act; that the industrial classes comprised the majority of the people and tax-payers of the State; that they were striving to build up an institution that should be devoted to their interests, and that after having assisted in securing the grant of lands for its endowment, it would be gross injustice to divert it to an institution already richly endowed.

Public discussions were held for several evenings in the hall of the House of Representatives, in which Gov. Kirkwood appeared as the champion of the diversion, while Senator Gue appeared as the champion of the agricultural college. The scheme was finally defeated, and the entire grant confirmed as a perpetual endowment to the Iowa State Agricultural College.

The problem then arose as to the best manner of disposing of the lands so as to secure an immediate income for the support of the college. After much thought on the subject, Gov. Kirkwood and Senators Gue and C. F. Clarkson devised the plan of leasing them instead of offering them for sale. This scheme was approved by the Legislature, and passed into a law, which authorizes the trustees to lease for a term of ten years any of the endowment lands. This plan was so successful that by 1868 the income of the college from this source was nearly \$30,000 per annum.

By the terms of the lease, the lessee pays 8 per cent interest on the appraised value of the land annually in advance, with the privilege of buying the same at the expiration of the lease. In case the lessee fails to pay the interest promptly, his right to hold the land is forfeited with all the improvements thereon. In 1865 the lands were appraised, a land office opened at Fort Dodge, and the Hon. G. W. Bassett appointed agent for the sale and lease of lands.

By 1868 quite a fund of "interest money" had accumulated. The trustees deemed the safest investment to be land, and accordingly, the same year, bought about 15,000 acres located in the northwestern part of the State. These lands, known as the "Sioux City Purchase," cost, including location, nearly \$16,000. Mr. T. J. Stone, of Sioux City, was appointed agent for the sale and lease of the same, and who, resigning in 1876, the agency was transferred to Mr. Bassett, of Fort Dodge.

When the State accepted the Congressional grant, with all the imposed conditions, and confirmed the grant to the agricultural college, it ceased to be a purely State institution, and became a national institution, the State being trustee in charge. The national endowment act became its fundamental law, its charter, and

its whole scope and purpose and development must conform thereto.

The following table gives the dates and amounts of the several appropriations made by the General Assembly for the erection of a college building: 1864, to aid in the erection of a college building, \$20,000; 1866, for completing the college building, \$91,000; 1868, for heating and cooking apparatus, \$10,000; for extra work on college building, \$3,000; for completing college building, \$10,000; 1870, for extending and completing wings of college building, \$50,000; 1876, for engine house and air duct, \$5,000; for steam heating apparatus, \$15,000; repairing brick walls, \$14,000; for other repairs on main building, \$3,400.

Only about \$25,000 of the appropriation of 1876 was expended, but on the other hand various sums from time to time were expended on the building for minor repairs, so that the actual cost to the State as the building now stands (July, 1890) amounts to \$221,400.

Let us trace briefly the evolution of this structure. Work was begun on the foundation in the summer of 1864, and what little was done on the stone foundation was found to be defective and had to be done over again, at a cost of \$1,000 and half of next summer. The architect, Mr John Browne, was discharged as incompetent, and Mr. C. A. Dunham of Burlington, Iowa, architect, was employed.

Many changes were made now in the original design. "Perhaps it was fortunate for the institution that an incompetent architect was at first engaged. The trustees were bound by the terms of the law making the appropriation to procure plans, the total estimated cost of which when the building should be completed would not exceed \$50,000. The trustees, guided by the sworn estimates of the architect, which were within the amount named, unconsciously adopted plans which required nearly three times the

amount to carry out. The State was thus saved from being placed in the ridiculous position of being committed to the erection of a building totally inadequate to meet the wants of even today, the first formal opening of the college." [Extract from address of John A. Russell, chairman of building committee, in presenting the keys to President-elect Welch.] During 1865 the foundations were completed. The contract for the building was let to Jacob Reichard for \$74,000, the brick to be furnished by the board. The work progressed rapidly during the fall of 1866; and in the spring of 1867 work was resumed on the walls. Over one and a half million bricks were used in the building, exclusive of wings, all being burned on the college farm, the contractor hoping to complete the building by January, 1868. Owing to the many difficulties encountered, the building was not completed till the fall of 1868.

The heating of so large a building is an important item. At first steam-heating was proposed and preferred by the trustees, but the cost would not permit it; after investigation the Ruttan system of heating by hot air was adopted. The system did not work well even when new, and after putting in a few more furnaces, when the college wings were extended in 1871 and 1872, the system was tolerated only by necessity. In 1876 the Ruttan system was abandoned, and a steam-heating system introduced, since which time the heating of the building has been very satisfactory. The cooking range, water supply and gas plant were put in working order in 1868 and 1869. The water was obtained from a well dug near the head of a spring a few rods west of the present dynamo room, and forced by means of a wind-mill into a tank in the main building.

When Mr. Reichard had completed his contract, the building was wholly destitute of all

those conveniences which would put it in a fit condition for the reception of students. With a singular lack of foresight, the architect had completed the structure without making any provision for heating, lighting, supplying with water and adequate drainage. These indispensable requisites for health and convenience had to be put in subsequently at a great disadvantage and at an increased cost.

The main building has undergone a few modifications since the above noted, the principal being the present water supply in use since 1872, the lighting of the building by electricity since 1885, and the removal of the water closets from the building and placed into brick towers near the rear of the building, in 1888.

The main college building is five stories high including the basement, and is 158 feet long by 112 feet through the wings. In the basement, which is almost wholly above ground, are the dining-room, kitchen, room for help, and a lecture room. On the first floor proper are the chapel, steward's office, library, reception, recitation, music rooms and rooms for teachers. On second floor are three recitation rooms, teachers' rooms and dormitories for lady students. On the remaining floors are dormitories for gentlemen students. The museum occupies nearly all the third and fourth floors of the south wing.

The library, chapel and museum will be removed from the main building in 1891 and placed in the new building, for which purpose the last General Assembly appropriated \$35,000. The space thus vacated will be made into rooms for students, making the capacity of the main building about 300 students.

At the January meeting of the trustees in 1867, Gov. Stone, Lieut-Gov. Gue, and President of the State Agricultural Society Peter Melendy were charged with the duty to exam-

ine into, and, if necessary, visit agricultural colleges in other States in order to get all information necessary for the successful organization of the Iowa Agricultural College, to select a competent faculty, engage them, fix their salaries and make full report to the board. Gov. Stone, owing to official duties, could not serve, and the work was done by Messrs. Gue and Melendy. This committee reported to the board in January, 1868. Their investigations extended through twelve States, embracing visits to the chief seats of learning therein, and conferences with the leading educators of the land. The plan of organization, recommended by the committee, was closely followed, and embodied as its main features:

(1.) The election of a president, four professors and two assistants; the president to be chosen as early as possible to assist in selecting the faculty.

(2.) A course of study substantially as laid down in the law of 1858 (already quoted).

(3.) The adoption of a system of instructive manual labor, including operations on the farm and the mechanical trades, the student to receive a reasonable compensation.

(4.) A boarding department under the charge of a steward selected by the trustees.

(5.) The admission of students to be on the basis of one or more from each county, for each representative in the popular branch of the General Assembly; to be selected in a manner to be fixed hereafter, subject to such examination of qualifications as to education and moral character as may be prescribed by the trustees and faculty.

(6.) Politics and sectarianism of any description to be carefully excluded, and never be permitted to control the selection of students or members of the faculty, and under no circumstances to be taught in any department of the college.

(7.) Apparatus and instruments to be of the most approved style.

(8.) That non-resident professors, men eminent in science or art, be secured to deliver lectures before the students and such citizens as desire to attend. [This provision was never put into practice.]

The proposition to admit ladies to the college on the same basis as gentlemen, was strongly urged by the committee on organization, and finally adopted by a vote of nine to three.

This sensible paragraph occurs in the committee's report on organization: "Believing as we do that the success of the college will, in a great degree, depend upon the president and his qualifications for the work, we have devoted much time and labor to this most important mission, to secure a man of liberal education, large experience and great executive ability, and who, moreover, comprehends the nature and leading objects of an agricultural college. After several months of careful investigation we are confident that we have found and secured a gentleman eminently qualified for the place, in the person of Prof. A. S. Welch."

A. S. Welch was elected to the presidency of the college May 11, 1868. He assisted in the preliminary organization of the college that year; was given leave of absence from November to March next, when he was formally inaugurated as president March 17, 1869.

The following professors were elected early in 1868: G. W. Jones, mathematics; N. S. Townsend, practical agriculture, horticulture and zoology; A. E. Foote, chemistry. Students were admitted to the preliminary term beginning October 21 and closing January 7. The duties of president were discharged by Prof. Jones during the absence of President Welch. The total number of students enrolled was seventy. Many difficulties were met during

the term. The manual labor system did not work well; the heating of the building was poor, and the lighting was done by candles.

On March 17, 1869, the Iowa Agricultural College was formally dedicated to the cause of the new education, and its officers inaugurated. The address of welcome was delivered by Lieut.-Gov. Scott.

An eloquent address was delivered by the Hon. B. F. Gue, president of the board of trustees, and truly the father of the college. The idea for which he had labored for years so untiringly and unselfishly he knew would be realized. An institution dedicated to the purpose of providing the industrial classes a "liberal and practical education in the several pursuits and professions of life" was now a fact, not a vision. He now saw that the time had come when science would take the laborer by the hand and lift him up with the loving injunction: "I say unto thee, arise." The address was mainly historical and expository of the principles on which the college was founded.

Governor Merrill delivered the charter and seal to the president, saying: "The hopes and good wishes of the people of the State are centered on you, eager for your success. Your connection dates from its opening chapters, and its policy is yours to originate, shape and establish, with no mistakes of others to correct, with no errors of the past to redeem by the success of the future. Here, then, let the utility of scientific labor be demonstrated. From this institution let there go forth in annual procession a line of educated, intelligent men and women trained in the secrets of nature which underlie their profession, and filled with an earnest, devoted enthusiasm for their work. May the fruits of your labors be as abundant and valuable as the fruits of the soil whose mysteries you are called to reveal."

The address of Hon. John Russell, in delivering the keys of the college to the president, was devoted, mainly, to a history of "This Noble Building."

President A. S. Welch then delivered his inaugural. The address was marked by genuine eloquence, profound thought, clear exposition, and all expressed in that matchless diction which characterized all of President Welch's public addresses. Only a few extracts can be given: "The novel event that distinguishes the opening of this new institution is the fact that the plan of organization which has been adopted commits it to the promotion of two great and salutary educational reforms. One of these is the withdrawal of the ancient classics from the place of honor which they have largely held in our college curricula, and the liberal substitution of those branches of natural science which underlie the industries of this beautiful State. The other is the free admission of young women, on equal terms with young men, to all the privileges and honors which the institution can bestow. It is fitting that a college dedicated under circumstances which scarcely find a parallel in history, should, regardless of precedent however honored by time, establish its laws and arrange its courses of study on the principles of wisdom and justice; of wisdom, in determining that the learning gathered in these halls shall contribute to the success and dignity of labor; of justice, in extending to a large class of students opportunities of which they have hitherto, in great measure, unjustly deprived."

These two propositions were exhaustively discussed, and, after a few fitting words to the faculty, closed with the following beautiful words: "God give us faithfulness and devotion—God give us mutual confidence, mutual esteem and mutual helpfulness. Thus shall we

be able to gather and concentrate all the elements of strength we possess—and thus with the Great Father's blessing, will the rolling years bring their full harvest of fruits."

Prof. Townsend made a brief reply in behalf of the faculty.

The exercises were closed by the reading of an original poem by Prof. H. W. Parker, of Iowa College, now of Amherst, Mass. The subject of the poem was "The Ideal Farmer and his Wife."

The closing lines of his poem embody his views on co-education:

"The manly and the maiden mind
Together grow more bright, refined,
That place is holy ground and sweet,
Where earth and heaven together meet."

During this interval, 1861-69, corresponding improvements had been made on the farm. In January, 1865, Peter Melendy was elected farm superintendent for two years. During his term of office the farm-house was well-nigh completed, considerable fencing was done, and more land subdued. His report shows a net profit on farm produce for 1865 of \$1,340. About 400 acres were now enclosed, 150 acres under cultivation, and an orchard of 400 trees and about seventy-five grapevines planted.

The improvements were continued next year under the superintendency of W. M. Robinson.

The board, at their January meeting, ordered that no more improvements be made on the farm by the superintendent except in accordance with a general plan adopted by the board or ordered to be made by the executive committee.

H. M. Thompson was elected farm superintendent and secretary of the board, at this meeting, and held the office till October 1, 1869, he having tendered his resignation the previous August. Extensive improvements

were made on the farm during this period; the principal being laying 200 rods of tile drain, about 100 rods of fence put up, and forty acres of land brought under the plow.

In the spring of 1869 the real work of college instruction began. By 1871 the courses of study were planned and laid out. The faculty had been gradually enlarged to meet the growing needs of the college, and at the close of 1872, was constituted, as follows:

A. S. Welch, LL. D., president and professor of psychology and political economy; G. W. Jones, A. M., professor of mathematics, civil engineering and architecture; James Mathews, professor of pomology; W. A. Anthony, B. Ph., professor of physics; A. E. Foote, M. D., professor of chemistry; Gen. J. L. Geddes, professor of military tactics, engineering, and steward; W. H. Wynn, A. M., professor of English literature and history; C. E. Bassey, M. S., professor of botany and horticulture; I. P. Roberts, professor of practical agriculture and superintendent of farm; A. Thompson, C. E., professor of mechanical engineering; Mary A. Lovelace, preceptress and instructor in mathematics; Margaret P. McDonald, instructor in English and French; Mary L. Barnes, instructor in piano music. To above the following were added for 1873: J. K. Macomber, B. Sc., instructor in physics; E. W. Stanton, B. Sc., instructor in mathematics; G. C. Hubner, instructor in German.

It is not possible to give, even in outline, the various courses of study. A careful inspection of the duties of the above corps of instructors will indicate very clearly the character of instruction; it will also be noted that the organization of the faculty is in harmony with the organic law establishing the college.

The biennial reports beginning with the year 1870 are readily accessible, and give full and detailed information on all features of the

college work in all its departments. A few of the more important changes in the faculty will be noted in a subsequent paragraph.

In the early years of the college, student-labor received much attention from faculty and trustees. As the experience of most eastern schools was unfavorable to the system, the promoters of the plan here watched its practical workings and development with the keenest of interest. At the beginning (1869) the results were of the most gratifying character (1874).

Though the farm had made many valuable improvements, much heavy work remained to be done before it could be called a model farm except by courtesy. This fact was an important item in the genuine success which attended the organization of the student-labor.

"There was, indeed, enough to do. The grounds around the building were to be put into a lawn, the terrace to be built, roads to be made, ornamental trees to be set out, grading to be done, cellars to be prepared for the new houses, a large sewer to be dug for the drainage of the college building, many acres of woodland to be cleared of underbrush, ten acres of garden to be cultivated, fuel to be cut, an orchard to be laid out, fences to be made, farm crops to be raised and gathered—all these, and much more, gave promise of work for all. But it was quite clear that the rough jobs which required muscle were greatly in excess of the jobs that required artistic skill."

The compensation ranged from three to nine cents per hour, according to the efficiency of the student; but labor requiring close supervision and instruction received no compensation.

Practice in surveying, work in the laboratories, and drafting, so far as laid down in the courses of study, were regarded as labor in the meaning of the law, though not subject to pay.

In 1869 \$4,600 was paid out by the college to the students for labor. In 1870 and 1871 \$7,000 was so paid out.

By the time we reach 1876 the distinction between instructive and uninformative labor was carefully elaborated—the latter was compensated by wages, the former by instruction given and expertness acquired, and a very carefully drawn rule defined each class of labor.

By 1880 we find that the freshmen are alone required to engage in uninformative labor—three hours per day, four days per week; but that the members of the higher classes shall engage in instructive labor daily. Special details were gradually coming into vogue, given by the heads of departments to the most faithful and meritorious students of the higher classes.

In proportion as the "rough jobs" were completed, the capacity of the college to supply work diminished; but, at the same time, and in a higher ratio, the uninformative labor in laboratory and workshop increased. Much executive energy of faculty and trustees in the years of 1876-1882 was absorbed in the solution of this labor problem. Gradually the mental asserted itself over the manual, and since 1884 the problem has dropped out of sight. Many students do uninformative labor in the various departments now; but there is no systematized plan on which it is conducted. The student who wants work applies to the head of the department, and if any work needs to be done gets it, and is paid what it is worth to the college.

So the experience here, in the long run, has brought the college around to the same point as other schools that had given the system a fair trial in good faith had been brought.

It is an abuse of terms to call laboratory practice, of whatever sort, labor. It is instruc-

tion—in fact, the essence of instruction in a scientific course of study.

The manual labor of students, even when the college had "heavy jobs" to do, was never profitable to the college. Of course many students were enabled to work their way through college by means of the plan, who otherwise would have been compelled to give up the college course. Where tuition is offered free, it is considered the college has done its duty. The young man must do something also.

The proposition that "when a student ceases to labor (uninformative) he is related to the industries only in theory, and a tendency to gain wealth without labor is fostered," is supposed to be a fallacy, and is certainly negated by practical experience.

The Fifteenth General Assembly appointed a joint committee to investigate the affairs of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The immediate object of the investigation was caused by the defalcation of the college treasurer, S. E. Rankin.

From an examination of all the college accounts to the date of defalcation, the expert accountant made the following statement, which is here transcribed:

Main laboratory building.....	\$22,000 00
Farm improvement fund.....	4,000 00
Endowment interest fund.....	378 50
Contingent fund.....	11,022 29
Main college building fund.....	1,000 00

Total amount of defalcation..... \$38,400 79

The Fourteenth General Assembly made an appropriation of \$25,000 for a main laboratory building. The first item in above table relates to this appropriation. So the loss to the interest fund of the college was about \$12,000; the remainder of the loss fell to the State. But Treasurer Rankin turned over enough property, which more than covered the loss of the State. When the next General Assembly made an

appropriation of \$25,000 for a physical laboratory, it was on condition that the college deed over to the State all the property of Rankin held by the college. This was done by the college. The State realized more out of the property than the loss it sustained by reason of the defalcation. For a double reason, then, the State is bound to pay over to the college all it lost of its interest fund. For as matters now stand the State has actually gained through Rankin's defalcation.

In the report of the investigating committee is found this paragraph: "Your committee are of the opinion that the endowment fund has been wisely, judiciously, and honestly managed; and that the leasing of the lands was the best policy that could have been pursued and make them available and remunerative to the college. Your committee find that there is no evidence tending to show that any officer or trustee of the college has ever speculated in or appropriated to his own use any of the funds of the college, or acted in bad faith in the management of the same."

In 1870 a tract of 190 acres located about one mile west from the farm-house across Squaw Creek, and called North Farm, was bought for \$5,200. This money was drawn from the "interest fund." The purchase was not made until the written opinion of the attorney-general should be obtained declaring such use of the so-called "interest fund" to be legal. Such opinion was obtained, and the purchase made. This farm has proved a source of expense to the college from the day of purchase to the present time.

In 1868 the General Assembly appropriated \$12,000 for the purpose of building three dwelling houses for professors; work was begun on them in the summer of 1868. The material, concrete blocks, was of such poor quality that one of them—afterward the presi-

dent's house, now South Hall—fell down in the course of construction. One of the three houses was abandoned next year, while the other two were built of brick and completed in 1870. These two houses, when completed, cost nearly \$26,000.

The years 1871 and 1872 saw many improvements made. The wings of the college building, already related, were finished. A professor's house, costing \$4,500, built of brick, was completed. This house was first occupied by Prof. Anthony, then by Prof. Thompson, and now by Col. Lincoln, professor of military science, and college steward.

A frame work-shop, 30x50 feet, two stories high, with an engine house, etc., 27x23 feet, with a brick smoke-stack 50 feet high, was erected at a total cost of \$5,000.

The chemical laboratory, a brick building 30x60 feet, one story high, with a basement fitted up for lecture purposes, was finished at a cost of \$5,000. The walls were made thick, so that in time the roof might be raised for an additional story. This will be done next year. The original design was just twenty years in maturing!

A brick horse-barn and accessories, 30x60 feet, costing a trifle over \$2,500; a gas house near the rear of the college building, \$500; and various farm improvements aggregating \$3,000, were successfully completed before the close of 1872.

An appropriation of \$25,000 for a main laboratory building was secured in 1872. The plans adopted, if carried out, would have needed \$45,000. Very little was done in 1873 except to excavate the basement and lay the foundation, when the Rankin defalcation carried away \$22,000, as related.

The next General Assembly made an appropriation for a physical laboratory of \$25,000, and this structure was finished and occupied

by classes in 1876. This building is 40x70 feet, three and one-half stories including basement. The basement was assigned to the mechanical engineering department, the first floor to chemistry, the second floor to physics, and the top floor to the civil engineering department as drafting rooms. The money was appropriated for a physical laboratory, and legally and morally should be devoted to that purpose. The building is at present occupied by the departments of chemistry and physics. It is heated by steam, having its own boiler in the basement.

In 1872 a barn, 54x70 feet and 24 feet to top plate, and 21 feet rise to ridge, and fine stone basement under all, of 9 feet, was completed, at a cost of \$5,000.

In 1878 a horticultural laboratory and museum was erected, costing \$2,500.

In 1880 North Hall, a two-story brick building, for the use of botany, veterinary science and agriculture, was erected, at a cost of \$6,000.

A brick boarding cottage, three stories high, including basement, was finished in 1880, costing \$3,500, and accommodating fifty students.

In 1882 another brick boarding cottage, similar in plan to previous one, was built, but somewhat larger, costing \$5,000.

Two professors' houses were also erected on the college campus the same year, at a cost of \$5,000. One of these houses is used by the professor of botany, the other by the professor of zoology, entomology and geology.

Work was also begun, and in part finished, on Engineering Hall. This building was completed in 1884, at a total cost of \$12,500.

In 1884 two buildings were built for the use of the veterinary department, costing \$10,000. One of these, built of brick, is used as a veterinary barn and hospital; the other, a frame building, is two stories; the lower story is used as a lecture room and veterinary museum; the

upper story is fitted up as a hospital, used by sick students.

Also the same year a neat brick office building was erected, for use of president, treasurer and secretary; cost, \$3,000.

The board also bought the house occupied by Prof. Budd, and also the one owned by Prof. Pope, the two costing \$5,800.

From this brief outline of material improvements made in the equipment of the college, the careful reader notes a corresponding increase in the facilities for imparting instruction. For the true function of the college, after all, is to turn out noble men and women, loyal citizens and leaders in society and opinion.

The uses to which the various buildings are devoted indicates the lines along which development has taken place. One of the charges brought against the management of the college in 1872 was, "that the college was drifting away from its original intent, as a school of agriculture and mechanic arts," and the committee, after a careful examination into all the facts charged by the enemies of the college, declared the charge not sustained. The charge, however, has from time to time been reiterated, and to quiet all such rumors, and settle beyond dispute all such questions, the Twentieth General Assembly ordered, "That there shall be adopted at the State Agricultural College a broad, liberal and practical course of study, in which the leading branches of learning shall relate to the agricultural and mechanical arts, and which shall also embrace such other branches of learning as will most practically and liberally educate the agricultural and industrial class in the several pursuits and professions of life, including military tactics." This is seen to be essentially the object expressed in the national grant making the endowment. By the above act, the State has placed itself in complete harmony with the



*Yours Truly,
Elwood Starnes*

national act establishing agricultural colleges.

The endowment fund of the college is nearly \$650,000. The income of the college from this fund, annually, is nearly \$42,000.

If ever the complete history of the college will be written, one of the most brilliant chapters will be the method of handling this fund without loss, and in such skillful manner as to yield a steady revenue to the college.

The first president of the college was A. S. Welch. Elected May 11, 1868, he served continuously as chief executive till the fall of 1883. Resigning, the succeeding year he was elected to the professorship of psychology and history of civilization, which he held to the day of his death, March 14, 1889.

His body lies in the college cemetery. His spirit lives in the hearts and lives of the many students who came in contact with him during his long career as president of the college. His individuality is a part of the history of the college. May the college never part with her rich legacy.

S. A. Knapp succeeded Dr. Welch as president. He served one year. The work not proving congenial, he resigned, and was succeeded by Leigh Hunt. On account of failing health, President Hunt resigned after serving two and one-half years. The board elected W. I. Chamberlain president in May, 1886, and President-elect Chamberlain took charge of his office early in July of the same year.

It is not proposed to give a complete account of the changes in the faculty since the organization of the college. It may be well, however, to note a few of the more important changes made from time to time.

In 1872 Prof. Anthony resigned, and Prof. Macomber was appointed to the chair of physics. Prof. Macomber held the position for twelve years and then resigned; no changes since. Prof. Thompson held the chair of

mechanical engineering for twelve years, resigning in 1884, since which time three changes have occurred in the head of the department. Prof. Jones resigned in 1874. Prof. Stanton was promoted from time to time and elected full professor of mathematics in 1877. There have been no changes in this department. The department of civil engineering, after several changes following the resignation of Prof. Jones, was placed in charge of Prof. Mount in 1883.

Prof. Foote resigned in 1874, was succeeded by Prof. Pope, who resigned in 1884. Two changes have taken place since then in the head of the department.

Prof. Bessey continued to take care of botany till 1884, when he resigned. Two changes have also taken place since in this department.

The department of zoology and entomology was organized as a distinct department in 1883, with Prof. Osborn in charge; no changes.

The veterinary department was organized in 1878, with Prof. Stalker in charge; no changes. Prof. Wynn, after fifteen years' continuous service, resigned in 1886; no change in department since, but work has been considerably redistributed.

The department of horticulture was organized as a separate department in 1875, with Prof. McAfee in charge, who, resigning in 1876, was followed by Prof. Budd; no changes since.

Prof. Roberts resigned the chair of agriculture in 1874, and after a few yearly changes Prof. Knapp was elected to the chair in 1880, and resigned in 1885; no changes since.

Gen. J. L. Geddes continued to discharge the duties of the chair of military tactics to the close of the college year, 1882. During most of the period since his connection with the college he discharged the duties of vice-president, and also for many years was college

treasurer. In 1884 (November) he was re-elected college treasurer, and when Mr. Bassett resigned the land agency in 1886 Gen. Geddes was entrusted with the responsible duties connected with the land agency.

Death removed Gen. Geddes February 23, 1887. He was a faithful and efficient officer of the college during the trying years of its infancy and early manhood.

Herman Knapp, Esq., was elected treasurer and land agent in March, 1887.

The duties of military instructor during the college year 1883 were discharged by Col. John Scott.

Col. J. R. Lincoln was elected steward in 1883, his duties to begin March 1, 1884. The duties of the department of military science were also assigned him.

The department of domestic economy was organized in 1875, with Mrs. Mary B. Welch in charge. Mrs. Welch resigned on account of failing health in 1883. The number of changes in the department since have been two.

For full information on all these points, reference must be had to the college biennials. All changes can not be noted, nor all professors named. Enough has been given to show the tendency of the several departments.

The attendance at the college since 1872 has varied between 250 and 306 annually. The average can safely be placed as high as 250. Its graduates now number over 500, and in their daily lives exemplify the value of the practical education received at the I. A. C. Many of its graduates fill positions of honor and trust in this and other States. The instruction imparted here does prepare men and women for "the several pursuits and professions of life."

Congress passed an act approved March, 1887, known as the "Hatch Bill," to estab-

lish experiment stations in connection with the agricultural colleges established by the "Morrill Bill." The General Assembly assented to the conditions in the Hatch bill, and established the experiment station as a department of the college. The station is under the immediate control of a committee of the board of trustees. The general object of the station may be expressed in the following terms: To conduct original researches and experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States, when broadly and liberally interpreted. The officers of the station are: A director, a chemist, an entomologist, and several specialists as occasion may require. By law, the results, or whatever is done by way of research, must be published quarterly. All the expenses of each station are met by an annual appropriation by Congress of \$15,000.

According to the original plan there should be as many members of the board as there are judicial districts in the State. The first board was composed of eleven members elected by the Legislature, in all thirteen members. They were divided in two moieties, one holding office two years; the other four years. In 1866 the Legislature declared all the offices or terms at an end, and elected an entirely new board. The Legislature of 1874 abolished the former method of selecting the members from the judicial districts, and declared that the membership of the board be reduced to five members, and elected by the Legislature from the State at large.

By an act of the Twentieth General Assembly, the membership of the board was increased to eleven, one from each Congressional district. And this law prevails at the present time.

That the public may know, in part, what the Iowa Agricultural College has been doing all these years, we present a short list of

some of the men who date their intellectual birth from their student days at the Iowa Agricultural College. The quality of its work must be of a high order to prepare men for such positions as are named below: E. W. Stanton, professor of mathematics and political economy in the Iowa Agricultural College, and secretary of its board of trustees; F. L. Harvey, professor of botany, Maine Agricultural College, and entomologist of the Maine Experiment Station; G. C. Faville, veterinary surgeon of the National Bureau of Animal Industry; W. T. Hornaday, chief taxidermist of the National Museum, Washington, D. C.; G. K. Cherrie, chief taxidermist of the National Museum of the Island of Costa Rica; G. W. Curtis, professor of agriculture and director of the experiment station in the Agricultural College, Texas; W. B. Niles, State veterinarian of South Carolina and professor of veterinary science in the University of South Carolina; E. S. Richman, botanist and horticulturist to the Utah Experiment Station; J. C. Arthur, professor botany, Perdue University of Indiana, also botanist of Experiment Station of Indiana; Herbert Osborn, entomologist of United States Department of Agriculture for Iowa, professor of zoology, entomology and geology in I. A. C.; Albert Hitchcock, botanist to the Shaw Gardens, St. Louis; Frank Everett, on staff United States geological survey; Luther Foster, professor of agriculture in South Dakota Agricultural College; C. A. Cary, professor of veterinary science, South Dakota Agricultural College; D. E. Collins, State veterinarian of South Dakota; C. A. Keffer, professor horticulture, South Dakota Agricultural College; L. E. Benton, assistant professor horticulture in University of California; C. M. Ross, horticulturist to Experiment Station, South Carolina; John Craig, horticulturist to Central Experiment

Station of Canada, and general superintendent of the nine horticulturist stations in the Dominion of Canada; M. Stalker, professor veterinary science, Iowa Agricultural College and State veterinarian of Iowa; C. F. Curtiss, statistician for Iowa, of the United States Agricultural Department; W. K. Robbins, expert chemist to the Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, N. H.; Peter Burns, assistant in agricultural chemistry in "Boston Institute of Technology;" J. C. Hainer, professor physics in Iowa Agricultural College; J. C. Meredith, United States mechanical engineer in charge of river improvements, Missouri River; E. Mead, State engineer in charge of irrigation, Colorado; J. E. Dougherty, chief engineer, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway; W. G. McComon, electrician, Edison Electric Light Company, N. Y.; W. Whited, superintendent testing department Montreal Bridge Company; A. M. Blodgett, manager and president, Kansas Bridge Company; Weston A. Goodspeed, president Goodspeed Publishing Company, Chicago; L. W. Noyes, inventor of Noyes' Dictionary Holder; C. F. Mount, professor civil engineering, Iowa Agricultural College; G. W. Catt, chief engineer, San Francisco Bridge Company; G. S. Govier, general agent, King Bridge Company for Texas; George Goodno, expert chemist, gas company, Dedham, Mass.; C. H. Stearns, professor of science and instructor of cadets in Drake University, Iowa; J. N. Muncey, breeder of Dutch Fresian cattle and well-known agricultural writer; Greeley Gue, breeder of fine cattle and agricultural writer; J. F. Porter, electrician and contractor for electrical supplies, St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Hungerford, editor and proprietor, Carroll (Iowa) Herald; Richard Burke, editor and proprietor, What Cheer (Iowa) Reporter; C. H. Boardman, trustee Iowa Agricultural College; C. F. Saylor, superintendent county schools, Polk County,

Iowa, and trustee of Iowa Agricultural College: W. O. MacElroy, trustee Iowa Agricultural College; F. D. Jackson, for six years Secretary of State of Iowa; J. B. Grant, ex-governor of State of Colorado.

Many are principals of schools, some are

lawyers, some are doctors, some are farmers, some are active business men, some are bankers; scarcely an avenue of successful business or social life, but some graduate of Ames can be found therein, and all successful in the "several pursuits and professions of life."



CHAPTER XX.

RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF STORY COUNTY—THE CHURCHES OF THE PIONEERS AND THEIR MANNER, TIME AND PLACES OF WORSHIP—THE RECORD OF THE LEADING CONGREGATIONS IN DIFFERENT PORTIONS OF THE COUNTY—MANY ITEMS OF INTEREST CONNECTED WITH THE LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

"The groves were God's first temples."

RELIGIOUS life and education are closely associated in the career of men, and Story County has proved no exception to the rule. Besides marvelous prosperity, and not next to it but before it, is so-called fanaticism, woven into the very fibre of Iowa's existence, and a visible characteristic by which she is best known among the nations of the world and by her sister States. If Iowa is fanatical, it may be recalled that Luther was a fanatic, so was Calvin, so was Augustine, and so was the great leader of them all, Jesus Christ. It has been said that insanity is only a relative thing; that Jones is considered insane by Brown, because Brown and Jones do not agree in their views on a given point; so might it be remarked of fanaticism—Brown is a fanatic because he holds views a little earnestly, and opposed to Jones. The chief characteristic of fanaticism seems to be its earnestness and zeal; here again Iowa and her counties may be proud of the appellation, fanatic. Story County may well be proud to be a mem-

ber of such a family, and of the part she has taken in it all.

Religious life in America generally means Christian life, as there is so little of any other form of religion. The old Catholic mother church and those who have, since Luther's time, been separated from her, protesting against her prelatical authority, and advancing with marvelous strides in spreading the life of Christ, are her chief representatives in Story County. Each of the Protestant (a name which has lost much of its significance, because they are less devoted to protesting now than to aggressive growth) churches are, according to the wisdom and limits of human minds, holding up and testing truth, each from its point of view, and thus in the end making all humanity the richer in new truth. In earlier days when knowledge was less easily diffused, each body of men who were in one continent of truth—and had never been off of it—said there was no other continent, and if there was it was inhabited by hideous monsters and hippogriffs. But there have arisen many a Columbus and engine and press and rail, and men see other continents, study them, trade with them, seek what is good in them, but they do not try to live

in Europe and America at the same time; they make their home in one country, and, according to the local peculiarities of that country, live and grow. So it is with religious bodies, and it is well that it is so; truth, great truth, is so many sided, it takes a good many men to see all sides of it. The superficial man will speak of the fanatical man; the fanatic speak of the superficial; and both speak of the commonplace man: but what of it? Are not the views from the mountain and the mine and the level all necessary? Who shall judge?

This condition has led to numerous allied movements, moral reforms, temperance agitation, prohibition, the Moody movement, the Y. M. C. A. and W. C. T. U. movements, humane agitation, and they have all had their influence on Story County. Her American population have been largely people interested in these lines, and her Norwegian settlers have been not a whit behind, for their church and school are the things about which they cluster.

One difficulty attending an account of the churches in Story County is the shifting of population elsewhere mentioned, either by transient settlement in it or the shifting of towns by the railways. This has been so marked that church buildings have been frequently moved from one settlement to another, while buildings occasionally stand idle because the people have moved away. In this sketch little attempt will be made to trace these changes; it will rather be confined to the tracing those societies that have proved permanent, so far as matter was obtainable with lost records, treacherous memories, and a foreign tongue, as obstacles in many cases.

The early settlers were made up of almost all the old denominations, as during the first five years of the county's existence the population rose to about 3,000. These were Cumberland Presbyterians, Baptists, members of the vari-

ous Norwegian Lutheran Churches, Dunkards, Methodists, Christians or Disciples, Episcopalians, United Brethren, Evangelicals, Presbyterians, and others, and they held meetings and organized as fast as possible. It is not known what was the first organization: no doubt several societies were organized about the same time; although several, as the Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian, Adventist, Universalists, Protestant Methodists and others did not have permanent organization until during and after the war. These will be treated by denominations in the order of dates of permanent organizations now within the county, as far as obtainable.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Churches of Story County are under Colesburg Presbytery, and embrace New Hope, McCallsburg, Maxwell and Gilbert congregations with their dependencies.

New Hope Church. In 1854 John S. Thomas corresponded with Rev. J. R. Lawrence, of Hardin County, telling him of the existence of several of this faith in Story, and asking him to come and see the field. He did so, and was afterward followed by Revs. Stephen Hay and P. H. Crider, the latter's ministry covering the time to 1867. Others succeeding him were Revs. Hampton Smith, L. L. Lorrimer, W. M. Medcoff and F. M. Johnson to 1880. Then Rev. A. K. Bone came, and in 1881 the present house of worship, four miles southeast of Nevada, was built. After he left, in 1883, Rev. W. M. Stockinger was pastor. In the fall of 1885 Rev. R. A. Ferguson assumed charge. In 1889 he was called to Maxwell, and Rev. J. B. Howard has since served this congregation. The society was first called Iowa Center, but New Hope has since been assumed. The building is valued at about \$2,000. Among the first members were: Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Thomas, W. G. Mullen and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gol-

den. The first elders were: Messrs. Thomas, Mullen, Golden, Gamble and John. The church is in fair condition, with a Sunday-school.

Mt. Pisgah Church, at McCallsburg, at Milford School, No. 5, was organized November 22, 1873, by Rev. L. L. Lorrinor, with J. H. Keigley, L. McKim, Mary J. McKim, D. H. Spencer, B. Confare and Grizzell M. Confare. Rev. F. M. Johnson began his pastorate in 1876, and Rev. A. K. Bone in 1878, and Rev. S. McCall in 1880. The congregation moved its headquarters to the Valley View School, about six miles north of Nevada, in 1879, and out of it was organized Bethel Congregation, which has since located at Gilbert. Rev. W. Stockinger was the next pastor. When Rev. Ferguson became the pastor in 1885 he held services also three miles southwest of town, and in February, 1889, opened services at McCallsburg, which took the place of the others. Services were at first held in a building together with the Disciples, as at present. They have auxiliary societies and a membership of forty-three persons.

The Maxwell Church grew out of the desire of the Iowa Center new-comers for services. School-houses were used as early as 1881, and afterward the Methodist Episcopal Church, until in 1889 a neat building was erected at a cost of \$2,500. Rev. Bone was the first pastor, Rev. Stockinger in 1884, and Rev. R. A. Ferguson since 1885. They have a membership of about seventy-five, and a Sabbath-school of over one hundred, with B. Confare, superintendent. They also have the usual auxiliary societies. The officers are elders J. D. Gamble and D. W. John, and trustees, J. G. Wells, J. D. Gamble and B. Confare.

Bethel Church, at Gilbert, was organized, as has been said, by Rev. F. M. Johnson, from the Mt. Pisgah congregation, at Union School. They began with sixty-seven members and

officers as follows: Elders, J. H. Keigley, W. J. Tripp, J. A. McFarlan and James Dodds. They moved to Gilbert, when the new church was dedicated on September 25, 1881. It is a frame, costing \$1,500. The pastors have been Revs. Johnson, McCall, Stockinger, Ferguson, R. L. McWhorter and J. B. Howard. They now have forty-two members.

The Baptist Churches of Story belong to the Upper Des Moines Association, which was organized in 1860 at Mount Pleasant, with Rev. O. A. Holmes as moderator. There were then but five churches with 178 members, while in 1889 there were thirty-two churches and 1,781 members—a tenfold increase in thirty years. The churches in Story County are Iowa Center, Ames, Nevada and Kelley, and their associated points.

The First Baptist Church of Iowa Center was organized at Iowa Center, on December 3, 1854, by Elder Ira Rees, with these officers and members: Deacon John G. Wood, Jeremiah Cory, Jr., H. J. Hackethorn, W. K. Wood, Thomas C. Davis, Mary Davis, Eliza J. Wood, Malinda Wood, Sarah Hackethorn and Mary A. Wood. The pastors began with Elder Rees, who served until 1856; B. F. Leavit, to 1860; D. Robinson, to 1862; John Parker, to 1864; irregular supplies until 1867, when Elder Herring was called. Elder Herring's service was suddenly cut off by his death on March 28, 1868. Rev. John Cassidy next had charge until 1871, when they had to be content with occasional supplies again, until 1876, on the arrival of Rev. John Bodenham. Since 1877, however, supplies have been necessary, among whom were Revs. Robinson, Hall, Brown, Mitchell, Groat and D. C. Clouse, the present incumbent. They have only a small membership. Schools were used to meet in until in 1858 a brick church was erected, 36x40 feet, at a cost of \$2,000.

The First Baptist Church of Ames was organized on July 11, 1868, by Dr. Nash, of Des Moines, with W. H. Pollard as moderator. The first members were Frank Hays and wife, J. A. Streight and wife, K. W. Brown, Gustavus Fritch and wife, Mary and Mina Fritch, and D. Alvord and wife. The deacons were Messrs. Stebbins and Pollard. The Methodists kindly offered their building for services, and the school-house served them for awhile. Rev. Day, of Boone, was the first regular pastor, and the church with its twenty-three members was received into the Upper Des Moines Association on the following October 4. On April 28, 1869, Rev. H. A. Barden became pastor, and held services on Sunday afternoons in the Congregational Church, but in December following the Rev. S. H. Mitchell took his place, to remain five years, during which time they used Tomblin's Hall chiefly. In 1871 lots were purchased, and in 1872 a building was erected on the corner of Kellogg and Story Streets. It is a frame structure pleasantly situated among Ames' group of churches, and cost about \$4,000. The dedication occurred in October, 1873, with Rev. J. F. Childs, of Oskaloosa, officiating. At this time the church was already paid for, and a collection of \$100 was taken for State mission work. In January, 1870, a Sunday-school was formed with Mr. D. A. Bigelow as superintendent, and all the Baptists' children in Ames to the number of seven, a complete number if not very large. Rev. Mitchell's pastorate was worthy of the old pioneer, as it doubled in membership and more. In June, 1875, Rev. D. D. Propee entered upon a two-years' pastorate, during which the church increased in numbers considerably. Rev. R. J. Reynolds succeeded him in December, 1877, and Rev. Amos Robinson followed next in October, 1879. In November, 1880, Rev. H. D. Weaver was called, and during his pastorate in

1882 a church was organized at Kelley, which had some of the Ames members as a nucleus. A parsonage, costing \$500, was also secured, and other improvements made. Rev. Weaver resigned, however, and in the autumn of 1884 Rev. George Starring assumed charge of the society, but was in turn succeeded in March or April, 1886, by Rev. H. W. Wilson. Among other improvements made during his pastorate was the addition of a bell, the gift of Mr. H. C. Huntington, formerly a member of the church at Ames. This was in honor of his wife, who was an active member during her connection with the church. Rev. Wilson resigned on May 18, 1890, to take charge of a church in Paola, Kan., and at this writing he has not been replaced (June, 1890). The society is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of about ninety, many also having removed. They have successful Sunday-school and mission societies. The superintendent of the Sabbath-school is Miss Letty F. Mount, and the school numbers over 100. Mrs. Huntington's children's mission band in early days was known as "Tee Way's Band," because they furnished the means to carry a boy through the theological school at Tavoy, Burma; the boy's name was "Tee Way."

The First Baptist Church at Nevada succeeded an earlier organization which became defunct. During the early seventies Rev. S. H. Mitchell and others preached there, and about 1874 an organization was effected, with the following among the members. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Woodward, Mrs. Foster, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Jane Rodarmel, Mrs. S. E. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, and Mr. E. Armstrong. The organization was effected in the Presbyterian Church, and that and the old court-house were used until about 1876, when their present neatly arranged frame church on Seventh Street was erected at a cost of probably over

\$2,000, and all paid for before dedication. The church rose to a membership of about forty, but, on account of removals and other causes, there are not more than twenty now. The first pastor, Rev. Childs, officiated for several years, and was succeeded by Rev. Houten; after him came Revs. D. L. Clouse and E. O. Groat, each of whose pastorates lasted two years. For the last two years they have been compelled to be content with supplies, of whom the Rev. Mills, a young student, is the last.

The First Baptist Church of Kelley was organized on February 11, 1882, as stated, by Elders D. D. Propee and H. W. Weaver, of Ames. Mr. and Mrs. A. Wortman, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, James Drago, Mrs. L. Crane and Mr. D. D. Crane were the original members, and Messrs. Cook and Wortman the first deacons, while the trusteeship was vested in Messrs. Cook, Wortman and Crane, with Mrs. Cook, treasurer, and Mrs. Crane, secretary. They at once erected a frame church costing about \$1,000, and dedicated on December 16, 1882. Rev. Weaver, the first pastor, served two years, and Rev. Starring about the same length of time, during which latter pastorate about eighteen members were added. His call to another field led to the pastorate of Rev. H. W. Wilson, which began in May, 1886, and ended in May, 1890, with no successor at the present writing. A Sabbath-school was organized in March, 1883, and has had a successful career. The present superintendent is Mr. A. Wortman, and the attendance is about fifty. The membership of the church is thirty. They also have the other usual societies in connection with the church.

The Norwegian Lutheran Churches have an existence based upon nationality, and also have had several divisions among themselves, based

upon differences that are usual among churches of one general belief. The churches in Story County have been in three or four sub-denominations, the main conference, the Hauge branch, the Wisconsin synod, and the Augustana synod. As most of these were recently united, at Minneapolis, in the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, the churches of Story County naturally fall in the Des Moines District, and will be here treated by congregations, with a liberal allowance for the spelling of foreign names.

Palestine Norwegian Lutheran Church was organized on March 25, 1856, by Rev. O. Aafinsen, the first pastor, with the following officers: K. A. Bauge, secretary; O. Sheldahl and O. Fatland, board of deacons; Oscar Larson and P. Christian, trustees; and about fifty members. In 1858 Rev. O. Sheldahl succeeded Rev. Aafinsen, and served for the long period between that and 1875, when Rev. T. H. Myhre succeeded him. Rev. H. C. Holm, a graduate of Augsburg Theological Seminary, at Minneapolis, has had charge since 1881, and has had a very successful career. The other officers, at present, are: John Stenberg, secretary; H. Larson, T. Sivertsen, Oliver Hill and Ole Fretz, the board of deacons; C. Pederson, O. R. Olesen, W. W. Weeks and Andrew Richardson, board of trustees. There are three well organized ladies' societies for various purposes, and a young people's reading circle in connection with the church. A private religious school is also had in addition to the public school, and Sunday-schools are conducted in both English and Norwegian. Two churches and parsonage belong to the congregation, one at Cambridge and the other at Palestine, and both valued, in the aggregate, at about \$7,000. The total membership of both is about 600 souls.

The Bergen Norwegian Lutheran Church,

at Roland, was in the original parish, organized in 1855 by Rev. ———. In 1860 a pastor from Norway arrived, and the membership included nearly all the Norwegians within a radius of probably twelve miles about Story City. In 1877 Rev. C. B. Jacobsen was called to assist the pastor, Rev. N. Amlund, and in 1879 the Roland Church became a separate parish, and he became its pastor. In 1874 a frame edifice, seating some 600 people, was erected at a cost of about \$5,000, and in 1885 a pipe organ, valued at \$800, was added to it. In 1890 they were able to have a \$2,500 parsonage. The growth since Rev. Jacobsen's work began is well illustrated by the membership increase, it being 630 in 1879 and 1,194 at the present writing. They have a large Sunday-school and four flourishing ladies' societies.

St. Peter's Norwegian Lutheran Church, at Story City, the center of Story County's Norway, has a large congregation of about 900 souls, and a Sunday-school in a flourishing condition. Their first pastor, Rev. N. Amlund, began his service in 1860, and has continued ever since, except during the period between 1883 and 1888, the pastorate of Rev. L. Sher-ven. The church has prospered, and has a fine building valued at about \$6,000. The present trustees are K. Egland, S. Anderson, G. Lee and T. Hendryson.

Salem Norwegian Lutheran Church, at Roland, is a member of the Hauge synod, and was organized by the members of this branch of the church, located in Story and Hamilton Counties, in 1868. The first officers were John Evenson, L. Henderson and Jonas Duea, trustees, with Deacons J. B. Jacobson, J. Pierson and B. Henderson. Rev. Andrew Johnson was the first pastor, from 1869 to 1873, when Rev. I. Eisteinson began a pastorate, extending from 1873 to the present pastorate of Rev.

C. C. Holter, in 1884. The society has steadily prospered, until it has reached a membership of 450, while its building, which was erected a mile west of Roland, at a cost of \$2,000, has since been moved to Roland, and is now having about \$1,500 worth of improvements made to it. They also have a Sunday-school and the usual societies.

The First Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of Nevada, until recently, has been a member of the Augustana synod. The society was formed by Rev. O. Sheldahl, on March 6, 1870, and with the following members: I. A. Ringheim and wife, Nels Simonson and wife, Colben C. Sime and wife, Henry Rasmussen and wife and Gertrude Sime. Rev. Sheldahl was the first pastor, and has been successively followed by Revs. I. Eisteinson, P. J. Solberg and Rev. C. C. Holter. Their services are not very regular, so that for all practical purposes they have become more or less identified with the English Lutheran Church at Nevada, whose building they have used since it was erected. They use the English language in their Sunday-school.

The First Church of Sheldahl was organized on December 2, 1876, with about twelve families, by Rev. O. Sheldahl. The officers were: Ole Hauge, leader; I. Fisher, secretary; T. Hauge, Nels Veste and H. Ferdahl, elders, and others as trustees. They had no church until 1882, when Rev. Sheldahl, the pastor, erected one at his own expense, costing about \$1,000. They now have a membership of but about twenty-four, on account of the moving away of many of the Sheldahl people. They have a prosperous Sunday-school.

Bethlehem Norwegian Church, at Slater, was organized at Sheldahl in the fall of 1877, and held its first yearly meeting on January 12, 1878. The first officers were: E. Holverson, H. H. Warren, C. L. Askeland, L. Thompson,

H. Romsa and Elias Fronsdaahl, deacons, and B. Ersland, J. E. Holverson and C. Christianson, trustees; with H. O. Hendrikson, treasurer, and John Stenber, secretary. They began with about twenty-five families under Pastor Rev. E. H. Myhre, and have been under Rev. H. C. Holm since 1881. After meeting in the school-house at Sheldahl, a frame church, erected by the Polk City congregation of the Hauge Church, was used, and in 1878 it was moved into town and rebuilt. In 1888 it was again removed to its present site at Slater, where it is the only church. There are but few Hauge families. The church is valued at about \$1,200, and the membership includes about seventy families. They have the usual societies.

There are also small societies at Huxley and Fieldburg Church.

The Dunkard or Tunker Churches of Story County belong to the middle district of Iowa, a territory embraced by two east and west tiers of counties across the State. The chief society is at Maxwell, while a few members are west of Ames.

The Indian Creek Church at Maxwell was begun in July, 1856, by Elder Henry Neff, of Indiana, and Isaac Neff, of Virginia, with these members: Henry Flora and wife, Joel Brubaker and wife, Joseph Brubaker and wife, Washington Turner and wife, and John R. Ellison, all but two from Virginia. Rev. Henry Flora became the first pastor, and Joel and Joseph Brubaker, deacons. Within four years this society succeeded in forming four other societies in its territory, with a total membership of about 150. At first the district used school-houses, but now they have ten churches of a plain style, most of them from forty feet to seventy feet. At present the Indian Creek Church near Maxwell has ninety members. Rev. Joel Brubaker assisted the first pastor from 1858 to

1862. Elder G. R. Baker was the third pastor from 1863 to 1875, when the present pastor, Elder D. E. Brubaker, took charge. They have a good Sabbath-school. It may be explained that Tunker, or Baptist, is the proper name, as Dunkard is an American corruption of the German.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches, which began in Iowa in 1839, had two districts in 1840, a conference in 1844, two conferences in 1855, now have four, and of these the Des Moines Conference, which was organized in 1860, covers Story County churches, which embrace, of the Boone District, Nevada, Ames, Colo, Cambridge, Maxwell, Collins and their associate charges, among which are Gilbert and Bloomington. The earliest records of general Methodist meetings in Story County state that a quarterly meeting was held in Iowa Center School-house February 24, 1855, and that Story Mission belonged to Montezuma District. Another meeting of the same year, held at George Holland's home, west of Iowa Center, licensed J. J. Cole, N. Applegate, John Parker, E. Alderman and John Anderson. The officers for Story Mission had been, in 1854, William Simpson, presiding elder; John Anderson, preacher in charge; Elisha Alderman, exhorter; W. M. Allen and George Hestell, class-leaders, and Benjamin Cuyler, H. Alderman, W. H. Allen, Huper Parsons and W. W. Utterback, stewards. Other meetings followed, one in 1856 at Mr. Baker's, when Rev. J. L. Hestwood was the preacher in charge; one at Nevada, June 24, that relieved Richard Jenness as steward, and put Melburn Pettibone in his place; and one on the camp ground, near Iowa Center, where a new building had been erected. At meetings in 1857 it was decided that the mission was self-supporting, and Nevada was made a circuit of the Upper Iowa Conference, with Rev. Joseph Cadwallader in charge. In

1858 there were classes at Nevada, McCartney's, Applegate's, Mullen's, Bloomington, Smith's and Cambridge, and Rev. R. Swearingin was pastor.

The Nevada Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the house of J. W. Cesna in the latter part of May, 1856, with Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Day, Mrs. W. G. Allen, Mrs. Hannah Kellogg, M. Pettibone, and Mrs. J. W. Cesna, as members, and J. L. Hestwood, as preacher. Of these, Mesdames Kellogg and Cesna are the only ones left. Among pastors that followed Rev. Hestwood are, Revs. Ashbaugh, R. Swearingin, Frank Thompson, Kelley, Hankins, Neigh, John Hestwood, Slusser, Samael Jones, B. Shinn, T. M. Williams, D. Thompson, Jacob Fegtle, F. W. Vinson, E. W. Sage, A. Thornbrue, A. M. Wright, A. T. Jeffrey, and W. W. Danner, the present pastor. It was a circuit until 1866, and included Iowa Center, Bloomington, Johnson's Grove and Nevada, with F. M. Slusser as its last pastor. Services were at first held in private houses, school-houses, and the old court-house, until 1869, when the present large frame building was erected at a cost of about \$5,000. There were as high as ninety conversions during the pastorate of Rev. Slusser, and this, with others following, placed the society on a vigorous basis. The membership is now about 190, and the church and its various auxiliary societies are in a prosperous condition.

The Ames Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1859, with Rev. S. F. Gossard in charge, and the following trustees: Isaac Black, W. F. Wakefield, Thomas Greyson, S. O. Osborn, S. H. Miller; Ira Bixby and Thomas Gossard were appointed April 7, 1866. A church was built during the latter year on Main Street, at a cost of \$2,000. This was used until 1887, when a brick structure was completed, at a cost of \$10,500, and dedicated in February, 1888.

This is no doubt the finest church building in Story County. The present board of trustees are H. Westerman, Dr. C. E. Hunt, Dr. E. B. Plumb, Prof. H. Knapp, and C. W. McElyia. The Epworth League and Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are their auxiliaries; the membership, including a class five miles southwest of Ames, reaches the number 220. The successive pastors have been, Revs. S. G. Gossard, beginning in 1859; W. O. Glasner, 1861; W. S. Dorwin, 1865; T. P. Newland, 1867; E. Kendall, 1868; J. G. Eckels, 1870; A. Wilson, 1871; A. Brown, 1873; I. T. Miller, 1875; E. W. Brady, 1877; B. F. Durfee, 1878; W. Abraham, 1880; E. Kendall, 1881; D. Thompson, 1883; H. J. Everly, 1884; A. H. Hunt, 1887; and William Stevenson, 1888.

The Colo Methodist Episcopal Church began its career in 1865, and on September 9, 1867, the following trustees were elected: Peter Martin, W. W. Utterback, Joshua Cooper, G. H. Richardson, J. H. Vorhees, M. J. Hanks and Abel Hankins. Church services were held in the town hall, school-house, the building of the "Church of God" and that of the Protestant Methodists until 1886, when they bought the building of the first-mentioned society and refitted it, so that it is now valued at about \$1,500. The present trustees are: G. H. Richardson, H. Cummings, J. W. Kinsell, J. H. Shammo and Charles Nickren. The entire charge numbers 123, of which sixty are in the Colo class. Among the successive pastors are: Revs. John Dorwin, J. S. Coit, S. Snyder, A. A. Vauscoy, J. A. Jefferson, J. S. Morrow, C. H. Burleigh, J. A. Stephens, C. A. Cronney, A. B. Shipman, F. D. Funk, A. W. Armstrong, S. S. Todd, W. A. Welker, I. M. O'Flyng and J. S. Throckmorton.

The Cambridge Methodist Episcopal Church was a part of the Fort Dodge District at first, under Presiding Elder Daniel Lamont. The

first class was organized here June 23, 1866, by Rev. W. S. Dorwin, and Cambridge Circuit was formed in the fall of 1867 under Rev. Samuel Jones, P. E., and Rev. A. A. Vanscoy in charge. The circuit embraced Palestine, Walnut Grove, Applegate's School, Center Grove and Mount Fairview, with the day points at Cory Grove and Oak Grove. The first members at Cambridge were J. D. Breezley, G. M. Maxwell, Rebecca E. Breezley, Eliza Livingston, Sarah B. Livingston, R. Buell, Ellen J. Chandler, Mary Hughes, James Lewellen and Mary Breezley. Private houses and schools were used for services until September 8, 1877, when a Methodist Episcopal Church, 36x50 feet, was completed and dedicated with cupola and bell, at a cost of from \$1,700 to \$1,800, and clear of debt at dedication. Rev. J. D. Moore was effective in this as pastor, while Rev. M. D. Collins, P. E., made the dedicatory address. The parsonage was built under the pastorate of Rev. B. B. Lane about 1870, and, together with improvements made while Rev. G. M. Hall had charge, in 1883, the entire cost would be about \$1,000. The original class-leaders of the circuit were as follows: G. M. Maxwell, Cambridge; J. D. Breezley, Palestine; ———, Walnut Grove; James Matthews, at Applegate School; James Kirk, at Center Grove; John Penn, at Mount Fairview; W. Veneman, at Cory Grove, and Mr. Griffith, at Oak Grove. The successive pastors and presiding elders are as follows: Pastors—W. S. Dorwin, organizing; A. A. Vanscoy, in charge three years; B. B. Lane, from 1869; I. T. Miller, from 1872; D. O. Steward, 1873; O. H. Baker, 1875; J. D. Moore, 1876; W. Abraham, 1878; W. E. Harvey, 1880; G. M. Hall, 1882; J. M. Conrad, 1883; D. Thompson, 1884; W. H. H. Smith, 1886; R. J. Tennant, 1888, and John Elliott, 1889. The presiding elders were: Revs. D. Lamont, 1866; Samuel

Jones, 1868; C. C. Mabee, 1872; M. D. Collins, 1875; A. J. Andres, 1877; H. T. Curl, 1880; B. F. W. Cozier, 1884, and W. W. Ramsay, 1888. In 1871 there were 105 members on the circuit, and three Sabbath-schools. It was then that the Cambridge school became a regular one. Maxwell was a part of the circuit from 1882 to 1888, when it was made independent, including Elwell, while Cambridge held Slater and Pleasant Hill. The circuit now has eighty-eight members on its three appointments. Rev. I. T. Miller should receive special mention as a pastor under whom remarkable growth was made.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Maxwell grew up rapidly, like the town. In 1882 Iowa Center, Peoria City and Center Grove were the nearest points, and were parts of Cambridge Circuit, which was placed in charge of Rev. G. M. Hall in 1882. It was during this pastorate that Maxwell Church was formed, on June 4, 1883, with thirty-seven members, and John Doty as class-leader. On June 3 there was dedicated a neat, new brick-veneered church, with audience-room, classroom and gallery, and furnished with furnace, organ, bell, etc., at an entire cost of over \$3,000. The pastor lived at Cambridge until September, 1888, when the circuit was divided and a parsonage erected at Maxwell. The charge now includes Elwell, but the membership at Maxwell alone is eighty-five. George B. Dry is class-leader, and the trustees who have served from the beginning, with one exception, are George Benedict, William Scoles, J. W. Maxwell, W. J. Veneman and Jeff. Miller, the last-mentioned having succeeded J. O. French, whose assassination occurred in 1887. The Sunday-school, under the superintendence of J. W. Maxwell, the Epworth League, and the Ladies' Aid and Foreign Missionary Societies, are all in a flourishing condition. The succes-

sive pastors have been Revs. G. M. Hall, beginning September, 1882; J. M. Conrad, 1883; D. Thompson, 1884; W. H. H. Smith, 1886, and J. E. Nichol, 1888, to the present.

The Collins Methodist Episcopal Church began as a part of Colo Circuit in March, 1885, under Rev. S. S. Todd, and with the following members: S. A. Rush, Kate B. Rush, Mrs. L. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Eather-ton, William Price and Mrs. G. A. Muhs. The church was built in the fall of that year, and is a frame 30x46 feet, costing \$1,600. It was dedicated June 21, 1886. The Sunday-school was formed February 1, 1887, with Mrs. Kate B. Rush as superintendent. The membership is now 30, and that of the Sabbath-school, 100.

The Christian or Disciple Churches in Iowa organized their State convention in 1869, but Story County had local societies of this faith long before that. Those in the county now are Ontario, McCallsburg, Ames, Zearing, Maxwell, with less important points of preaching.

The Ontario Christian Church began in 1857, under the direction of Rev. Jessup, who organized it with Mr. and Mrs. S. Beadle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beadle, Mr. and Mrs. I. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, and others as members. They prospered with about twenty-five members, until in 1872 they erected a building at a cost of over \$3,600. Among the pastors have been Revs. Brokaw, Snider, Corban, Ames, and H. P. Bunce, the present pastor.

The McCallsburg Christian Church. October 10, 1886, J. W. and M. J. Smith, E. L. and Susan Griffith and A. B. Griffith were formed into a church at McCallsburg, with E. L. Griffith and J. W. Smith, elders, and A. B. Griffith, deacon. In 1888 a church building was erected and dedicated on October 6, 1889. It cost about \$1,000. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. J. W. Sibbit, beginning in

1886; J. M. Vankirk, in 1887; H. P. Bunce, in 1888, and J. W. Vanderwalker since 1889. They now have a membership of twenty-seven, with Elders J. W. Smith and H. C. Vail, and Deacons A. B. Griffith and G. R. Vernon, with Deaconess L. B. Ricketts as officers. They have a union Sabbath-school, of which S. Reid is superintendent.

The Church of Christ at Ames has a membership of forty-one persons, and a Sabbath-school of seventy-five pupils, under the superintendence of Charles Lyon. This society was formed April 20, 1887, by Elder J. H. Painter, after a series of meetings held in the Methodist Church. The first members were Mrs. Rebecca Adams, Miss Minnie Adams, Mrs. G. A. Armstrong, J. P. Alderman, Mrs. Alice Baker, Miss May Goldsmith, George Goldsmith, Mrs. Mary T. Grove, W. A. Hicks, Thomas Hardcastle, Mrs. P. Raff, and Mrs. S. B. Sexton, the first officers being Messrs. Hicks and Hardcastle. They purchased the old Methodist Episcopal Church on Douglass and Onondaga Streets, but since moved up to Story Street, and in March, 1888, dedicated to its new purposes. It is valued at \$1,000. The only regular pastor has been Elder J. W. Vankirk, from 1888, in March, to January, 1889, when his death occurred while he was at Rutherford, Iowa, temporarily. There has been no regular pastor since.

The Zearing Christian Church has been in existence about three years, and has increased to about fifty members. The present pastor is Rev. Vanderwalker.

The Maxwell Church of Christ grew from an effort of Dr. E. C. Scott, J. B. Angelo and others, who secured the services of a pastor from Des Moines for a few meetings. After this Rev. D. A. Wickizer was sent on, and after a six weeks' series of meetings a church was organized on February 23, 1890, with eighty-

five members. Rev. J. H. Stockholm became pastor and before the year closes a church 36x50 feet will be completed. In April a Sabbath-school was formed, with Dr. E. C. Scott as superintendent.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has had members in Story County almost from the first, but attempts at organization at Iowa Center, Nevada and Ames have not been permanent. There is now no society in the county, although several members.

The Iowa Center Church was organized by Rev. X. A. Welton in 1858, and among the members were Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fenn, Mrs. E. J. Potter, Mrs. F. M. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Will and Mr. and Mrs. McKee. The church, erected in 1860, was destroyed very soon and the society ceased to exist.

The Ames Mission existed for a few years under the care of Rev. C. S. Percival and others. Among its members were Mrs. M. B. Welch, wife of President Welch, of the college, Mrs. W. D. Lucas, Mrs. M. M. Turner, Professor and Mrs. Pope, Miss Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Prof. McComber, and others. The mission lasted from about 1877 for three years or more.

The United Brethren Churches appeared in Iowa first of the trans-Mississippi region, and in 1876 Iowa Conference was divided into Iowa and Des Moines, on account of language, the Iowa being German and the latter English. Of course the churches of Story belong to the Des Moines Conference, and these now include Fairview, south of Colo, Evergreen Chapel, south of Ames, and a class at Ontario. There were other churches in early days, notably that at Palestine in the thirties under Rev. Ives Marks, with its embryo seminary, and one at Ames strong enough to own a building, but these are of the past.

Fairview United Brethren Church was or-

ganized in New Albany Township, October 19, 1885, by Elder George Miller, and Rev. F. M. Boyd as pastor. The members were Josiah and Margaret Dunahoo, Sarah Dunahoo, J. W. Tory, Mary Tory, Mrs. C. A. Sawtell and F. V. Sawtell, and meetings were held in School No. 9. Rev. W. W. Lewis began work in 1885 and increased the membership to eighty-five in 1886. Trustees J. F. Loucks, J. W. Tory, S. P. Rinehart, W. D. Martin and J. C. Sawtell proceeded to build a church, which was dedicated by August 22, 1886. It cost probably \$1,500. The membership still increased and a Sabbath-school was founded. Rev. L. E. Bufkin became pastor in 1887, but was soon succeeded by Rev. D. N. Craner. Sickness soon compelled the pastor to resign, and in 1888 Rev. W. W. Lewis was recalled, and served until called to Des Moines in 1889. Rev. N. W. Bartner, of Toledo College, has since served. The present membership is ninety.

Evergreen Chapel is about four miles southeast of Ames, and its society was formed in February, 1886, by Rev. G. W. Vandevanter. Fifty-two members were enrolled, and the officers were W. S. Anderson, steward; James Robb, R. B. Buell, A. D. Wherry, J. E. Vauseoy, T. Bates and W. S. Anderson, trustees. After using the school-house, a church was built in 1886 at a cost of \$1,700, and dedicated November 7, 1886. Rev. L. H. Bufkin followed the first pastor in 1888, and Rev. J. X. Talbott in 1889. Rev. J. H. Snoke is the present pastor. A Sunday-school was organized in 1884. The church now has a membership of 51.

Ontario Class was organized in April, 1889, by Rev. J. Talbott with about fourteen members.

The (English) Evangelical Lutheran Church organized its Synod of Iowa in 1854. Story

has two congregations, namely, Nevada and Johnson Grove.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Richland Township, at Johnson Grove, had its beginning in a visit made to Absalom Smay, on Indian Creek, by Rev. G. W. Schaeffer, who held a service in December, 1860, at the Murphy School. Late in 1861 Rev. J. G. Beckley came to Nevada as a teacher, and in course of time succeeded in organizing this church February 16, 1865, after a successful revival. Pastor Beckley, Elders Absalom Smay and W. McCain and Deacon J. A. Snelling were the officers, who, with Mrs. A. S. May, Mrs. E. Hague, Mrs. W. McCain, Mrs. Agnes Snelling and Alexander Snelling constituted the membership. The school-house was used until 1880, when the present frame church, 30x40 feet, and located on the south side of Section 24, was built at a cost of \$1,200. The Sabbath-school was begun by W. McCain as early as 1858, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was organized about 1885. They now have a membership of sixty-seven resident and eleven non-resident. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. J. G. Beckley, from 1861 to June 4, 1871; J. J. Crigler, January 1, 1874, to April 1, 1875; P. S. Nellis, June 1, 1875, to March 1, 1876; C. Baird, November 1, 1877, to August 1, 1883; J. A. Ziegler, January 1, 1884, to August 1, 1889, and Rev. George H. Schnur, since October 1, 1889. The Revs. Beckley and Ziegler's pastorates were marked by especial growth.

Memorial Church, at Nevada, had its inception under the pastorate of Rev. C. Baird, at Johnson Grove. In June, 1882, he organized with the following members: Z. M., J. F. and Rebecca J. Baird, Mrs. J. C. Bechtel, Mrs. M. S. Beckley, C. C. Eicher, Mrs. C. Ewald, Conrad Ewald, Miss Margaret Ewald, Mrs. K. A. Grauel, Mrs. M. E. Payne, N. W. Simmons,

Elias Stamm, Mrs. Mary Stamm, and Miss Lillie Stamm. Elders E. Stamm and Deacon J. F. Baird were officers. Services were held in an old store-room, owned by I. A. Ringheim, for three years, when their handsome frame church was erected, in 1855, at a cost of \$3,600, the parsonage having been built in 1884, at a cost of \$1,200. Both buildings are of pleasant architectural arrangement, and have late improvements. These were built under the pastorate of Rev. (now) Dr. Zeigler, of the chair of mathematics and astronomy in Carthage College, Illinois. Dr. Zeigler built both buildings at his own expense, and was reimbursed by the society five years later. The pastors have been the same as those of Johnson Grove, with which it is associated. They have a membership of thirty-six and a Sabbath school of fifty, which was organized in November, 1881, by Rev. Baird. The superintendent is O. O. Roe. The Woman's Missionary Society, organized in 1883, is in successful operation under the presidency of Rev. Mrs. Schnur.

The Evangelical Association organized its Des Moines Conference in April, 1876, at Blirstown, with Rev. Dr. R. Dubs as president and a membership of 2,781. At its meeting in Afton, in 1889, when the same gentleman presided, there were 4,219 members represented. Their societies in Story County include Iowa Center, Story City, and small societies at Colo, Pleasant Vale, Zearing, and Summit, near Nevada, from but two of which information seems obtainable.

The Iowa Center Church was organized in 1861, by Rev. Holdridge, with John Applegate and wife, Hezekiah Applegate and wife, M. Ellison and wife, Thomas Maxwell and wife, John John and wife, and others. John Applegate was class-leader. The Baptist Church was used until 1867, when a frame church was built at a cost of \$1,500, and dedicated by Rev. H.

J. Bowman. The pastors have been: Revs. Holdridge, from 1861; Buzzard, from 1863; Bowman, from 1865; Yerger, from 1867; Kooker, from 1869; Hahn, 1871; Monnysmith, 1873; Johnson, 1875; Long, 1878; Hoover, 1880; Neibel, 1882; Skogsberg, 1883; Evans, 1884; S. A. Walton, 1886; W. J. Hahn, 1888, and J. E. Stauffer, 1890. The present officers are, D. D. Sheldon, class-leader; C. Webb, exhorter; L. Moore, and J. J. Stratton, stewards. The church has increased until it now has 109 members, and growth has been especially marked in late years.

Story City Church really began with the first visit, in 1870, of Rev. J. F. Yerger. After that this point steadily developed under the care of Rev. Holdridge; Rev. S. A. Pettet, the first real pastor, 1876; Rev. C. H. Grarnley, 1878; Rev. D. P. Ellenberger and Rev. S. S. Kogsberg, 1880; Rev. C. M. Palmer, 1882; Rev. T. M. Evans, soon after; Rev. B. H. Neibel, 1883, under whom a church was organized and an edifice built; Rev. A. E. Mosher, 1886, and J. F. Yerger in 1887. This church is in the Des Moines District, while Colo and Iowa Center are in the Cedar Rapids District.

Colo Circuit includes Zearing also, and an entire membership of 131, which was administered by Rev. J. F. Yerger in 1870 and Rev. N. B. Neibel, in 1889. This is smaller than Iowa Center Circuit, which has a membership of 238, and larger than Story City Circuit, with its eighty-eight members.

The Presbyterian Church, which began so early in Iowa, and now includes in its synod eight presbyteries with 358 churches, had Presbyterians in Story at an early date, and now includes the county in the presbytery of Waterloo. There were attempts at organization at Nevada in the fifties, and at Elwell, by Rev. Reid, later on, but Nevada is the only survivor of these attempts.

The Central Presbyterian Church at Nevada was organized by Rev. Thompson Bird, of Des Moines, in December, 1863, with the following members: R. B. Harper, Eliza J. Harper, J. M. Applegate, Lizzie Applegate, Sarah Beckley, Fred Diffenbacher, Eliza Diffenbacher, T. C. McCall, Mary A. B. McCall, Julia Ross, D. B. Stout, Mrs. D. B. Stout, Elizabeth Stevens. The first meeting was held in the old court-house on January 29, 1866; Rev. I. Reid was moderator; William Garrett, treasurer; J. L. Dana, clerk, and T. C. McCall, J. M. Applegate and John Scott, trustees; these last mentioned secured articles of incorporation. T. C. McCall donated a lot, and a building—that now used opposite and east of the court-house—was erected in 1867 at a cost of about \$3,500. The dedication occurred in 1868, and Rev. Isaiah Reid became their pastor. His successful career with the church extended down to the last day of December, 1877. Rev. D. B. Gordon succeeded him as stated supply until March 23, 1879, and on June 8, 1879, Rev. Eugene R. Mills held services and soon assumed regular pastorate. In May, 1883, he resigned, and in October, 1884, Rev. S. B. Neilson began serving the church as stated supply for a period of about six months. It was not until April 30, 1887, that Rev. W. A. Smith, a supply, held services a short time, and not until April 4, 1889, that a regular pastor was secured in the person of Rev. Campbell Coyle, whose installation occurred May 12, and whose pastorate gives promise of excellent results. R. M. Harper was the first ruling elder, and in 1868 T. C. McCall and G. A. Kellogg were elected. Other elders had been G. B. Toby, Thomas Ashford and O. B. Ingalls. The present active leaders in the Sabbath-school are: The pastor, O. B. Ingalls and wife, Mrs. J. L. Dana and Mrs. J. A. Fitchpatrick. A society of Christian Endeavor is in successful operation.

The Congregational Church has but one representative in Story County, namely, that at Ames.

The First Congregational Church of Ames was founded November 5, 1865, with H. F. Kingsbury, Mary Kingsbury, Cynthia O. Duff, John Whitelaw, Lyman Pierce, Phebe Pierce, Robert B. Shearer and Elizabeth Shearer as members. This handful has, in a quarter of a century, increased to 124, the present membership. The movement to erect a church in 1867 received some notable encouragement. Two lots offered to Mrs. Duff for her intelligent service to the railroad company, then finishing their road, were transferred to the church at the request of Mrs. Duff, and Hon. Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, donated a sweet-toned bell. The building cost about \$1,800, and is located on Kellogg and College Streets. About \$1,500 worth of improvements have been added to it from time to time. The Sabbath-school, organized in 1865, had 125 members; the aid society, organized in 1870, the missionary society organized in 1877, and the Christian Endeavor formed in 1889, are all in flourishing condition. The successive pastors are: Revs. John White, beginning in November, 1865; S. Gilbert, in March, 1868; A. A. Baker, October, 1869; G. G. Perrins, March, 1875; W. P. Bennett, June, 1880; C. C. Moulton, March, 1885, and J. D. Wells, in April, 1888.

The Methodist Protestant Church organized the Iowa Conference in 1845. It had but one circuit in Story, namely Colo, with Collins as a part of Peoria City Circuit.

Colo Church was organized about 1870 by Rev. H. C. Rosenberger, the pastor of Peoria City Circuit. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. L. Baily and others were among the original members. This building was completed in 1873, and was soon dedicated under the pastorate of Rev. B. Belt. It cost

about \$1,500 and was built during the pastorate of Rev. J. A. Smay. Among other pastors have been Revs. Kirkpatrick, A. W. Gilchrist, Bradford, T. S. Striker and F. D. Keamer. Rev. Smay, the present pastor, has had a long service. The membership has been as high as 250, but it does not exceed twenty now.

The Collins Church was begun in February, 1889, by Rev. W. F. Price, the pastor at Peoria City. It then had twenty two members and has held its meetings in the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have a parsonage and hold union Sabbath-school with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. S. A. Price is class-leader.

The Universalist Church had a society in Nevada supported by about twenty-five to thirty families, among whom were O. B. Dutton and wife, E. W. Lockwood and wife, T. E. Alderman and wife, D. H. McCord and wife, A. Dayton and wife, C. H. Balliet and wife, U. Alexander and wife, D. Childs and wife, J. C. Lovell, I. Walker, Otis Briggs and others. It lasted a short time, early in the seventies.

The Society of Friends had a society near Zearing some years since, but none now.

The Roman Catholic Church, by its members, discovered Iowa, and was, with the Methodists, the first denomination in the Territory. There are but two churches in Story County, namely, Nevada and Colo, with a small German society in Franklin Township. These are under the bishop of Dubuque, one of two Iowa bishops.

St. James Catholic Church at Nevada was organized about 1874 by Father Delaney, of Boone. They used the home of Mr. James Doyle until their present church was erected. Father Mackey was the first stationed pastor, and was succeeded by Father Smith, under whom Colo Church was created. Father Murphy came next, and during a successful pastorate removed and refitted the buildings on their

present site. Rev. Father McNamara is the present pastor. The membership reaches 150.

St. Patrick's Church at Colo was built about 1880 by Father Smith, of Boone. It is a large building of 30x60 feet dimensions. The church has been in a prosperous condition from the first, and is the real Catholic center in the county. The congregation now numbers about 350 members, among whom are some of Colo's leading citizens. The pastorate has been the same as that of Nevada.

The Seventh Day Adventists have two societies in Story, one at Nevada and one at Ames.

The Nevada Church began in the tent meeting of Elders L. McCoy and R. M. Kilgore in 1875, and was organized by the latter gentleman October 15, 1876, with fifteen members. John N. Calhoun was leader and J. M. Whitney, clerk and treasurer. Meetings were held in Adventist Hall and the Baptist Church until their church was completed in January,

1888. It is a frame, costing about \$1,700, opposite the park on Main Street. It was dedicated July 1, 1888. They have no regular pastor. Mary E. Cook is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, while two auxiliary societies are in successful operation.

The Ames Church has about twenty-nine members and was organized August 26, 1883, with twelve members. Peter Christofersen was leader and Carrie Fries, secretary. They have no pastor or building but meet in private houses. Elder P. L. Hoen is superintendent of the Sabbath-school.


There have been Y. M. C. A. and W. C. T. U. societies in the county, but there are none at present. A county Sunday-school Association has been in successful operation for years and now enrolls 102 schools, 700 teachers, and 4,975 pupils. The temperance question has been vigorously handled from earliest days, and no saloon exists in the county.



CHAPTER XXI.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY OF THE COUNTY—ELEVATION AND THE SUBJECT OF DRAINAGE—THE GROVES AND THE PRAIRIES—THE SOIL AND LOCAL MINERALS—SPRINGS AND NATURAL GAS—STOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTIONS—EVIDENCES OF THE EXISTENCE OF COAL—THICKNESS OF THE DRIFT.

“How rich in humble poverty is he
Who leads a quiet country life;
Discharged of business, void of strife!”



On the north of Story County lie the counties of Hamilton and Hardin, and on the south Jasper and Polk, while on the east and west are Marshall and Boone, respectively, thus enclosing an area of 576 square miles in a perfect square of sixteen townships, all with a slight inclination toward the south and east. The most elevated point is probably in the north part of Warren, near the north county line, and the lowest where the Skunk and Indian Creeks pass the southern boundary and emerge into Polk County. There is no doubt, too, that the center of the State lies in some part of the southwest quarter of the county, presumably in Nevada or Indian Creek Townships.

The Skunk River, legally known as Chicauna, with its branches, drains the two west tiers of townships, excepting a part of Milford and a small part of Palestine, while Indian

Creek, with its branches, waters the two east tiers, and parts of Milford and Grand, and excepting a part of Sherman, New Albany and Lincoln, the last-mentioned township being drained by Minerva Creek. The lower half of the Skunk River averages a depression of two and one-half miles in width, while a similar portion of the Indian averages less than one mile in the same feature. In the order of length and size the streams would be as follows: Skunk, emptying into the Mississippi; East Indian, about the same length, but not so large, into the Des Moines; West Indian, into East; Squaw Creek, into Skunk, below Ames; Long Dick and Bear Creeks, in Howard Township, into Skunk; Keigley's Branch, into Skunk, in La Fayette; Walnut Creek, in Washington, and Ballard Creek, in Palestine and Union, into Skunk; Dye's Branch, in Sherman, into East Indian; Clear Creek, in New Albany, Willow and Wolf, in New Albany, and Minerva Creek, in Lincoln. All are rather sluggish, and become in many cases dry in seasons of drouth, while in wet seasons they are frequently over-

flowed. For years the prairie grass kept them from having channels in their upper courses.

The whole county was originally prairie, except some noted groves along the larger streams—on the Skunk and on Indian Creek, below Richland Township; on Squaw; Ballard's Grove, on Ballard Creek; Walnut Grove, on Walnut Creek, and Center Grove, in Union, near Skunk River. These include nearly all the natural wooded land, but artificial groves can be seen on every farm now.

The heavy prairie grass, which only exists in a few uncultivated quarter sections, and a very few hay fields, once covered the county to a height of many feet. This held the water in places, and made multitudes of small ponds; but cultivation and natural and artificial drainage have reduced these very fast.

The soil is a dark prairie loam, except on the river bluffs, where sand and gravel are occasionally disclosed.

The chief quarries are on the Skunk, in Franklin Township, where good building stone is secured and fossils of great interest are found. As the southern limit of the drift is said to be near the north county line, drift boulders would be naturally found, as they are chiefly in Sherman and Richland Townships. Occasionally lime boulders have been used for lime.

Flowing wells are common in the north part of the county, the largest being the Watkin's well, on Section 26, La Fayette Township. This flows at a height of fifteen feet, and supplies a pond. These are made possible by the alternate layers of clays and quicksands. There are but few springs.

Natural gas was found in 1888, on Section 23, of Nevada Township, and is being used by the owner of the well for household purposes.

Clays for brick and tile are found in abundance, and of excellent quality.

The county is agriculturally rich. Its artificial groves are chiefly soft maple, ash, black walnut and a few larch, all of which grow well and fast. Windbreaks are often willow, and hedges are almost entirely so. Orchards do well, but have suffered a little of late years. Apples, cherries and berries take the lead in fruit.

The importation and cultivation of blooded stock of all kinds is one of the most marked features of Story County's later industries, and for which she is happily fitted. Everybody breeds, grazes and feeds cattle and hogs, and many on large scales, while horses are also receiving marked attention. Corn and oats outstrip all the grains; and the dairy and poultry business has assumed stupendous proportions of late years.

With these features, there needs but to be noticed the invigorating and healthful climate of this county and its vicinity, to recognize one of the choice portions of the choicest part of the West.

Story County is situated within the area of the lower and middle coal measures, yet, notwithstanding this fact, the efforts to mine coal therein have not reached that extent which insures paying returns, save in a few instances. Evidences of the existence of coal in the county have existed since the earliest times. No official showing was made until 1887, when it was reported that about 2,000 tons had been taken out that year in the county. At this date sufficient evidence is at hand to establish the probable value of the Story County coal fields. It remains for the future to develop this great industry here.

While it is true that the lower coal measures constitute the true surface proper of Story County, it must be understood that all this general surface is covered to a considerable depth with the drift deposit, and that only here

and there where streams have cut through this drift are the lower coal measures revealed. Wells and other excavations also have gone through to the underlying strata. The drift varies in depth from a few feet to several hundred feet, and has no special local characteristics. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and bowlders, promiscuously intermixed.

Northwestward of Ames about three miles, in the bed and on the bank of the Skunk River, occur exposures of impure and shaly limestone, overlaid by softer and clayey strata. The former seems to belong to the subcarboniferous age and to the epoch of the St. Louis limestone. If this be true, the base of the lower coal measures must be near the surface; this would indicate that the quantity of coal likely to be found is small. But the discovery of several large mines in the county is proof that valuable fields of coal are here, and no doubt the future will abundantly substantiate this.



Edwin H. Addison is an attorney at law, loan collector, insurance and real estate agent of Maxwell, Iowa, and was born in Rock Island County, Ill., January 1, 1859, being a son of E. J. and Catherine (Colburn) Addison, who were born in Erie County, Penn., the former May 9, 1830, and the latter September 9, 1830, her death occurring in Polk County, Iowa, May 29, 1882. The father is now a banker in Eureka, Kas. After attending the public schools, Edwin H. Addison, in 1876, entered Universalist College, at Mitchellville, where he spent three and one-half years. A part of this time was passed in reading law in the office of John Fay, and a part of the years 1879-80 he studied law under the instruction of Judge Jonah Given.

From 1880 to 1887 he was engaged in farming and buying and shipping stock in Polk County, and although he is now giving his attention to his present business, he still owns his fine farm of 240 acres, five miles south of Maxwell. October 3, 1888, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Iowa, at Des Moines, and soon after opened an office at Maxwell, where he has since held forth. He is now one of the successful young attorneys of the county, and gives every promise of becoming a leader in his profession. He has always supported the measures of the Republican party, and socially is a member of Lodge No. 463, of the I. O. O. F., of Maxwell. His marriage, which occurred on the 12th of February, 1880, was to Miss Mary Sherwood, a native of Illinois, born February 12, 1861, and to their union two children have been born: Anna E. and Hazel M. Mr. Addison came to Iowa with his parents in 1870, and during a twenty years' residence in this State he has taken an active part in all worthy movements.

Dr. Charles W. Allen is a leading physician and surgeon of Story County, Iowa, and is justly proud of the name he bears, which has descended to him from a long line of illustrious and honored ancestry. The first of the family in this country, of whom he has any knowledge, was Edward Allen, who was born in Ipswich, England, and was at one time an officer of Oliver Cromwell's army, but upon the enthronement of Charles II., king of England, he fled from the wrath of His Majesty, taking refuge in the New World, and in the State of Connecticut married, and reared the following family: John, born in 1660; Edward, in 1663; Elizabeth, in 1665; Sarah, in 1667; William, in 1669; Martha, in 1671; Benjamin, in 1673; David, in 1676; Samuel, in 1679; Abigail, in 1681; Mary, in 1683 and Caleb, in 1685. Of this family, Edward, the second child, married

and became the father of these named children: Elizabeth, born in 1686; Edward, in 1687; Mercy, in 1689; Sarah, in 1691; Martha, in 1694; Jemima, in 1696; Hannah, in 1698; Consider, in 1701 and Samuel, in 1702. The youngest of this family, Samuel, was born in Connecticut, married, and in time became the father of the following offspring: Samuel, born in 1729; Sarah, in 1730; Chloe, in 1731; Eunice, in 1733; Hannah, in 1735; Caleb, in 1737; Samuel, in 1738; Susanna, in 1739; Mercy, in 1741; Lambertson, in 1742; Enoch, in 1744, and Ichabod, in 1746. Enoch was the next to the youngest in this family, and passed from life July 8, 1789, his children being thus named: Enoch, born May 6, 1772; Abishai, April 1, 1774; Heman, June 14, 1777; Aretas, July 30, 1779; Obed, September 19, 1781; Mercy, November 4, 1783; Eunice, May 14, 1786, and Joel, May 9, 1788, the latter being one of twins, the other twin dying. Joel was born in Vermont, and was married January 8, 1812, to Miss Lura Clapp, also of that State, and unto their union a family of eight children were born: Enoch, born December 5, 1812, and died June 10, 1831; Reuben C., born March 10, 1814; Asahel, born August 21, 1816; Lucretia A., born November 20, 1818; Joel, born January 21, 1821, and died June 26, 1840; Heman W., born November 11, 1823; Horace, born December 18, 1827, and died December 16, 1829, and Celinda, born December 12, 1830. The parents of these children died April 18, 1868, and April 29, 1883, father and mother respectively. In this family Mercy Allen, a niece of Joel Allen, made her home for a great many years and died July 25, 1888, at the age of seventy-eight years. Reuben C., the second member of the above named family, was born in the "Green Mountain State" and was there married to Miss Amanda Dewey, also of that State, and by her became the father of two

children of whom Dr. Charles W. Allen, the immediate subject of this sketch, was one, his birth occurring in North Hero, Vt., in 1855. That the above facts are true in every respect, there can be no doubt, as they are copied from the old Deerfield (Connecticut) book of records, in the vicinity of which town the old homestead known as "The Bars" still exists. The house is still standing in which Samuel Allen, the great-great-grandfather, was slain by the Indians. Edward Allen, the first one of the family in this country, was one of a committee appointed for the settlement of Suffield, Conn., in 1678, and received for his services a grant of sixty acres of land. Peter Dewey, Dr. Allen's maternal grandfather, was born in Vermont, on the 6th of January, 1770; his wife, formerly Miss Hannah Clapp, being born January 5, 1789, also in that State, their marriage taking place August 3, 1808, and resulting in the birth of six children: Horace M., born June 1, 1811; Sarah, September 6, 1814; Celinda C., November 3, 1816; Amanda N., January 18, 1819; Reuben C., June 10, 1825, and Lura F., July 7, 1831; all of whom are living except Reuben, who died August 11, 1876, and Sarah, who died January 1, 1846. Dr. Allen's father, Reuben C. Allen, was married twice, the first time on March 17, 1841, to Miss Sarah A. Dewey, by whom he became the father of three children: Lucien, born April 15, 1842; Lucius, born October 18, 1843, and died May 26, 1844, and Horace D., born June 16, 1845. The mother of these children passed to her long home January 1, 1846, and Mr. Allen afterward married Miss Amanda N. Dewey, on the 21st of September, 1847, and besides Dr. Charles W., who was born to them on the 17th of July, 1855, Hattie M. was born on the 23d of April, 1857. She married W. G. Robinson, October 14, 1886, and is living in Ness City, Kas. They have one child, Ethel

F., born October 3, 1889. The Doctor's brother, Lucien, married Nancy A. Dodge, September 11, 1865, but she died November 3, 1876, without issue. Horace D. married Miss Lura E. Landon, November 21, 1878, and has two children: Lucy, born May 4, 1885, and a son born May 14, 1890. Dr. Charles W. Allen received excellent opportunities in his youth and early manhood, and his literary education was received in Dartmouth College, an institution he attended during 1875, after which he entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, and was graduated from the same in June, 1879. During the fall of that year he traveled, and later he began the study of medicine in the Toledo School of Medicine, at Toledo, O. In the spring of 1880 he returned to Vermont, and finished his medical education in the University, graduating in June, 1882, receiving the degree of A. M. in course. On the 16th of August, 1882, he was married to Miss Angie L. Stewart, a daughter of E. B. Stewart, of Vergennes, Vt. They now have two children: Carlton Stewart, who was born on the 4th of July, 1884, and Mary Harriet, born April 7, 1889. Dr. Allen first settled down to practicing his profession at Bristol, Vt., but in January, 1883, came to Gilbert, Story County, Iowa, and the following year settled in Story City, where he has been a successful medical practitioner ever since. Socially he is connected with the State Medical Society, the Central District Medical and the Story County Medical Societies. In his political views he is a Republican, and has been mayor of Story City for two terms. He is a worthy member of the Congregational Church, and his wife belongs to the Baptist Church of Ames.

Oley Apland (deceased). Mr. Apland was one of the much esteemed and respected citizens of Union Township, and as an agriculturist was a complete success, having made a

competence by this occupation. He was born in Norway in July, 1828, received his education in that country, and in 1854 emigrated to America, locating first in Kendall County, Ill., and then in Story County, Iowa. He supported the Republican ticket, was a thorough partisan, and held a number of local positions, viz.: township trustee, school director, etc. He was a devoted member of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, and his death was not only mourned by his relatives, but by all who were favored with his acquaintance. He was in every way a worthy man and citizen. His remains rest in the Fjiedberg Cemetery, where a beautiful monument stands at his head, erected by his loving wife and family. Mrs. Anna Apland (the widow of Oley Apland) was also a native of Norway, born September 10, 1838, and the eldest of nine children, who are named as follows: Anfen Ersland, Martha (married Andrew Nelson, a farmer, and now resides in Polk County), Elias (was in the United States service, and died during the Rebellion), Carrie (died at the age of about twenty-eight years, and was the wife of Erick Viland, a farmer), Isabelle (resides in Iowa, and is the wife of Oley Nelson, who is a general merchant and grain dealer), Amos Ersland (single, resides in Iowa, and is a lumber dealer). There were two half-brothers, Hector Mason (who is a farmer, married, and resides in Polk County) and Morris Mason (who is married and resides in Polk County, where he tills the soil). The parents of these children were both natives of Norway, and both are now deceased. The father was a farmer. Mrs. Apland received her education in Norway, and in 1853 was married to Mr. Oley Apland in Story County. The fruits of this union were fourteen children, nine living: Ole O. (is a farmer of Story County, and married Miss Julia Storbew), Knute (married Tomina Erickson, resides in Story County, engaged in farming),

Carrie (resides in Story County, and is the wife of Rev. Holm, who is pastor of the Lutheran Evangelical Church), Rachel (resides in Story County, and is the wife of Knute Ersland, a farmer), Lizzie (resides in Story County, but is fitting herself for a music-teacher in the College of Music, at Decorah, Iowa), Anfin (is single and engaged in farming on the homestead), Elias (is on the old homestead and is fitting himself for a teacher, being a student at the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls), Peter (is a farmer and resides in Story County) and Martin Oley (the youngest, who is ten years of age). The family are devout members of the Lutheran Church, and are liberal contributors to all benevolent institutions. Mrs. Apland emigrated from Kendall County, Ill., in the spring of 1855, when Story County was in a primitive state, when all was a vast prairie, and when Cambridge was but a hamlet. Mrs. Apland is the owner of 240 acres of land, has it all under cultivation, and has the largest and finest barn in the township. She has also a commodious residence, and everything to contribute to her comfort and happiness. She lost her husband on July 26, 1880, by a sudden attack of cholera morbus.

Arthur S. Aplin, M. D., is a prominent physician, surgeon and practical pharmacist, residing in the town of Cambridge, Iowa. He was born in Hocking County, Ohio, September 6, 1852, and was the eighth of a family of thirteen children, whose names are here given: Emily (who died at the age of seven years), Mary and Lydia (twins, the former married to Rudolph Smith, a furniture dealer of Tennessee, and the latter the wife of E. Smith, a farmer by occupation), Benjamin (is a clerk in a general store in Story County), Charles (who married Miss Aldie Reed, and is a practicing physician and surgeon of Dunreath, Marion County, Iowa, a town named after the

old abbey in Scotland), William (who is a successful physician, surgeon and pharmacist of Hamilton, Mo., is married to Miss Belle Eggleston), Alice (who resides in Hamilton, Mo., and is the wife of Clark McCoy, a native of Ohio; he is a dealer in general merchandise, and is quite successful), Dr. Arthur S. (the next in order of birth), Emma (resides in Story County and is the wife of Joseph C. Mather, a farmer and direct descendant of "Cotton Mather," so well known in history), Clarence (who is studying medicine with his brother at Hamilton, Mo.), Clara (is a resident of Cambridge, and has been a successful teacher of the county for several terms). The entire Aplin family are intelligent and exceptionally well educated, and eight members of the family have followed the occupation of teaching. Anna is married to E. L. Meek, principal of the graded schools of Polk City, Polk County, Iowa, a position he has filled for the past four years and is ably assisted by his wife; and Maurice, the youngest of the family, is a resident of Cambridge. Albert C. Aplin, the father of these children, was born in Connecticut in 1816, and, although he is yet living at the age of seventy-three years, he is hale and hearty, showing but little the ravages of time. He followed the occupation of shoemaker in connection with the boot and shoe business, and in these enterprises accumulated a fair share of this world's goods. He obtained a fair education in the free schools of New England, and his wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Miller, also obtained a fair education. She owes her nativity to Ohio, where she was born in 1820. They reside in the town of Cambridge, and are ardent supporters of all educational institutions. Dr. Arthur S. Aplin obtained his early scholastic advantages in the common schools, being a regular attendant until he was sufficiently advanced to obtain a teacher's certificate, whereupon he engaged in

wielding the ferule in the public schools of Iowa, and followed that calling with success for eight years. In the meantime he had commenced reading medicine under Dr. J. C. Corselius, a graduate of the University of Ann Arbor, Mich. He afterward entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, and graduated in a class of 120 in 1879. He at once commenced practicing under his old instructor, Dr. J. C. Corselius, of Galesburg, Iowa, continuing until 1881, when he went to Red Rock, Iowa, and a year later came to Cambridge, where he has since made his home, having built up an extensive acquaintance and an excellent reputation. He was married, on December 13, 1888, to Miss Sylvia Bossuot, a native of Cambridge, Iowa, born September 27, 1863, and to them a little daughter has been born, named Maurine, aged seven months. Dr. Aplin has always identified himself with the Republican party, and has strenuously upheld the sound principles of Republicanism, his first vote for the presidency being cast for the "Soldier President," Gen. U. S. Grant. He has always been an active worker in local politics, and has done all he could to secure the nominations of men who were well qualified to fill the different offices in the town and county. He is master of Tabernacle Lodge No. 452, A. F. & A. M., of Cambridge, and is past master in the A. O. U. W. Lodge No. 232, of that place. The Doctor and his wife are liberal supporters of all charitable enterprises, and have liberally contributed of their means as they have been called upon from time to time. The Doctor can say for the development of Story County, since he has known it, that many thousands of acres have been reclaimed by the drainage system. The development and improvement of Story County have been very marked, indeed, ever since he has known it. Upon locating in Cambridge,

in 1882, he had just \$1.50 in money, and the property which he now has has been earned since that time by his own industry and perseverance. He has built up an extensive practice, and has gained the full confidence of his patrons, his services being required over a large area. He has a neat and comfortable home and an excellent library, both of literary and medical books. The "golden wedding" of Dr. Aplin's parents occurred December 3, 1889, at Cambridge, Iowa. Eleven of Mr. Aplin's children were present, besides many of his near relatives. The children presented their parents with a beautiful town residence, and this happy milestone in the pathway of life was as a beacon light, illuminating their journey. The epoch will never be effaced from the memory of parents and children.

Wesley Arrasmith, farmer and stock-raiser, Roland, Iowa. This enterprising agriculturist has been a resident of the county since 1853 and of Milford Township since 1854. In April, of the following year, he moved to his present farm, where he erected a log house, and where he has resided ever since. He was born in the Blue Grass State, Bath County, Ky., in 1827, and was the eldest of ten children born to Massey and Lucy (Morgan) Arrasmith, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky. The former was a pioneer of Kentucky and there carried on farming until 1832, when he moved to Indiana and opened up a farm in that State. In 1852 he moved to Dallas County, Iowa, and two years later to Story County, Iowa, settling near his son, Wesley. There his death occurred in October, 1854. The mother was of Welsh descent and died in 1862. Her father was a pioneer of Kentucky. The Arrasmith family was well represented in both the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. The children of the above-mentioned couple are

named as follows: Wesley, William (resides in Story County, Iowa), Leanah (now Mrs. Stanley, of Jasper County, Mo.), Sally (now Mrs. Zenor, of Jasper County, Mo.), Nancy (now Mrs. Alfred, of Milford Township), Abner (was taken sick and died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., during the late war), Mary A. (now Mrs. Blunk, of Labette County, Kas.), James D. (married and resides in Story County, Iowa; he was in the late war, enlisting in 1862, in the Eighth Iowa Cavalry), Joseph (married and resides in Washington), and John N. (who is also married and resides in Jasper County, Mo.). Wesley Arrasmith divided his time in youth in assisting on the farm and attending the subscription schools of Indiana. He was married, September 14, 1851, in Indiana, to Miss Catherine Grove, a native of Ohio and the daughter of Adam L. and Rachel (Antrum) Grove. The father was born in Virginia and of German descent, but the mother was born in Ohio, whither the father had moved at an early day. The latter remained there for some time and then moved to Indiana. In June, 1854, he came to Story County, Iowa, settled in Franklin Township, and here his death occurred on May 29, 1869. The mother is still living, and resides in Ames. After his marriage Mr. Arrasmith settled in Indiana, but moved to Story County, Iowa, in 1853. He entered 120 acres of land, improved it, but later sold out and in 1854 entered eighty acres of his present farm. This he has improved and added to until he now has 240 acres of land in a good state of cultivation. He also, in connection with his farming interest, is engaged in raising a good grade of stock. He votes with the Republican party, but is not active in politics. He is a member of the Co-operative Club. Mr. and Mrs. Arrasmith are members of the Baptist Church, and are much esteemed citizens. To their mar-

riage were born the following children: Thomas J. (born in Indiana and died in 1854), Frances Rachel (now Mrs. Noble), William H. (married and resides in Plymouth County, Iowa), Lucy M. (died June 3, 1859), John M. (married and resides in Franklin Township), George A. (teaching the Gilbert school), James L. (died December 10, 1881, at the age of over sixteen years), Emma May (died September 15, 1885, at the age of seventeen years and ten months), Oliver F. (in Plymouth County, Iowa), Elijah G. and Charles A. Mr. Arrasmith has given his children good educations and is interested in all school matters. He is the earliest settler now living in Milford Township, and has been a witness to the rapid development of the country. When he first came to Story County there was not a house in Nevada, and they had to do their marketing and go to mill at Des Moines. Mr. Arrasmith has been a school director, township trustee and justice of the peace.

William Arrasmith, one of the early pioneers of this county, owes his nativity to Kentucky, where his birth occurred on November 30, 1828, being the son of Massey and Lucy (Morgan) Arrasmith, both natives of Kentucky, of which State their parents were early pioneers, coming originally from Virginia. They reared a family of ten children—six sons and four daughters—all of whom are still living with the exception of one son who died in the army, and three of the sons and one daughter are residents of Iowa. The father was a farmer by occupation, and pursued that calling in Kentucky until 1831 or 1832, when he went to Indiana, and there carried on farming operations until 1853. He then moved to Story County, and chose a home in Milford Township, but shortly after settling here he departed this life, dying in 1856. His widow survived him until 1862. When his parents removed

to Indiana, William Arrasmith accompanied them, and there he attained his growth and obtained a meager education, his schooling amounting to about eighteen months, all told. In 1852 he married Miss Alvina Grove, and in August of the same year the young couple moved to Iowa and settled on the place where they now live. At that time the county was unorganized, and wolves, deer, turkey and elk were frequently seen, and land that is now worth from \$30 to \$55 could then be had for \$1.25 per acre. Immediately after his arrival Mr. Arrasmith entered 160 acres of land, and he has since added the balance of 240 acres. One hundred and thirty acres of this are under a high state of cultivation, and well improved with a good house and out-buildings, orchard, etc. His farm, which is watered by the Skunk River, is very valuable, and he devotes his entire time and attention to its cultivation. In addition to farming, which he carries on quite extensively, he is largely interested in raising cattle, horses and hogs. He and wife have had a family of fourteen children—seven sons and seven daughters, viz.: James (a resident of Cherokee County, Iowa), Lucy (wife of John Cox, of this county), George W. (of Gage County, Neb.), Lizzie (wife of S. T. Tripp, of Gage County, Neb.), John W. (a resident of Story County, Iowa), Frank M. (living in Cherokee County, Iowa), Ida (now living in Washington County, Kas.), Emma (now the wife of Manford Hunter, of Story County), Charles E. (a resident of Nebraska), Hattie (now living in Kansas), and Aden, Jennie, Clarence D. and Edith at home. The wife is a worthy member of the Christian Church. Mr. Arrasmith takes an active interest in local politics, votes the Republican ticket, and has been honored by his party with the offices of township constable and trustee, and he has also been a member of the board of county supervisors.

Oliver G. Ashford, farmer and stock-raiser, Nevada, Iowa. The subject of this sketch needs no introduction to the people of Story County, for a long residence here, and above all, a career of usefulness and prominence, have given him a very extensive acquaintance. He was originally from Columbiana County, Ohio, where his birth occurred on the 5th of November, 1846, and was the twelfth of thirteen children, eight of whom are living, born to the marriage of George M. and Deborah (Vail) Ashford. The father was a native of Alexandria, Va., born in September, 1789, and died in Columbiana County, Ohio, in January, 1871. The mother was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1806, and now resides in Columbiana County, Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Aaron Ashford, was born in Loudoun County, Va., about 1734, and moved with his family to Ohio in 1802. His death occurred in 1835, at the age of one hundred and one years. It fell to the lot of Oliver G. Ashford to grow up with a farm experience, and from the very first he has closely and energetically applied himself to agricultural pursuits and stock raising. He was educated in the public schools, and when twenty-one years of age, he started out for himself, being for some time engaged in raising small fruit in Columbiana County, in connection with his farming interests. He came to Story County, Iowa, in 1875, settled in Nevada Township, and nine years ago he removed to his present place of residence, four miles east of Nevada, where he owns a well-improved farm. He was married on the 21st of February, 1867, to Miss Josephine Lones, a native of the Buckeye State, Columbiana County, born on the 12th of April, 1847, and the fruits of this union have been seven children: George M. (born January 2, 1868), Theodore L. (born October 8, 1869), John H. (born January 24, 1875), Albert E. (born July 28, 1878), Charles



Frank M Baldwin

R. (born January 21, 1881) and Carrie and Cassie (twins, born February 2, 1886). Mr. Ashford is a Republican, and an ardent supporter of that party. He is a member of Nevada Lodge No. 99, A. F. & A. M., and is one of the leading men of the county.

F. M. Baldwin is one of the oldest and most successful merchants in Story County, Iowa, and although his birth occurred in Onondaga County, N. Y., November 10, 1829, he has identified himself with the interests of Story County for the past thirty-eight years. His parents, Wallace and Mary (Burnett) Baldwin, were born in Connecticut and Vermont, respectively, the former's birth occurring in 1790. He was by occupation a salt manufacturer, and died in the State of New York in 1884, his wife also passing from life in that State at the age of ninety-two years. F. M. Baldwin is the eldest of two living children, and was reared to manhood and educated in Onondaga County, N. Y. In 1849 he came west and for three years was a clerk in a dry goods store in Chicago, after which he came to Story County, and entered land in Indian Creek Township, where he remained one season. Subsequently he returned to Cook County, Ill., and until 1855 followed the mercantile business in what was known as Dundee Station. He then returned to Story County, Iowa, and located at Iowa Center, where he has since made his home. Until 1864 he was engaged in business with the Young Bros., but since that time he has been senior member of the firm of Baldwin & Maxwell, one of the oldest mercantile firms of this commonwealth. So successfully has the business of the firm been transacted, that it passed through all panics and other trying times without financial embarrassment, and has held its own in every respect for almost a quarter of a century. This firm has two extensive stocks of goods, one at

Iowa Center, the home of Mr. Baldwin, and the other at Maxwell, the home of Mr. Maxwell. Both these gentlemen are practical business men, and the policy on which they have ever conducted their affairs has been such as to merit public commendation, and those forming relations with their houses may be assured of receiving that liberal treatment which has characterized their dealings from the commencement. Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage in 1859 to Miss Mary Maxwell, who was born in Ohio in 1837, and to them a family of four children have been born: Jennie, Charles G., William and Jessie. He has always been a Republican in his political views, and is a man who has ever had the best interests of the county at heart.

Russell W. Ballard, the subject of this sketch, is a prosperous farmer of Story County. He was born in New York, Chenango County, on December 24, 1826. His father, Moses R. Ballard, a native of Massachusetts, moved to New York when quite a young man, and there married Miss Eliza Beecher, a cousin of Henry Ward Beecher, and born in New Haven, Conn. Mr. Ballard was at one time a blacksmith, but studied medicine and practiced for a number of years in various counties of New York. He moved west in 1843, residing in Ohio about two years and afterward settling in Illinois in 1845, where he lived for twelve years practicing his profession. In 1857 he settled in Iowa, Story County, where he continued a prominent and successful physician until the time of his death. Russell Ballard grew to manhood in Illinois, attending the common schools. He moved to Iowa in 1855, returned again to Illinois, and finally made a permanent location in Howard Township, this county. Here he owns 192 acres of very valuable land, which is highly improved. A strong Republican, Mr. Ballard has held many prominent offices, and was for

eleven years one of the board of supervisors for this county. He married twice; his first wife was Miss Louise E. Stolt, of Illinois, who died April 26, 1864, leaving three children: Alice J., Eliza E. and Albert A. In October, 1864, he was united at the hymenial altar with Miss B. M. Sheffield, of Iowa, a daughter of Nathan and Maria Sheffield. They have six children: Anson E., Russell N., Minnie C., Fred S., Kestin S. and John F. Mrs. Ballard is a member of the Methodist Church. The subject of the sketch is a Master Mason, and enjoys a well deserved popularity.

Vivaldo A. Ballou is the editor and proprietor of the *Watchman*, a newspaper published in the interests of the Democratic party at Nevada, Story County, Iowa, and under his able management it has come to be regarded as one of the leading journals in this section of the country. He was born in Prattsburg, Steuben County, N. Y., September 7, 1840, a son of David H. and Helena A. (Whitman) Ballou, who were also born in this State, the former in March, 1814, and the latter in 1818. In 1850, Vivaldo A. Ballou first came to the State of Iowa, and in the spring of 1856 began learning the printer's trade in the Tribune office at Dubuque, but in June, 1858, he went to Webster City, and for about two years worked in the Freeman office, and from there in September, 1860, he entered the Upper Iowa University, remaining a student in the same until the following June. In July he enlisted in Company F, Second Iowa Cavalry, being sworn into the United States service in September. At the end of one year he was discharged on account of physical disability. He subsequently returned to Webster City, and after managing the Webster City Freeman for two years, he became a student in Cornell (Iowa) College, and was earnestly engaged in pursuing his studies in that institution for two years. In

the fall of 1868 he came to Nevada, and after being engaged in conducting the *Aegis* for one year he sold out, and the subsequent ten years were spent in selling drugs. In 1880 he became proprietor and began editing the *Watchman*, and is now one of the oldest and most successful newspaper men in this section of the State. Having acquainted himself with the printing business at a very early day, he is a thorough master of this calling, and under his able management his paper has proven a decided success. He was married, in 1868, to Miss A. M. Sharp, and by her has had four children: Maude, Edith, Victor and Ruth. Mr. Ballou is a Mason, belonging to Nevada Lodge No. 99, and 3 X 3 Chapter No. 92. He also belongs to J. D. Ferguson Post No. 31, of the G. A. R., and has been adjutant for the last five years.

Ambrose K. Banks. The life record of this gentleman is one of more than usual interest, and his career has been of such influence and benefit to the people of Story County, that a sketch of his life will be of more than passing interest. He was born in Ontario, Canada, near Kempville, September 21, 1845, and is a son of Israel and Mary (Clothier) Banks, who were born in New Hampshire and Vermont, in December, 1804, and 1813, respectively, both dying in Iowa Center, Iowa, in 1863. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of their nine children, seven of whom are living. At the age of ten he was taken to Ogle County, Ill., where he acquired the rudiments of his education in the common schools near his home. In 1861 he removed to the State of Missouri, for the purpose of driving mules in the employ of the Government, and later was a soldier in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and was in the fight at Wilson's Creek, where the lamented Gen. Lyon was killed. In 1862 he returned to Rockford, Ill., and began learning the machinist's trade, but in

the spring of 1864 enlisted in Company G, One Hundred Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, and served his country faithfully until the close of the war, being, for about eight months, orderly under Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. M. Dudley. He was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., September 21, 1865, then returning to Rockford, where he built the first livery barn erected in that place, and there he continued to successfully conduct business until 1869, when he removed to Story County, Iowa. However, in the fall of 1865, he had come thither, and purchased a farm, and his parents permanently located here the same year. Mr. Banks spent the year 1869 on his farm, after which he opened a drug store at Iowa Center, but eight years later removed to Nevada, and for one year acted in the capacity of city marshal. He has always been an uncompromising Republican in his political views, and in 1880 was elected sheriff of Story County, and so ably did he discharge his duties that he was twice re-elected to that position, and time showed the wisdom of the people's choice. He is now extensively engaged in the breeding of fine horses, in partnership with Jay A. King, and in March, 1889, they purchased "King Onward" of Lewis Bros., of Kentucky, at a cost of \$1,500, when he was only seventeen months old. He was sired by "Onward" (whose time is 2:25 $\frac{1}{4}$), by "George Wilkes," time 2:22. His dam was "Mist," her time being 2:29 $\frac{1}{2}$, and he is a full brother of "Advance," with a record of 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$. Besides this fine animal, for which they were offered \$5,000 in the spring of 1890, they have eleven thoroughbred brood mares. Mr. Banks is a Mason, and a member of Lodge No. 99 of Nevada, and he also belongs to the M. W. of A., and the G. A. R. He is a man of family, having been married in 1861 to Miss Sarah E. Rice, a native of Illinois, by whom he has five children: Edith L., Howard A., Arthur, Jay K. and Alma.

Ira Barnes is agent for the St. Paul & Kansas City Grain Company at Zearing, Iowa, but was born in Erie County, Ohio, in 1832, being the eighth of nine children born to the marriage of Ira and Eunice (Tuttle) Barnes, who were born in York State in 1790, being also reared and married there. They were among the first to locate in Erie County, Ohio, their settlement there being before it was surveyed, and here they spent the rest of their lives, dying in 1870, at the age of eighty-six years. Ira Barnes attained his twenty-first year in Ohio, his youth and early manhood being spent in tilling the soil and attending the common schools, but in 1853 he removed to Wisconsin, and was married in that State, in 1860, to Miss Ettie M. Warren. In 1861 he joined Company B, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being in the following engagements: Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, the charge of Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Fort Blakeley, besides a number of engagements of less importance. He served with different commands, and at the close of the war returned to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1872, at which time he located in St. Charles, Ill., remaining there four years. He then came to Iowa, and has been engaged in his present business since 1878, the duties of which he discharges in a very creditable manner. He has always been a Republican in politics; is a member of the G. A. R., Andrew Patton Post No. 239, of Zearing, and in his religious views is a Methodist. He and wife are the parents of four children: Cora (now Mrs. William Patton, of Zearing), Katie, Harry and Warren. Mr. Barnes' brothers and sisters are as follows: James, Grant, Lorenzo, Farwell, Ellen, Wealthy (now Mrs. M. Prentiss, of Sandusky County, Ohio), Burton and Nelson.

George M. Barnes is the leading harness dealer and manufacturer of Nevada, Story

County, Iowa, and although he was born in Allegany County, N. Y., December 21, 1846, he has been a well-known resident of Nevada, Iowa, since February, 1870. His parents, Orlando and Saloma (Moon) Barnes, were born in York State, and the former is still living at the age of seventy-two years, being a resident of Grant Township, Story County, Iowa. His wife died here in 1884 at the age of sixty-six years. Of a family of eight children born to them, the subject of this sketch is seventh in order of birth, and seven of the family are now living, R. J. Barnes having died while serving in the Rebellion. George M. Barnes was reared on a farm in New York until he was ten years of age, at which time he moved with his parents to Illinois and settled in Sheffield, Bureau County, where he was given the advantages of the common schools. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to the harness-maker's trade at Sheffield, and continued to work at this calling until 1863, when he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-sixth Illinois, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged July 13, 1865. He was in all the battles in which Sherman's army participated from the 9th of May, 1864, until the final surrender. He then returned to his old home in Illinois and resumed his trade, but becoming dissatisfied with his location he came to Iowa in 1866, and until 1870 was a resident of Marengo. Since that time he has resided in Story County, and has built up an excellent business for himself in Nevada. He has a complete line of harness, saddles, etc., and is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of these articles, and finds a ready sale for them throughout the county. He has been engaged in this business for about thirty years, and as far as enterprise, push and honesty are concerned, has few superiors. He was married December 7, 1882, to Miss Josie Hefler, a native of Iowa.

He has one child, Ada E. He belongs to Nevada Lodge No. 99, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the G. A. R., two of his brothers who served in the late war being also members. He is one of the substantial, law-abiding citizens of the place, and is looked up to and respected by his fellow-men.

Elnathan Bates, farmer and stock-raiser, Nevada, Iowa. Mr. Bates is a native of Williamson County, Ohio, where his birth occurred on the 17th of April, 1853, and was the youngest of four children born to his father's second marriage. Of his brothers and sisters, Rhoda was married to Gilbert Barber, and died in 1878. Oliver died in infancy, and Stephen is a farmer of Jewell County, Kas., and was married to Miss Katherine Alldridge, a native of Iowa. The father of these children was a native of the Empire State, and was a farmer by vocation. The mother was also a native of New York State. Both are deceased. Elnathan Bates received his education in the schools of Ohio and Iowa, and has ever been an ardent supporter of all educational institutions. He began working for himself at the early age of thirteen, and has made what he has by his own exertions. He was married to Miss Margaret Miller in Story County, Iowa, on the 27th of March, 1872, and four children are the result of this union: Ada May, Della, and Leland and Eland (twins, now ten years of age). Mrs. Bates was born in Defiance County, Ohio, on the 1st of August, 1852, and was educated in the common schools of Ohio and Iowa. Her father was a farmer by occupation, served almost three years in the late Rebellion, was wounded in the left hand, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He was present at the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. He was a native of Indiana, and died in 1876, at the age of fifty-five years. The mother was a native of Ohio, and died at the age of thirty-

two years. Mr. Bates has always been identified with the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was for S. J. Tilden. He has filled the position of assessor, and has been school director for a number of years. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Church. He came to Story County in 1864, and has witnessed the rapid development of the country since that time. They expect to make this county their home, and here, surrounded by their children and many warm friends, will pass the balance of their days.

William O. Bates. Many years ago, in the Emerald Isle, dwelt Mathew Bates. After nineteen summers of happy school-days he ventured forth to test the desirableness of the far-famed United States, and finding it all and more than admirers had painted it, determined to desert the land of his fathers for this broader country. Before reaching Uncle Sam's fair domain William settled for a time in Canada, where he became acquainted with Miss Cynthia Bentley, to whom he was married. Locating in Story County immediately after touching American soil, he appreciated the advantages of this district to such an extent that he started at once to build up a prosperous farming business there, remaining in the same place until his death, September 23, 1885. He had the misfortune to lose his beloved wife by death several years before. Of the family, consisting of four sons and five daughters, William O., the subject of this sketch, is the oldest. He remained at home until his fifteenth year, when he started to Tilford College, and later Webster College, and afterward to Waterloo College, preparing himself in this way to meet with grand success in all intellectual pursuits. For a while Mr. Bates conducted a prosperous school, and still devotes much of his time to teaching in connection with farming. He is the owner of 200 acres

of valuable land, which is in an excellent state of cultivation. November 29, 1888, our subject married Miss Carrie Ballard, daughter of H. L. Ballard. Their only child is Florence May. A Republican in politics, Mr. Bates is prominent in all matters; was elected constable in 1886, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

Lemuel Holmes Beckley is a farmer and stock-raiser, of Union Township, Story County, Iowa, and is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred on February 15, 1834, he being the fifth in a family of ten children born to George and Nancy Beckley, both of whom were born in West Virginia on the 25th and 24th of December, 1804 and 1803, respectively. He was of German lineage, his parents having been born in Germany, and by occupation he was an agriculturist, and prior to his death, which occurred in his seventy-ninth year, could well remember the scenes of the War of 1812. His widow survives him at the age of eighty-seven years, being a resident of Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Their children's names are as follows: Marie M. (Mrs. Morgan, resides in Ohio), Mary Jane (Mrs. Mills, died at the age of forty-three years), Samuel (married Miss Castile, a native of Ohio, and resides in Buchanan County, Iowa), Jacob (was married to S. McCray, a native Ohioan, and died at the age of forty-eight years, having been a school teacher and preacher, his education having been received in Springfield, Ohio), Lemuel H. (next in order of birth), then came Josiah (residing on the old home farm near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, his wife being a Miss Beach, a native of that State), Henry (came to Iowa in 1864, but now lives in Missouri, being engaged in farming; he first married a Miss Parrott, and after her death a Miss Boyle, both natives of Ohio), Sarah Ann (Mrs. Buchanan, resides in Ohio), Louisa (Mrs. Parrott, also lives

there) and Tabitha (who is the wife of Taylor Eky, of Ohio, a horticulturist and fruit-grower). Lemuel Holmes Beckley obtained his education in the old subscription schools of Ohio, and acquired a sufficient fund of useful information to fit him for the practical duties of life. At the age of twenty he began the life of an agriculturist on his own responsibility, his means that time being less than a dollar, but on the 26th of March of the same year he was married in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to Miss Delilah Stecher, who was born in Pennsylvania, May 26, 1835. In time a family of nine children were born to them, their names being as follows: John (who married Frances Crouse, is engaged in farming), Warner (is a city drayman in Aurora, Hamilton County, Neb., and is married to Agnes Tipton, a native of Ohio), David (is farming in Story County, and was married to a Miss Jacobson), George (who is tilling the soil in Story County), Charles S. (who married Fannie E. Cronk, June 25, and who is working on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway), Allie, Bertha and Effie, the latter of whom expects to become a school teacher. Minnie B., a bright little girl, died at the age of nine years. Mr. Beckley has always been a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont. He has been a director in his school district ever since he has resided in Union Township, and is a staunch supporter of the public school system—the bulwark of the State and nation. In 1867 they came to Story County, Iowa, from Ohio, coming through with a four-horse team, and they can tell with accuracy of the primitive condition of Story County, even at that date. They came across country from Nevada to Cambridge, as there were no highways at that time, and narrate with interest their experience in crossing the numerous sloughs between those places. Mr. Beckley has an excellent

farm of 180 acres, and one of the prettiest building sites west of Cambridge. He can farm every foot of his land, although at one time a man on horseback could not pass over the same ground. This desirable state of things is the result of a thorough system of farming and draining, and their farm, which is one of the finest for its size in this portion of the county, has been earned by honest and faithful endeavor, frugality and economy. They now have all necessary comforts, and here, surrounded by numerous friends, acquaintances and their dutiful family of children, they expect to spend the rest of their days. They have ever been noted in their neighborhood as open-hearted and benevolent patrons of worthy enterprises, and as friends and neighbors have not their superiors. While living in the East, Mr. Beckley was a member of the Lutheran Church, but since his residence in the West has not been connected with any religious denomination. In conclusion, it might be added that Mrs. Beckley's maternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and that a pension is lying at Washington, D. C., for his heirs.

D. A. Bigelow (deceased). Callimachus wrote:

'Tis ever wrong to say a good man dies.

And this, written over 2,000 years ago, is as true now as then, true at all times and in all countries; the good man never dies. The influence of his life is imperishable. During his career Mr. Bigelow lived a life that has left a tender memory behind, and that was an exemplification of the purest and most exalted principles. He was born at Chester, Mass., November 24, 1839, and came to Illinois in 1856, locating at Kewanee. In 1861 he entered the University of Chicago, with a view of a professional life before him, but at the breaking out of the war he was filled with a patriotic

desire to aid his country, and as a result enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers in 1862, serving until the close of the war. He was acting quartermaster for some time, but retired from the service with the rank of first lieutenant. He was aid-de-camp of Gen. Geddes, and was known by his comrades as a brave and gallant soldier. In August, 1868, he came to the new town of Ames, but in November of the same year returned to Kewanee, where he was married by the Rev. K. W. Benton to Miss Sara E. Moore, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of John R. and Sarah (Bodle) Moore. Four children were the fruits of this union: Margaret M., Robert E., C. Pearl and Alida. From the time of his first residence here Mr. Bigelow did all in his power to promote the welfare of the town and community in every way, and the civic organization to which he belonged knew him as a faithful and efficient worker. As a member of the school board his liberal views and constant interest added greatly to the efficiency of the public schools, and as a business man his career was both upright and honorable. For quite a number of years he was vice-president of the Union National Bank of Ames, and was engaged in merchandising in that city from 1868 to the time of his death. This sad event occurred March 9, 1890, and was the occasion of universal sorrow, for all felt the loss which would be sustained by the departure of such a man. He gave to Story County the best energies of his life, and to the community and all among whom he lived the example of a life well and usefully spent. He was a worthy member of the Baptist Church, and gave much of his time to church and Sabbath-school work, taking a leading part in all religious matters. He was a good man in the fullest sense of the word, a kind father, loving husband and true friend. He was a sincere,

active and consistent Christian. He was buried with Masonic and G. A. R. honors. Mr. Bigelow was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago in 1888, and was chairman of the State Central Committee at the time of his death. He was a natural orator, and was a brilliant extemporaneous speaker on any occasion. He was the son of Daniel E. and Margaret (Baker) Bigelow, the father a native of Massachusetts. The mother was left an orphan in her youth, and was an adopted child of the Rev. John Grant, who was a prominent Scotch minister. The parents moved to Illinois in 1856, located in Henry County, and there both received their final summons. They had four children—three sons and one daughter, all deceased with the exception of one, Andrew.

Homer C. Boardman belongs to the firm of Boardman Bros., dealers in butter, eggs and poultry at Nevada, Iowa. This firm is one of the most progressive in the town, and since opening their establishment in 1879 they have added eminently to the strength of the produce interests in this section. Homer C. Boardman is a native of Troy, Vt., where he first saw the light of day on February 22, 1851, being the eldest of three surviving children born to his parents. In early boyhood he was brought by them to Iowa and was reared at Lyons, in Clinton County, the rudiments of his education being received in the public schools of that place. Later he took a commercial course in the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Ind., after which he returned to Lyons, and for some time clerked in a dry goods store. He next went to Milwaukee, Wis., and for five years was in the employ of the firm of Hand & Seymour, acting in the capacity of a traveling salesman. He then returned to Lyons and for three subsequent years was in the dry-goods business. From there he came to Nevada in 1879, and,

as above stated, has since been engaged in his present business, in which he has built up an excellent reputation for integrity and executive ability. In politics he has always been a staunch friend of the Republican party, and for a number of years was a member of the city council, and is now serving his third term as mayor of Nevada. During his administration the City Water Works have been built, owing in a great measure to his advocacy and energy in supporting the enterprise, and the town has been otherwise much improved since he has been an incumbent of his office. He has always been a patron of education, and he is now a member of the Nevada school board. Socially he is a member of the A. O. U. W., the M. W. of A., and belongs to Samson Lodge No. 77, of the K. of P., of which he is a charter member. His marriage to Miss Emma F. Jacobsen, who was born in Lyons, Iowa, took place in 1874, and their union has resulted in the birth of two children, William C. and Homer N. Mr. Boardman is a son of Norman and Lois (Knight) Boardman, who were born in Vermont and New York, respectively.

William K. Boardman is a member of the firm of Boardman Bros., dealers in butter, eggs and poultry at Nevada, Iowa. He was born in Troy, Vt., June 22, 1852, and is a son of Hon. Norman and Lois (Knight) Boardman. In 1856 he came with his parents to Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa, and there attended the public schools for some time. Later he became a student in Dean Academy at Franklin, Mass., graduating therefrom in 1873. The following year he began mercantile life for himself in Lyons, Iowa, becoming the proprietor of a dry goods and clothing house, but in 1877 he removed to Nevada, and was here engaged in the clothing business for two years. However, in 1879, he commenced a wholesale butter, egg and poultry trade, and has given his attention

to this up to the present time, being one of the leading business men in this section of the State. He is a Republican, R. B. Hayes receiving his first presidential vote, and socially he belongs to the K. of P., a member of Samson Lodge No. 77. He is now past chancellor and has twice represented Samson Lodge in the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and in 1888 and 1889 was special grand deputy for this district of the State. His marriage, which took place in 1877, was to Miss Addie Henningsen, who was born in Jackson County, Iowa, in 1857, a daughter of Hon. B. H. A. and E. Henningsen. Mr. and Mrs. Boardman are the parents of two children: Frank M. (born May 11, 1878) and Lois K. (born April 18, 1887). Mr. Boardman's name is identified with the welfare and material and social progress of this section, and his reputation for honesty and true stability has been fully substantiated.

Jesse Bowen has been a resident of Story County, Iowa, for the past thirty-seven years, and is well and favorably known to a host of friends and acquaintances in this community. His birth occurred in Marion County, eight miles north of Indianapolis, Ind., December 15, 1839, being the fourth in a family of eight children born to Ephraim and Gillie Ann (Johnson) Bowen, the former born in Ohio in 1818 and the latter in Kentucky, her death occurring in Iowa Center, Iowa, when about sixty-six years of age. Jesse Bowen is one of six surviving members of his father's family, and although he was obliged to assist his father on the farm, he succeeded in obtaining a good common-school education. His father came to Story County in 1853, and entered land in Indian Creek Township, after which he returned to Indiana to bring his family thither, which he did, reaching Story County on June 11, 1854. In 1861 Jesse enlisted in the Union army in defense of his country and served

in Company E, Third Iowa Infantry until mustered out of service on June 18, 1864. He was a participant in the engagements at Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie River, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., and numerous minor battles. After his return home he was engaged for some three years in farming, but since 1868 has been in the employ of the well-known general merchants, Baldwin & Maxwell. He has also given considerable attention to the hotel business in the past twelve years, and is now the owner of the Maxwell Hotel, one of the best kept houses in the county. He was married in 1864 to Miss M. E. Will, who was born in Virginia in 1846, and to them have been born the following children: Ulysses F., Alice M., Edna L., William S., John E., Kate, Curtis, Esther, Glenn and Anna. He is a member of James H. Ewing Post No. 305 of the G. A. R., of which he is the present commander. He has always been popular throughout this section of the country, and is one of the men who is working to bring Iowa into the very front ranks as a Republican State.

George W. Boyd is a butcher and dealer in ice at Nevada, Story County, Iowa, and was born in Carter County, Tenn., on March 16, 1843, being a son of J. R. and Elizabeth (Boyd) Boyd, who were born in 1810 and 1816, respectively, the former being now a resident of Nevada, the latter dying on May 27, 1883. The paternal grandfather was James R. Boyd, and the great-grandfather was William Boyd, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. George W. Boyd is the third of a family of ten children, of whom eight are living, and after remaining in Tennessee until 1851, he removed with his family to Illinois, and six years later to Jasper County, Iowa. Here he was reared to manhood on a farm, receiving the advantages of the common schools, but upon attaining his majority he went to

the far west where he remained four years. He then returned to Iowa and remained in Jasper County until 1874, when he came to Nevada, and here has since resided, his entire time having been devoted to the occupation of butchering. He is one of the leading men in this branch of business in the town; from 1877 to 1883 it was conducted under the firm name of Boyd & Childs, but since 1885 the firm has been Boyd Bros. They are doing an excellent trade, and have a well regulated and extensive meat market. Since 1874 Mr. Boyd has also been engaged in the ice business, and erected the first good ice-house in Nevada. In his political views he has always been a Democrat, and he is now a member of the city council, and socially belongs to the I. O. O. F. His marriage to Miss Frances Bates took place in 1874, her birth having occurred in Ohio, and to them have been born the following children: Orvill E., Edward, Bessie M. and Earl.

Knud P. Boyd. Near the city of Bergen, in the far away land of Norway, the subject of this sketch was born (in Skaanevig) June 15, 1845. His parents, Peter A. Boyd and Sarah Alsager, were Norwegians by birth and education, and the father died in 1860. Knud came to America in 1866, locating in Kendall County, Ill., and from there moved to Iowa, where in 1880 he purchased his present valuable farm. He has spared neither time nor expense in improving his land, and is to-day one of the most prominent farmers in Story County. He also devotes a great deal of time to stock-raising. In politics Mr. Boyd is an Independent. On April 19, 1870, he was united in holy wedlock to Miss Betsy T. Thorsen, of Grundy County, Ill., and a daughter of Thor. Thorsen and Annie A. Nes. Her father is now a resident of Kendall County, and originally came from Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have had nine chil-

dren, viz.: Sarah (wife of Sam Michaelson, whose sketch appears in this history), Peter, Anna, Arthur C., Belle, Carrie, Alfred, Emma and Katie. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church at Roland.

Elisha Briley, farmer, of Franklin Township, came to Iowa, and located in Story County, in August, 1851, with his mother, who settled near where her son now lives. At that time he was in his fifteenth year, and he lived on the farm with his mother until he reached his majority, and then he entered eighty acres for himself. Having a farm of his own, the next thing was to get married; so, on April 1, 1857, he led to the altar Miss Mary M. Foster, of this county, daughter of J. G. Foster, of this county, and formerly of Indiana, and they became the parents of fourteen children: J. W. (died in infancy), Juliette (wife of James Brown, of Boone County), Elmer E. (also of Boone County, married Permelia York, of Boone County, daughter of Joseph York, of Athhole, England), Elvira F. (now the wife of Elihu Wheeler, of Boone County), Alice (died in her nineteenth year), Eldora, and Albert, Frank P., Algernon S., John A. Logan, Jesse Fremont, Jean, Boston Corbett and Lorrana J., all living at home. Financially Mr. Briley has been very successful, and now owns 300 acres of choice land, all of which is under cultivation, and has never had a mortgage or an execution floating around. In addition to farming he feeds and ships a considerable number of cattle and hogs each year. He and wife are consistent members of the United Brethren Church, and in politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. Briley was born in Clay County, Ind., December 22, 1835, being a son of Absalom and Hannah (Wheeler) Briley, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Kentucky. The Wheelers were a prominent family of Kentucky, and one of Mrs. Bri-

ley's brothers was in the War of 1812. Absalom Briley was a farmer by occupation, and tilled the soil in Indiana until 1847, when he moved to Illinois, choosing a location in Fulton County, and the same year of his arrival he contracted the pneumonia and died, leaving his widow with a family of seven children, the eldest of whom was about eighteen years of age, and the youngest but a few years. She remained in Illinois until 1851, when, led by a desire to get land cheap for her children, she started for Boone County, Iowa, in company with her son-in-law, Warren Pickark. From May until August they lived in Boone County, and then she came here, but, the land not being in market, it was 1854 before she entered any land. In that year she entered 320 acres, and lived on it until her family all grew up and married, with the exception of Albert G., who entered the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and after about eighteen months' service was killed in a charge near Macon, Ga. His death broke up the old household, and Mrs. Briley came to live with her son (our subject), and remained with him until her death.

Prof. J. L. Budd, in the department of horticulture and forestry of the Iowa Agricultural College, owes his nativity to the county of Westchester, N. Y., born in 1837, and is the son of Joseph and Maria (Lancaster) Budd, natives of the Empire State also. The father was of French descent and died in New York State, where he had followed agricultural pursuits all his life. The mother now resides in Orange County, N. Y. Of the seven children born to this union, five are now living. Prof. J. L. Budd became familiar with the duties of the farm in early life, and received the rudiments of an education in the common schools. Later he attended the State Normal School, and finished by attending two years at Union College. In 1857 he went to Rockford, Ill., and

taught the first academy at that place, remaining there for two years. From there he moved to Wheaton, Ill., taught the graded school for three years, and then bought a farm in Benton County, Iowa, near Shellsburg, where he established the Benton County Nurseries, the largest in Northern Iowa. Here he remained about fourteen years, and was quite successful as a nurseryman, shipping trees all over the continent. In the spring of 1877 he came to Ames, and was appointed to his present position, in which he is well known. While living at Shellsburg, Iowa, he was secretary of the Horticultural Society, and held that position for five years after coming to Ames. He is eminently qualified for the position he now holds as a teacher of horticulture, and as a propagator and distributor of hardy fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs. He owns 240 acres of land in Benton County, Iowa, and his son is running the large nursery at that place. He was married to Miss Sarah M. Breed (Breed's Hill was named for her ancestors, a family of Revolutionary fame), and two children were the result of this union: Allen J. and Etta M. The Professor is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He spent the summer of 1882 in Russia, studying the nature of fruits, and to find the kinds best adapted to this climate. He also spent some time in Asia, and is well versed in all subjects relating to horticulture. His horticultural library is one of the largest and most valuable on the continent, as, in addition to his valuable collection, it contains the valuable collections of the late A. J. and Charles Downing.

A. H. Buck. Within the limits of Story County there is no man of greater personal ability than Mr. Buck, a man of recognized worth and substantial progressive spirit. He owes his nativity to Illinois, where he was born on the 31st of April, 1841, being a son of

Jacob and Susan (Fouts) Buck, both of whom were born in Maryland. The paternal grandfather, Henry Buck, was a native of Maryland also, and served in the Revolutionary War. Jacob Buck was a pioneer settler of Ogle County, Ill., having come there in 1835, and there he made his home for twenty years. In 1864 he moved to Story County, Iowa, and there farmed for six years, but later removed to North-eastern Kansas, and there resumed his farming operations until 1873, when he went to California, where he is at present residing. Of the nine children reared by Mr. and Mrs. Buck, only five are now living. A. H. Buck grew to manhood on his father's farm, and on the 16th of September, 1861, he enlisted in a company in the Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and was assigned to the Mississippi Department, in the Army of the Tennessee, first under Gen. Grant, and then under Gen. Sherman. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Atlanta and Savannah, and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He was at Bentonville, N. C., then up to Raleigh and to Durham Station, where Johnston surrendered, and thence to Washington City, and took part in the grand review. His company disbanded at Louisville, Ky., on July 20, 1865, and immediately after he returned to Iowa, where his father was then living. Here he purchased land, and farmed for ten years, and then went to Kansas, but after staying there eighteen months, he returned to his farm in Story County, where he has remained ever since. He owns a fine farm of 140 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation, and he is considered one of the substantial and well-to-do farmers in the county. His marriage to Miss Sarah A. Craig, daughter of Presley R. and Elizabeth Craig, residents of this county, was consummated in 1866, and

their union was blessed in the birth of four children—one son and three daughters: Bertha E., Frank E., Edith and Vernie, all living at home. Mrs. Buck is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Buck is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics affiliates with the Republicans. He takes quite an interest in local politics, having served as clerk of his township, and is now serving as township assessor.

Martin V. Bump, farmer and stock-raiser, Zearing, Iowa. For many years, or since his location in this county, the reputation which Mr. Bump has enjoyed has been not only that of a substantial and progressive farmer, but of an intelligent and thoroughly posted man in all public affairs. He was originally from the Buckeye State, his birth occurring in Franklin County in 1844, and is the youngest of five children born to Daniel and Lucinda (George) Bump. Daniel Bump was born in Vermont in 1806, and was one of two sons born to John Bump, a native of Scotland, and a Revolutionary soldier. Lucinda (George) Bump was the daughter of John George, who was born in the Empire State. Martin V. Bump was the youngest of the following children: Isaac (of Mahaska County, Iowa), Miletus N. (now in Hall County, Neb.), Philinda (wife of A. Baughman, of Nebraska, now deceased) and George W. (who died March, 1880). Martin came to Iowa with his parents in 1854, locating in Mount Vernon, where the father died in March, 1871, and there was reared to mature years. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war on detached duty. He then returned to Mount Vernon, and was married, in 1867, to Mrs. Hannah S. (Tanner) Bolton, a daughter of David Tanner. Four interesting children were the fruits of this union: Fred, Edna, Albert and Milton, all at home. Mr. Bump came to

Story County in the fall of 1880, located on Section 32, on a raw farm, with no improvements, and he has now 262 acres of good land, all well improved. He has on his farm in the neighborhood of \$3,000 worth of stock. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the G. A. R.

Dr. Densmore J. Bunce is one of the leading veterinary surgeons of the State, and his office is located at his Horse Infirmary at the corner of Sixth and Vine Streets, Nevada, Iowa. The Doctor was born in Ogle County, Ill., December 22, 1838, and is a son of James A. L. and Esther (Lewis) Bunce, who were born in York State in 1796 and 1806, and died in Whiteside County, Ill., in April, 1860, and 1871, respectively. The former was a blacksmith by occupation, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. Of a family of thirteen children born to him, the subject of this sketch was the tenth, and seven are now living. Dr. Densmore J. spent his youth on a farm in Whiteside County, Ill., and there acquired a fair practical education in the common schools. In 1856 he began the study of veterinary surgery and entered upon his practice in Whiteside County, and there continued until the month of April, 1860, when he came to Lyons, Iowa, and in 1879 to Nevada, where he has since held forth. He is very successful in all branches of his business, and guarantees complete satisfaction or withdraws his charges, and has numerous calls in this and throughout adjoining States. In the fall of 1889 he invented Dr. Bunce's Veterinary Mouth Speculum, a patent on which was granted February 18, 1890. For the past sixteen years he has also been engaged in auctioneering at stock sales, and is considered one of the best in this section of the country. He is a Prohibitionist in his political views, and in March, 1886, was converted to Christianity. He had formerly been a very Godless man and held in the

greatest contempt all those who professed Christianity, but since that time he has been one of the most devoted workers for the cause the church has ever had, and is exceptionally active in Sunday-school work. Ever since his conversion he has held weekly prayer meetings in his office, and has been the means of converting many persons to the cause of Christ. October 19, 1856, he was married to Miss Marinda Griffith, who was born in Steuben County, N. Y., and by her has a daughter, Lucretia A.

John C. Burkhart is a lumberman of Zearing, Iowa, and being honorable and upright in all his dealings as well as enterprising and intelligent, he has been successful. He is a native of Cambria County, Penn., born in 1833, and was fourth in a family of ten children born to Ephraim and Catherine (Hildebrand) Burkhart. The mother was drowned in the Johnstown flood in May, 1889. John C. remained in his native State until the month of April, 1856, at which time he came to Linn County, Iowa, where he remained engaged in tilling the soil until August, 1862, when he joined Company A, Twentieth Iowa Infantry, and was on active duty until the close of the war. At first his operations were confined to Missouri and Arkansas, but from there he went to Vicksburg, taking part in the siege of that place, after which he assisted in the siege of Ft. Morgan, Ft. Blakeley and Mobile. In April, 1867, he came to Story County, Iowa, and made his home in the town of Nevada until 1872, when he located on a farm in Richland Township, and for ten years was there engaged in tilling the soil. He then began dealing in lumber in Zearing, and has successfully followed this occupation up to the present time. He was married in 1858 to Miss Annie M. Albaugh, a daughter of Daniel Albaugh, of Pennsylvania, and to them a family of five children have been born: Charles A., Jessie M. (now Mrs. James S.

Smith of Zearing), Hubert E., Gracie and Florence. Mrs. Burkhart is a member of the Christian Church, and J. C. Burkhart belongs to Andrew Patton Post No. 239, of the G. A. R., at Zearing. His brothers and sisters are as follows: Abraham H., Margaret (now Mrs. James Sinsbaugh, of Mineral Point, Penn.), Joseph S., John C., Keziah (now Mrs. George Ford, also of Mineral Point; while working on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, her husband was killed in May, 1890), Mary A. (wife of George James, of Rock Falls, Ill.), Catherine J. (wife of A. Byers, was drowned in the Johnstown flood, May 31, 1859), and Lovina (who is the wife of Edwin Muller, of Stoystown, Penn.), Abraham (died in Mexico during the Mexican War), Samuel (was killed at Mineral Point, in August, 1865, by the explosion of a boiler), and Charlotte (also deceased).

Charles E. Campbell, farmer and stock-raiser, Nevada, Iowa. On September 7, 1854, in New York City, there was born to the marriage of James and Ann (Eccles) Campbell, a son, whom we now take as the subject of this sketch. He was the third of the following children: William J. (died in 1872, at the age of twenty-three years), Bell (now Mrs. W. Gossard, of Red Willow County, Neb.), Sarah A. (now Mrs. M. W. Gossard, of Story County, Iowa), and Justice (a resident of Story County). There is a half brother by the father's first marriage, R. J., who resides in Washington County, Kas., and who served from the beginning until the close of the late Civil War, and received a wound during this time. The parents of the above mentioned children were natives of Ireland, but emigrated to the United States at an early date. The father was born in 1808, and after coming to this country located in New York City, where he remained for about thirty-five years. He came to Story County, Iowa, in 1856, and remained in the

county from that time until the time of his death, which occurred in 1881. Charles E.'s mother was born in 1825. Charles E. Campbell was but two years of age when his parents moved to Story County, and he has been a constant resident of the same since that time. He is now the owner of 160 acres of well-improved land, and has it well stocked. He was married on November 1, 1885, to Miss Nina Stratton, a daughter of J. A. Stratton, who is a resident of Iowa Centre, Iowa. She was the third child of six living children: J. M. Stratton (in Story County), Belle (now Mrs. M. T. Hardesty, of Nevada), Eva (now Mrs. Ellis Alderman, of McCall), Berge, George and Albert (of Iowa Centre). To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born two children: Robert J. and Benjamin F. Mr. Campbell is a public-spirited citizen, and a successful, enterprising farmer.

Oliver Chamberlin resides near the town of Cambridge, in Story County, Iowa, but was born in Scioto County, Ohio, July 13, 1816, being the second of nine children whose names are as follows: Mary (who died in Ohio, at the age of about seventy years) Marie (Mrs. White, also died in that State), Myra (was the wife of a Mr. Stearns, and also died in Ohio), Mahala (was the wife of a Mr. White, and both died in the "Buckeye State"), Matilda (was the wife of a Mr. Newell, and passed from life in Ohio), Minerva (deceased), Orilla (died in Ohio, the wife of a Mr. Duteil), and three other children—two sons and one daughter. The father of these children was born in Connecticut, but until twenty-two years of age spent the most of his life in Vermont, where he learned the calling of a farmer. In 1808 he removed to Ohio, and from that State enlisted in the War of 1812, going as a teamster to Sandusky City. He died when about eighty-three years of age, his wife, a native of Pennsylvania,

passing from life in Ohio, at the age of fifty-six years. Oliver Chamberlin obtained his early education in the old time subscription schools, but he possessed a retentive memory and was quick to learn, and so became a practical young man. On starting out for himself, he began working for his own father on the farm at \$13 per month, and at that time concluded to take unto himself a wife, and was married to Miss Clarissa Bacus, a native of Ohio, whose early educational advantages were very meager. To them have been born a family of thirteen children: Isadora (who is married to S. Rubar, a farmer and stock-raiser of Cambridge), next came two children who died in infancy, Andre (who is married, and is engaged in farming, in Nebraska), the two following children died in infancy, Alva (who is married to Levina Bard, and is farming in Stanton County, Neb.), A. P., (a successful attorney, and is now a delegate to Washington, D. C., being interested in deepening the harbor at Galveston, Tex.; his wife was formerly Miss Augusta Pulse, a native of Iowa; he was educated in the State Agricultural College, at Ames, and has become prominent throughout this region in the practice of his profession), A. W. (is a successful physician and surgeon of Hamilton County, Iowa, is married and has two children), Alfonso, A. M. (is a miner in the west), Belle (is a resident of Kansas, and is married to a Mr. Shaw, a farmer by occupation), and Carrie (is the wife of a Mr. Griffith, who is engaged in farming in Story County; she is the youngest in the family and is an intelligent lady). Mr. Chamberlin was rather old to take part in the late Rebellion, but three of his sons donned their suits of blue, shouldered their muskets and went to the front. Andrew was severely wounded at the battle of Black River Bridge, Miss., was honorably discharged and

is now pensioned by "Uncle Sam" for the noble work he did in defense of his country; Alva served until the close of the Rebellion, when he was honorably discharged, and Alfonso remained in the service two years, being also honorably discharged. Mr. Chamberlin was an enthusiastic supporter of the Government, and during the existence of that party was a Whig, but is now a staunch Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of our present honored chief magistrate. He has always exercised his right of franchise and upheld those men whom he knew to be men of principle and honor. He has been postmaster of Cambridge for three or four years, and has also filled the position of township trustee and school director. He came from Scioto County, Ohio, to this county in 1857, having visited this country in 1855, and although the locality was very thinly inhabited and in a very bad condition for successful agriculture, he has here made his home up to the present time, being now the owner of 320 acres of fine land, it being the oldest farm in the township. It is well improved with comfortable buildings, orchard, etc, and is one of the most valuable tracts of land in this section of the country. Mr. Chamberlin lost his estimable wife in 1884, and she now rests in the cemetery at Cambridge, where a beautiful monument has been erected to her memory. Mr. Chamberlin was postmaster in Cambridge, Iowa, when it was pressed upon him by the people; he had a small cabin with holes bored in the wall, with wooden pins to rest the bedding upon, and he kept the mail matter up stairs, which was reached by a common ladder. Uncle Oliver often laughs over the uncouth manner in which he served "Uncle Sam." This was in 1862 and 1863.

Dr. W. I. Chamberlain, president of the Iowa State Agricultural College, was born in

Litchfield, Conn., in February, 1837, and the following year his parents moved to Ohio, settling on a farm near Hudson, where his boyhood and youth were passed. In 1855 he entered the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, and graduated in 1859. The following ten years were employed in teaching in the academy and college, but failing health induced him to purchase the old homestead and settle down to the "profession of farming," as he is fond of calling it. He labored for ten years, improving the farm, increasing its fertility, making a fine income, and, what was much better, fully regaining his health. It was during the latter part of this period that the world first began to hear from him through the agricultural press. His articles in the Ohio Farmer and Country Gentleman, and one or two other papers, attracted attention, and reading farmers soon came to recognize in him a leader in agricultural thought and opinion. In 1880 he was called from his farm to the secretaryship of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, and it was very soon evident that he was eminently fitted for that position. His long course of training as student, as teacher and professor and then as a practical farmer, had given him a special preparation for his work, and he entered it with a zeal and energy that were sure to win. The work of the board, hitherto, had been confined to holding a State fair and issuing an annual report. Mr. Chamberlain at once began to enlarge the field of its action. He established a system of monthly crop reports that has since been adopted by many other States. He was largely instrumental in securing the fertilizer-control system of the State, protecting farmers from frauds against which they were powerless of themselves. He established the Farmers' Institute system in the State, and carried it on for six years with remarkable

success. He was instrumental in inducing the board to locate the State fair permanently at Columbus, and to purchase and equip the new grounds, the finest State fair grounds and the best equipped in the country. In all this varied work his zeal was fervent, his energy tireless, and his achievements remarkable. Mr. Chamberlain's work as secretary, and his contributions to the agricultural press, brought him into prominent notice throughout the country, and as a consequence, in 1884, he was offered the presidency of the Iowa Agricultural College, but declined it, as he felt it his duty to finish the work already begun, of establishing the fair in its new grounds. In 1887 the offer of the presidency was repeated, and this time it was accepted. The same year Rutgers College, New Jersey, one of the oldest in the land, conferred on him the degree of LL. D., and in 1890 the same degree was again conferred by the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. For three years now he has successfully labored in this new field. The Legislature last winter appropriated \$55,000 for new buildings, the largest sum for eighteen years. The number of students enrolled in 1890 is the largest in the history of the college, and when the new buildings are completed it will be still larger because of increased room. A building for Y. M. C. A. and literary society rooms is one of Dr. Chamberlain's projects, to cost some \$25,000, to be built by subscriptions from professors, alumni students and friends of the college, and to be called "The Welch Memorial Hall," in honor of Dr. A. S. Welch, deceased, the first president of the college. Dr. Chamberlain says the building is practically assured, which means that he will push the matter to its conclusion. The college under his quiet and patient leadership is clearly entering upon an era of harmony and enlarged prosperity.

H. Dewey Chamberlin, M. D. Among the citizens of Story, as well as surrounding counties, the name of Dr. Chamberlin is becoming quite familiar, for since he has been a practitioner of the "healing art" in this section he has won an enviable reputation. He was born in the "Green Mountain State" April 7, 1848, and is the eldest living of five children, four of whom survive, born to the marriage of John A. Chamberlin and Celinda Dewey, who were also born in Vermont June 20, 1818, and November 4, 1817, respectively, and are now residing on the old homestead in Vermont, on which the father was born. The grandfather, John Chamberlin, was born in Chelmsford, Mass., April 20, 1784, and died December 11, 1874, having been a soldier in the War of 1812. Dr. Chamberlin, the immediate subject of this sketch, acquired the rudiments of his education in the schools of Vermont, but in January, 1868, he entered Oberlin (Ohio) College, from which institution he graduated August 7, 1872, and the following year was principal of the public schools of Chazy, N. Y. In 1873 he returned to Ohio and began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Bricker & Huss, at Shelby, but spent the following winters as a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating March 29, 1876. He located soon after in Toledo, Ohio, and there made his home for ten years, being elected in 1878 as coroner of Lucas County, filling the position four years by re-election. On March 29, 1886, he came to Nevada, Iowa, and has here built up an excellent practice; is the present coroner of the county, and is president of the Story County Medical Society; a member of the Insane Commission, and also a member of the Pension Board. He belongs to the K. of P., Samson Lodge No. 77, of which he is past chancellor, and in his political views he always

supports the measures of the Republican party. His marriage, which occurred April 25, 1876, was to Miss Hattie Beverstock, who died on May 20, 1877. His second marriage was consummated October 17, 1878, his wife being Miss Mary C. Hoag, of Vermont, and by her he is the father of three children: Harrie H., Beulah and Ethel.

Alphonso Chandler is a purchaser of produce for the well-known firm of Boardman Bros., of Cambridge, Iowa. He was born in the "Pine Tree State," at Lincolnville, on the Penobscot Bay, March 28, 1841, being the eldest of five children—four sons and one daughter—their names being as follows: Washington W. (is married to Nellie ———, and is an exceptionally successful commission merchant of Gray's Harbor, Wash.), Serena (who died when between one and two years of age), an infant (deceased), and Alice (who is the wife of Charles Nellis, a wagon-maker of Cambridge, Iowa). The father of these children was born in Maine in 1812, and was a ship-carpenter and joiner by trade. In 1851 he emigrated to Story County, Iowa, and entered about 320 acres of land, on a portion of which the town of Cambridge now stands. The father identified himself with the building up of this section of the country, and until his death, which occurred in 1861, he was one of the leaders in all worthy movements. His wife, also a native of Maine, born in 1818, died at about the age of sixty-two years, having been a worthy Christian, and a faithful wife and mother. Alphonso Chandler obtained his first educational training in the State of Maine, and after acquiring a fair knowledge of the English branches in the common schools, he completed his education in the graded schools of Iowa, being well fitted at that time, so far as education was concerned, to successfully make his own way in the world. He has always been deeply inter-

ested in educational matters, for in the hands of the children rests the destiny of the nation, and he has been a member of the board of education, and for seven years was secretary of the same and a director for perhaps five years. When twenty-one years of age he began earning his own living, and for twenty years his attention was given to engineering. He is a practical engineer in the true sense of the word, and takes pride in being so called. He has always identified himself with the Democratic party, and has strenuously upheld the true principles of Jeffersonianism, his first presidential vote being cast for Horatio Seymour, of New York. He has not been an ultra partisan, but has ever exercised his right of franchise, and has upheld what he considered right principles. He has served as township clerk, and has also been recorder of Union Township for a number of years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Tabernacle Lodge No. 452, at Cambridge, and also belongs to the K. of P. of Tama City, and the I. O. G. T. of Cambridge. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cambridge, and have ever contributed most liberally of their means to laudable enterprises which have been presented to them for their worthy consideration. Mr. Chandler has resided in Story County, Iowa, since he was nine years of age, at which time Story County was not organized, and then the towns of Nevada, Ames, Maxwell, Cambridge, and in fact all the lovely towns now so well known, were then undreamed of. He was one of the very earliest settlers here, and much of the country which then looked ir reclaimable, has been converted into fine fertile farms, covered with waving fields of grain. He well remembers seeing his father shoot deer from his doorway on the present site of Cambridge, and their nearest market was the city of Des Moines, its popula-

tion then numbering between 1,500 and 2,000. He came with his parents by team, a distance of 300 miles, from Belvidere, Ill., and at that time many of the Sac and Fox Indians inhabited the region. He says that the admirable changes of Story County have been brought about by a thorough system of drainage and an excellent plan of farming which was inaugurated. He now has one of the most comfortable homes in the town of Cambridge, and here, in the community in which he has done so much to build up, it is his desire to spend the rest of his days. He was married on the 1st of May, 1862, in Cambridge, Iowa, to Miss Ellen J. Banks, who was born in Ohio, March 10, 1841, her education being received in the schools of that State, where she also followed the calling of a school teacher for a number of years. Her union with Mr. Chandler resulted in the birth of two children, both sons, who are wide awake young business men. The eldest, Edward W., has his residence with his parents in Cambridge, but is a commercial traveler by calling, and is known to be a young man of exceptionally fine business qualifications for one of his years. He is an employe of the well-known firm of Cornish, Curtis & Greene, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., and receives an excellent salary for his services. His business calls him all over the United States, and is one of great responsibility. He is single, was educated in the graded school of Cambridge, and has attained to the Knight Templar degree in the Masonic fraternity. Howard C., the other son, also makes his home with his parents, and is at present engaged in railroad-ing, being in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, his base of operations being at Perry, Iowa. His position is a responsible one, as he has charge of the trainmen's department, which consists of 800 men. Although he is only twenty-one

years of age, he receives a remunerative salary, and is proving himself perfectly capable of successfully discharging the duties of his present position. Like his brother, he was educated in the graded schools of Cambridge, and belongs to a secret organization, he being a member of the A. O. of R. M. These young men are far above the average in intelligence, enterprise and those principles which go to make upright, honorable men, and for the success which has attended their efforts, they deserve much commendation.

John Christian ranks among the well-known men of foreign birth who make their home in Story County. He came to the United States when a lad of fifteen, and passed his early youth in Kendall County, Ill. In 1857 he moved to Story County. His employment at first was teaming, and he also engaged in cultivating new prairie land, but as his income increased he was soon in a position to invest in real estate, and is now the owner of some good farming land in the region round about. His 800 acres of land are improved after the fashion of this locality, besides which our subject has other property. He was born near Bergen, in Norway, on July 13, 1834; was married in November, 1862, to Miss Cecilia Pearson, like himself an emigrant from Norway. She came to America when only one year old with her father, John Pearson, and passed her girlhood in Illinois and Iowa. They have five children, viz.: Bertha, Alice, Otis H., Jonas C. and Edward B., and lost four small children. They are both members of the Lutheran Church.

Charles Christian. Among the men gifted alike with energy, enterprise and social charms, stands the subject of this sketch, a prominent merchant and justice of the peace of Roland, Iowa. Born in Norway, August 8, 1845, he is a son of Christian and Alice Christian, natives

of Norway. The family emigrated to America in 1847, locating in Illinois. Charles received a good education and located in Story in the spring of 1865, where he taught both the English and Norwegian languages. He also devoted much time to agriculture, but later gave his entire attention to mercantile pursuits. He is a prominent Republican, doing all in his power to advance his party. At one time Mr. Christian served as sheriff of Story County. He was married December 7, 1869, to Miss Ellen Erickson, daughter of Jacob Erickson, of Roland, Iowa, and they are the happy parents of five children: J. A., Ellen C., Alice Christina, Martin and Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Christian are members of the Lutheran Church. The latter's father moved here in 1856, and entered the land where Roland is now located, having made a contract with the railroad company before his death to have thirty acres laid out for a town.

Nathaniel R. Clift is a banker and dealer in implements, grain and coal at Zearing, Iowa. In any worthy history of Story County, the name that heads this sketch should be given an enviable place among its leading citizens and its self-made, reliable and wealthy business men. His experience in life has been a somewhat varied one, but at the same time one that reflects only credit upon him as a man. He was born in the "Keystone State" in 1849, being the youngest in a family of four children born to Nathaniel and Harriet (Hazell) Clift, whose birthplace was in the land of England. At the age of seventeen years Mr. Clift left the State of his birth and removed to Story County, Iowa, where he has since made his home, having been successfully engaged in farming until about 1880, at which time he embarked in the implement business, and in 1888 established the Farmers' Bank of Zearing. On first coming to this county it was in a very wild and unsettled condition, and here he set to work to im-

prove a tract of raw land comprising 160 acres on Section 4, and this farm he still owns. The lessons of industry, frugality and economy which he learned as he grew up, he has never forgotten, and they have ever been characteristic of his subsequent life and career. He was married in 1875 to Miss Fidelia Edgett, a native of New York, her father also having been born in that State, and her union with Mr. Clift has resulted in the birth of five children: Sidney R., Mabel V., Bertha F., Guy E. and Ray. Mr. Clift is connected with the I. O. O. F. socially, and in his religious views is a member of the Evangelical Church. His father died in the city of Philadelphia, Penn., in 1873, he and wife having become the parents of the following children: Fannie (now Mrs. E. R. Fry, of Zearing), Emma E. (Mrs. Nelson Hayes, of Philadelphia, Penn.), George S. (of Jewell Junction, Iowa) and Nathaniel (the immediate subject of this memoir).

Eugene Coggshall is a well-to-do farmer and stock-raiser of Story County, Iowa, but was born in Stephenson County, Ill., December 22, 1846, being the tenth of eleven children, whose names are as follows: Myron (who is a carpenter and joiner of Story County), Helen M. (Mrs. Fuller, resides in Missouri), Elizabeth (wife of a Mr. Manny, a merchant, died at the age of twenty-three years), Jackson (who is married, and follows carpentering and joining in Story County), then followed three children, who died quite young, Orinda (is the wife of a Mr. Appleton, a furniture dealer of West Point Iowa), Emma (who is a wealthy land owner residing in Nebraska), Eugene (the subject of this sketch), and John P. (who is married and resides in Story County, engaged in farming). The father of these children was a native of the "Green Mountain State," and died at the age of forty-nine years, and the mother was a Pennsylvanian, and passed from

life at the age of eighty years. Eugene Coggs shall obtained a good fund of practical information in the common schools, and is an earnest advocate of good schools and competent instructors. He has held the position of school secretary, on a number of school boards, for a period of eighteen years, and always endeavored to secure practical and thorough teachers. When twenty-one years old he commenced doing for himself, and on the 1st of September, 1873, was united in marriage, in his native county, to Miss Mary A. Boddy, a native of New York, but reared in Illinois. To them were born four children: Lena E. (aged thirteen years, now fitting herself for a teacher, is well advanced in her studies, and is an intelligent miss), Willie (who died at the age of sixteen months), Frank A. (aged nine years), and Clarence A. (aged six years). Mr. Coggs shall is a Republican, his first vote for the presidency being cast for U. S. Grant; he has filled the office of township assessor two terms. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Cambridge, Iowa, and holds the present and important office of master workman in the same. He holds a policy of \$2,000 in the insurance department. He emigrated to Iowa in 1867, with his brother, coming overland, at which time Story County was in a very unsettled condition, there being no highways to speak of, and but little land under cultivation. The business portion of Nevada was around the park, and the town consisted of only about 500 inhabitants. Mr. Coggs shall is the owner of 120 acres of fertile land, a lovely farm residence, and excellent barns and out-buildings being built on the same. This property has been earned by hard labor, frugality and economy, and is an excellent example of what can be accomplished when one possesses a determination to succeed.

Norman H. Confare, farmer and stock-raiser

of Section 22, Milford Township, Story County, Iowa, was born in Wayne County, Ind., on the 5th of July, 1847, and is the seventh of nine children—four daughters and five sons—born to the parents. The children are named as follows: Benjamin (farmer, resides in Story County, and married to Miss Thompson); Ephraim (laundryman, at Tacoma, Wash., and is married), Elizabeth (married, and resides in Washington), John (merchant, married, and resides in Indiana), Caroline (deceased), Monroe (died at the age of twenty-five years, was a cabinet-maker by trade), Laura Jane (deceased) and Florence (married Charles Phillips, and resides in St. Paul). The father of these children was a stone-mason, brick-layer and plasterer by trade. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and died at the age of seventy-four. The mother is a native of Ohio, and is about seventy-three years of age at the present time. Norman Confare received his early educational training in the old subscription schools of Indiana, and commenced life for himself when still quite youthful. He was reared to the arduous duties of the farm, but also learned the blacksmith's trade. On the 31st of October, 1871, he wedded Miss Ida McLain, a native of Illinois, and two children were the result of this union: Elizabeth Maud (eighteen years of age) and Rachel Blanche (who is twelve years of age). In January, 1864, Mr. Confare enlisted at Richmond, Ind., in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Company K, and was assigned to the third division of the Army Corps. He was placed under Gen. Sherman's command of the Army of the Cumberland at the early age of fifteen, and was actively engaged in some of the principal engagements of the Rebellion, viz.: Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Atlanta, Columbus, Franklin (where from 4 o'clock p. m. until sundown, 8,700 men were killed and

wounded), Nashville, Wise's Forks, N. C., and was also in many skirmishes. His company was in 124 actions from the time of enlistment until discharged, and during this time Mr. Confare received but one slight wound on the temple, but the hard service has impaired his health. He is an active Republican in politics, and has held many local positions of trust. He was supervisor of his township, and has served as school director for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Confare are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are honored and esteemed citizens. Mr. Confare emigrated to Story County in the spring of 1869, engaged in tilling the soil, and is now the owner of eighty acres of good farming land. On this he has a neat residence, and good, substantial outbuildings. In 1883 he spent part of the year in Colorado.

Falcon M. Confare, farmer and stock breeder, Nevada, Iowa. This young but prosperous agriculturist of Story County was originally from Indiana, his birth occurring in Wayne County April 25, 1860, and is the son of Benjamin and Permelia D. (Murray) Confare. The father was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 20, 1834, and is the son of John Confare, a native of Pennsylvania, who went to the Buckeye State when a young man, and was there married to Miss Mary Sartman, a native of Ohio. John Confare was a farmer by occupation and a plasterer by trade. He moved to Indiana in 1846, locating in Wayne County, where he resided until an old man, after which he came to Iowa and resided with our subject until his death, which occurred in March, 1887. He served three years in the late war. His wife survives him, and is now seventy-three years of age. She resides in Indiana with her daughter. Benjamin Confare, father of Falcon, reached manhood in Wayne County, Ind., and remained with his father until twen-

ty-one years of age. He was married there, November 27, 1856, to Miss Permelia D. Murray, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of Veniah Murray. This wife died August 20, 1863, and left one son, Falcon M. After his marriage Mr. Confare farmed in Indiana until after the war, when he moved to Iowa (1868), and located in Story County, north of Nevada. He has been a resident of the same ever since. On December 26, 1868, in Carroll County, Ind., he was married to Miss G. M. Thompson, a native of Carroll County, Ind., and the daughter of Henry Thompson. Three children were born to this union: William, Florence and Katie. Mr. and Mrs. Confare are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and socially Mr. Confare is past master in the I. O. O. F. He has held several local positions of honor and trust. His son, Falcon M. Confare, who was the only child born to his first marriage, received a common-school education, and when about ten years of age came to Story County. He began farming for himself in Milford Township when about twenty-one years of age, and became the owner of 240 acres. In February, 1884, he sold that farm, and in the fall of the same year bought his present home in Nevada Township, on Section 21, three miles southeast of Nevada. He has 160 acres of well-improved land, and is actively engaged in farming and stock breeding. For a number of years he has been giving attention to breeding horses, and now owns Honest John III, which he purchased when it was about three years of age. The horse was imported in May, 1887, by Frank Curtis, is of English shire stock, and is one of the fine horses of the county. In 1882 our subject was married to Miss May Harrison, who was born in Nevada in 1864, and who is the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Harrison, residents of Nevada. Two Mr. and Mrs. Confare

were born two children; Jesse B. (born in 1883) and Lessie May (born in 1884). In his political preferences he is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was for James G. Blaine. Mr. Confare is industrious and progressive, and is recognized as one of the enterprising young farmers of Nevada Township. Mrs. Confare is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James W. Cook, farmer, Nevada, Iowa. Every community is bound to have among her citizens a few men of recognized influence and ability, who by their systematic and careful, thorough manner of work attain to a success which is justly deserved. Among this class is Mr. James W. Cook, a man esteemed to be a prominent and substantial, as well as progressive, farmer, of the township. He was born in Culpeper County, Va., on August 14, 1834, and his parents, Wesley and Nancy (Edwards) Cook, were natives also of the Old Dominion. The father died in Ohio at the age of forty-five years, but the mother is still living, is a resident of the Buckeye State, and is about seventy-six years of age. They moved to Ohio about 1836. James W. Cook, the eldest of five children, was reared on the farm and began for himself by tilling the soil in Ohio, where he continued until 1859. In the fall of that year he came to Story County, settled in Nevada Township, and in the fall of 1866 removed to his present farm, three miles east of Nevada, where he owns 250 acres of land. He made his own way in life and the principal part of his property since the war. During that great struggle he served in Company A, Twelfth Iowa, from 1864 until the close of the war. Previous to this, in 1857, he was married in Ohio to Miss Sarah E. Barnes, whose birth occurred in Oneida County, N. Y., on April 2, 1836, and who is the daughter of Philip and Lutitia (Bailey) Barnes, both of

whom died in the Buckeye State. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook: George P., John W., Nancy A., Mary M., James T. Lewis C. and Frederick. Mr. Cook is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the G. A. R., Woods Lodge No. 99, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When he first came to this State he rented land for seven years, but is now the owner of one of the best farms in the county.

John Cook, farmer and stock-raiser, Cambridge, Iowa, is justly conceded a place among the enterprising, influential men of worth in this community. Not only is he esteemed as one of the pioneers of the county, but is one of its progressive and substantial citizens. Born in Central New York on the 15th of August, 1835, he was the fourth of eight children—five sons and three daughters [see sketch of Charles Cook for further particulars of family]. The father was a native of Scotland and the mother of Ireland, and the former was a successful agriculturist. He died when about eighty-three and the mother when sixty-five years of age, and both are interred in Centre Grove Cemetery. John Cook's educational attainments were obtained in the old subscription schools, and in the common country schools of New York. He early had instilled into his youthful nature all the duties of farm life, and this calling has ever continued to be his chosen field of labor. He commenced for himself at the early age of fourteen years, and is to-day one of the most practical farmers in Union Township, whither he had moved from Lewis County, N. Y., in October, 1855. He chose as his companion in life Miss Lucy Sear, a native of Ohio, born July 19, 1843, and who received her education in the Clinton (Iowa) high schools. This marriage was consummated in Clinton, Iowa, on the 24th of February, 1866, and three children were born to them—all sons:

Fred (resides with his parents, has a fair common-school education, and has chosen farming and stock-raising as his occupation), Jasper (resides at home and is also a farmer) and George (who died of scarlet fever when about eight years of age). Mr. Cook has identified himself with the Republican party, but is not a strict partisan, favoring the man rather than the party. He cast his first presidential vote for the lamented Abraham Lincoln, at his first election, and at a time when the war cloud hung o'er sea and land. At different times Mr. Cook has been tendered positions in his township, but has modestly declined, being aware that a practical farmer's time is of more value and consequence to him than any official position. He has served, however, all of five years as school director, and is a great supporter of all good educational principles which tend to develop the rising generation. He and Mrs. Cook are ready to aid all enterprises calculated to benefit Story County, and they allow no worthy movement to fail for want of support so far as they are concerned. Mr. Cook emigrated direct to this county in 1855, as above stated, and was one of the first pioneers of Union Township. Many are the changes which have occurred since this worthy citizen located here, and he has witnessed the growth of what was once a vast marshy tract of land to one of the most prosperous and influential counties in the State. Nevada contained only two stores and three or four houses, and Cambridge contained a little shanty and an old water saw-mill. Mr. Cook got out the timbers of the Cambridge City Steam Mills, and he also dug the pit at the mill. He being one of the first settlers can relate many interesting incidents relative to pioneer times. He tells about the first celebration held in Cambridge, and how he was one of the number who raised the first liberty pole. Mr. Cook is a living example of what

can be accomplished by honesty, toil, frugality and economy. He is the owner of 500 acres of improved land, a comfortable and commodious house and excellent out-buildings. His first neighbors were Amos Ball, Josiah Chandler and S. Chandler. He has 500 rods of tiling on his farm, and intends to tile more. He and Mrs. Cook expect to make Story County their home for the future, and, surrounded by an abundance of this world's goods, are content to pass the balance of their days here.

Charles Cook is an old resident of the town of Cambridge, and, although he was formerly engaged in harness and saddle-making, he is now giving his attention to the livery business. He is a native of New York, his birth occurring in Lewis County in 1839, and he was the seventh of eight children born to Robert and Catharine Cook, who were natives of Europe, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The father was a farmer by calling, and died in Story County, Iowa, at the age of seventy-nine years, his wife also dying there, aged about seventy years. The names of their children are as follows: Sarah (who died in New York, aged about sixty years), William (who married Miss Rosetta Steele, and was engaged in harness and saddle making in New York for many years), Marie (who is the wife of John De Lawyer, a farmer of Polk County, Iowa), John (who is married to Miss Lucy Sayers, and is following the occupation of a farmer in Story County, Iowa), James (who was a miner in California, and died at about the age of forty-five years), Robert E. (who is married to Miss Nancy Marie Ferris, and is engaged in farming and carpentering in Benton County, Iowa), Charles (the subject of this sketch) and Mary (the wife of A. C. White, a farmer of Kansas). Charles Cook obtained his early training in the common schools, and also took a short course in a select school in New York; and from the time

he attained his majority he has always supported and upheld educational interests. He was married in North Carolina, in 1867, to Miss Henrietta Watson, and unto them have been born a family of nine children, six of whom are living: Katie (married to M. M. Keller, a lawyer, of Missouri), Tabitha M. (who died at the age of four years), Charles W. (who lives with his parents in Cambridge, and is engaged in the livery business with his father), John L. (who died at the untimely age of seventeen years, May 13, 1890), Anna Sweet, George Maxwell, Harry M. (who died in infancy), Addah V., and Lizzie May (the baby). Mr. Cook was mustered into the Union service in the fall of 1861, becoming a member of Company D, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry Volunteers, and after fourteen months' service he was transferred to Company M, Fifth United States Cavalry, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. His regiment took an active part in seventeen engagements, the principal ones being the second battle of Bull Run, Beverly Ford, Falling Waters, Ashby's Gap, Manassas Gap, Front Royal, Gettysburg and Winchester (and witnessed Gen. Phil Sheridan, after his famous ride, rallying his men to victory), Culpeper Court House and Lynchburg, Va. Mr. Cook, with about 900 men, was captured and paroled on the field at Manassas, he being under the command of Gen. Pope at that time. He was present at the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., and returned home with the consciousness of having served "Uncle Sam" faithfully and well. After his three years of enlistment had expired he became connected with the construction party, and remained steadily in the Government employ until the final surrender. He received honorable discharge in the fall of 1864, at Middletown, Va. He received a severe injury, while in the service, by his horse falling upon him, but he has

never drawn any relief from the Government as yet. At the early age of fourteen years he commenced doing for himself, and was reared to the trade of a harness-maker and saddler, in Jefferson County, N. Y. He emigrated to Story County, Iowa, direct from Raleigh, N. C., in 1870, and although this county at that time offered few inducements to settlers, he located here, and here has since resided, being now the owner of a comfortable home and business. He has always been identified with the Republican party, and his first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. He belongs to Ersland Post No 234, G. A. R., at Cambridge, Iowa, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity of Cambridge. He and his wife have always been liberal contributors to worthy enterprises, and are highly respected in this community.

Charles W. Cook, farmer, Nevada, Iowa. Among the many estimable citizens of Story County stands the name of Charles W. Cook, who is one of the progressive and substantial farmers of his portion of the county. He was born in Lake County, Ill., on December 14, 1840, and is the son of Alonzo and Mary (Holton) Cook, the father a native of Vermont, born in 1808, and the mother a native of Massachusetts, born the same year. They were married in 1836, and now have been living together fifty-three years. They make their home with their son, Charles W. In 1832 the father went from Vermont to Chicago, Ill., where he was in business for some time. The paternal grandfather, Nathan Cook, was born in Massachusetts and died in Vermont, at seventy years of age. His wife died in the same State when eighty-one years of age. The Cook family are of English descent. Charles W. Cook, the elder of two children, received, in addition to a common-school education, several terms of training in the Batavia Institute, Illinois, and

assisted his father on the farm until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. He was at Champion's Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, and was honorably discharged in 1865; then returned to Illinois, where he resided until 1869, and then came to Story County, Iowa, settling on his present property. His farm, consisting of 120 acres, is situated two miles west of Colo and five miles east of Nevada. Mr. Cook was married, in 1877, to Miss Adalaide M. French, who was born in Story County, Iowa, on June 11, 1856, and who is the daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Hague) French. The fruits of this union were three children: Glenville D. (born in 1880), Blanche (born in 1886), and Clarence Jay (born in 1888). In politics Mr. Cook is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was for Gen. U. S. Grant. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the G. A. R., and is one of the honorable men of Nevada Township.

Rev. Campbell Coyle, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Nevada, Iowa, was born on a farm near Coburg, Canada, March 4, 1861, being a son of James and Ann (Thompson) Coyle, the former of whom was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1819, and the latter near Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1821. He came with his parents to the United States in 1865, and until the fall of 1878 was a resident of the northern peninsula of Michigan, after which the family moved to Crawfordsville, the Athens of Indiana, where Wabash College is located, and from this institution Rev. Coyle was graduated in 1886. He then spent the three following years in McCormick Theological Seminary, of Chicago, and just before graduating received and accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Nevada, Iowa, and on June 11, 1889, was ordained and installed pastor of this church. He is an interesting speaker, and is a man who

is honored and respected by the members of his church. He is a brother of Rev. Robert F. Coyle, D. D., pastor of Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Chicago. He was married on September 10, 1889, to Miss Alice Hays, daughter of Rev. L. Y. Hays, but her death occurred on May 7, 1890, at the untimely age of twenty-one years and eight months. Her whole life had been devoted to Christian work, and she was a true and noble lady, and her early death was mourned by all who knew her.

Frank Bartis Cramer, editor and proprietor of the Slater News, Slater, Iowa. Mr. Cramer is a resident of the thriving and enterprising town of Slater, Story County, Iowa, and is also editor and proprietor of the Slater News, a neat, newsy journal, which is admirably supported by the people. Mr. Cramer was born in Hamden, Vinton County, Ohio, on the 15th of November, 1863, and was the eighth in a family of twelve children—four sons and eight daughters. His parents were both natives of Ohio, and the father was a harness-maker by trade. He is mayor of the town of Hamden, and has filled this position for twelve years with great satisfaction. He is now about fifty-six years of age. The mother is now deceased. Frank B. Cramer obtained a good practical education, and when eighteen years of age began learning telegraphy. He was train dispatcher for the Chicago, Rock-Island & Pacific Railroad for about three and a half years, which was a very responsible and onerous position for a young man of his years. He went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he resigned his position to take a similar one on a division of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kausas City Railway, where he received a large salary. He at once, after leaving the dispatcher's "key," located in Slater, Iowa, in 1890, and founded the Slater News,

a journal which is exclusively devoted to the interests of his patrons. Mr. Cramer is a progressive young man, and under his efficient management the News has come to be regarded as one of the representative country journals, although it has only been established a short time. He has ever been an earnest advocate of all public enterprises calculated to benefit the county, and through the columns of his journal has wielded no slight influence in directing the steps to be taken for any worthy movement. Mr. Cramer was married to Miss Blanche Stier, a native of Iowa, born on the 15th of January, 1871, and who was educated in the Female Seminary at Ottumwa, Iowa. To this marriage has been born one child—Harry Bending, who is now two years of age. Mr. Cramer has always affiliated with the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine. He has ever taken an active part in the body politics of his township, county and national ticket. He and wife have not fully decided to make this their future home, as Mr. Cramer has been tendered most excellent positions on standard railway systems as dispatcher, with such a flattering salary, that in all probability he will accept. He is yet a young man in years, and his prospects for the future seem unusually bright.

S. W. Dakins (deceased). Nature seems to have intended Mr. Dakins for a long and more than ordinarily useful life, but while just in his prime his career was closed forever. He was born in the province of Canada in 1840, and after receiving his education and rearing, and remaining there until 1870, he came to the conclusion that the West offered an excellent field for a man of enterprise and energy, and his first settlement was made in Story County, Iowa. He purchased a one-half section of land just north of Zearing, and being a man of great energy and much ability he was not long

in securing a comfortable home in his new location, and in time proved the wisdom of his views regarding the promises to settlers in the West, for he increased his original purchase of land to 440 acres, and had it improved by fine buildings of all kinds, and a good bearing orchard. His extensive acquaintance and long connection with the affairs of this vicinity rendered him well and popularly known, and although he devoted the greater part of his life to tilling the soil, and only received a common-school education, he was known to be a man of intelligence, sound views, and thoroughly reliable in every respect. He was married in Illinois, in 1870, to Miss Kate Cahill, also a native of Canada, but she was called from the scene of her earthly labors in 1881. Two years later his marriage with Miss Clara E. Gressley took place, she being a daughter of Charles and Sophia (Corfman) Gressley, who were early emigrants to Colo, the mother being still a resident of that place. Mrs. Dakins was brought to Story County, Iowa, when she was about five years of age, and here she grew to maturity and was married. On August 9, 1889, she was called upon to mourn the death of her estimable husband, who had always been a wise, kind and indulgent husband and father. Mrs. Dakins is a lady in every sense of the term, and one whose refined presence and noble qualities of mind and heart have endeared her to a large circle of friends. She now continues to reside on the magnificent farm left her by her husband, together with her two children: Manley E. and Howard. Mr. Dakins was one of ten children born to Elisha and Sarah (Baker) Dakins, the former being born in the State of New York in 1813, and in after years followed the occupation of tilling the soil. When a young man he moved to Canada, and was there married and reared his family.

Hon. John Lockwood Dana is a man who

has steadily and surely made his way to the front in the profession of law, and he possesses in a more than ordinary degree the natural attributes essential to a successful career at the bar and in public. He was born in New Haven, Ohio, March 25, 1827, his parents, Joseph and Aley (Lockwood) Dana, being born in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, May 5, 1769, and July 8, 1780, and died at Fremont, Ohio, April 5, 1850, and March 10, 1850, respectively. The father was a proficient and very successful educator by profession, but when the War of 1812 broke out gave up this calling for a time to enlist in the service of the United States, and was a participant in the engagements at Bridgewater and Lundy's Lane. He removed with his family to Huron County, Ohio, in 1816, and there spent his declining years. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of twelve children, two now living, and he first attended school at Fremont, Ohio, but from 1847 until 1850 he was a student in Oberlin College (Ohio), and from 1851 until 1852 he was a student in the law department of the Ohio University at Cincinnati, being a classmate of Oliver P. Morton and Daniel W. Voorhees. He was graduated in March of the latter year, but as he had had the "gold fever" for some time, he, in company with a brother, started across the plains to California with 100 yoke of oxen and twenty wagons, and after remaining in that State until 1852 they returned to Ohio. In 1853 Mr. Dana started once more for California, and made his way on horseback and alone from Council Bluffs to Salt Lake City. The same year he returned to his old home, and in 1854 came to Iowa and settled in Keokuk County, but in 1855 took up his abode in Marshalltown, where during the winter of 1855-56 he and his wife taught school. In the spring they came to Story County, and here have since made their home. In his profes-

sional capacity he soon became well and favorably known, and from 1858 until 1860 he represented Story County in the General Assembly of Iowa, being its first representative. He was admitted to the bar in Sigourney, Keokuk County, Iowa, in October, 1854, and for the past thirty-five years he has assisted in securing pensions to soldiers and soldiers' widows. He is one of the oldest lawyers in this section of the country, and is an honor to the calling. He has been a life-long Republican and helped organize that party in the State of Iowa and Story County, and served one term as mayor of Nevada. In 1858, while a member of the State Legislature, he walked home from Des Moines and located the site for the State Agricultural College. He took a very active part in the location of the college in this county, and secured for it more than three-fourths of all the land and money donated by citizens of the counties of Story and Boone, for the use of the college. He deserves much credit for his interest and work in this direction, but aside from this he has always been a patron of worthy enterprises. He took an active part in the enactment of the laws relative to our present school system, of which Iowa is justly proud. Mr. Dana was married on February 16, 1854, to Miss Harriet A. Davis, who was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, November 28, 1835, a daughter of Rev. John Davis, of Ohio. They have three children: Frank, Florence and Mabel.

George Danskin, farmer and stock-raiser, Sherman Township. Mr. Danskin has been identified with the agricultural affairs of Story County for nearly a quarter of a century, and during this time he has contributed not a little to its reputation as a rich farming community. He came here in 1868, and for the first six years cultivated rented land; later he purchased and afterward sold different farms, until he finally settled on his present property, comprising 160

acres, in the spring of 1879, and he has ever since devoted his attention to tilling this land, and now has it well improved and under a high state of cultivation. Besides his farming operations, which he carries on quite extensively, he is interested in stock-raising, and is grading into the Polled Angus cattle. As he was reared on a farm, he was early initiated in the duties of farm life, and it is not to be wondered at that, upon attaining his twenty-first year, in 1856, he chose farming as his occupation in life, and has pursued this calling with such eminent success ever since. His marriage to Miss Mary McNeal, a native of the "Empire State," was consummated in 1857, and they became the parents of seven children: Roxie (now Mrs. Laundsbury), James (deceased), Lydia (now Mrs. D. W. Shaw, of this township), Ira (of Tama City), Jennie (now Mrs. Keith, of Larrabee, Iowa), Hattie (now Mrs. Eckels, of Nevada Township), and Ida. The wife died in 1879, and after remaining a widow for three years Mr. Danskin led to the altar Miss Elizabeth Clyde, of Kingston, Canada, and by this last marriage is the father of three children: Melville, Clyde and Roy, all at home. In his political views Mr. Danskin affiliates with the Republican party, and belongs to the Alliance. His wife is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He helped to organize the school district, and has always been liberal in support of schools and churches, as well as all laudable public enterprises. His parents were James and Lydia Danskin, and both of them were natives of the "Empire State."

John E. Davis. In enumerating the enterprising and progressive agriculturists and stockmen of Story County, Mr. Davis must not be overlooked, for he is acknowledged by all to be one of the leading men of the community. He first opened his eyes to the

light of this world in Ontario County, N. Y., August 18, 1833. His father, Cornelius Davis, was of English extraction. He was a farmer by occupation, and followed this pursuit in his native State (Connecticut), and later in New York. By his marriage with Miss Sabrina Hawley he became the father of eight children, five sons and three daughters, and but three of these sons are now living. John E. Davis attained his growth in his native county, where he also obtained a good common-school education. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Illinois, but after one year spent in that State he returned to New York, and the next fourteen years of his life were spent uneventfully in that State in tilling the soil. Being afflicted with the asthma, and thinking the climate of Northern Iowa would be beneficial, he disposed of his interests in New York, and in 1868 came to Story County, Iowa, where he has ever since been an honored resident. His farm comprises 252 acres of good tillable land, most of it under cultivation, and well improved with a fine two-story brick house, a barn 50x56x24 feet, besides a cow barn 16x48 feet, and a granary and shedding attached. For a number of years he has been devoting considerable attention to stock-raising; he owns twenty-six head of horses, including some high-grade Norman mares and a trotting Morgan stallion and mares, about forty head of graded Short-horn and Angus cattle, and some 200 head of registered Poland China and full-blood hogs. In Monroe County, N. Y., in 1859, his marriage with Miss Sarah A. Atchinson was consummated, and their married life was blessed with the following children: Herbert M. (now twenty-seven years of age, married Miss Carrie L. Nelson, and they make their home on his father's farm), George S. (born in February, 1866, was killed in a collision in December, 1888,) and Hugh C. (is now eighteen years of

age, and is residing with his father). Mr. and Mrs. Davis are consistent members of the Congregational Church, at Ames, as are also their eldest son and his wife. The former is also a member of the Alliance, and in politics votes the Union Labor ticket.

Charles H. Dickey, of the firm of Dickey & Hill, general merchants, was originally from Genesee County, N. Y., his birth occurring September 30, 1844, and is the son of Gilman Dickey, a native of New Hampshire. The father was reared in his native State, but was married in New York to Miss Catherine Drake, a native of the Empire State. In 1859 they moved to Michigan, thence in 1861 to Iowa, and settled at Hazle Green, Delaware County, where they reared their family. He purchased a farm and still owns the property, but at present is in the East visiting. He served as muster officer in New York during the war. Charles Dickey came to Delaware County, Iowa, with his parents when sixteen years of age, and remained under the parental roof until grown. In January, 1864, he enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and served until discharged on July 28, 1865. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, July 22 and 28, and also the siege of Atlanta. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea, was in the battle of Bentonville, and a great number of lesser engagements. He was slightly wounded at Jonesboro, and although he often had his clothing cut by shots, he was never seriously injured. Returning to Delaware County, Iowa, after the war, he followed farming up to 1873, when he moved to Adams County, and opened a new farm, remaining on the same for eleven years. He returned to Story County in 1883, located at Maxwell and engaged in merchandising, having bought an interest in an established business. He also

carried on the creamery business. The present firm was formed in July, 1889, and they carry a very large stock of general merchandise, and do a large business. Mr. Dickey owns the business house, etc. He is a Republican in politics and has held a number of local positions. He is a member of the town council, etc. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M., the G. A. R., and has served as commander and in other positions of the post. He served as commander of staff of the State Commandery. Mr. Dickey was married in McGregor, Iowa, on January 14, 1869, to Miss Myrtle M. Sherman, a native of Brunswick, Ohio, and the daughter of Moses and Myrtle Sherman, of Brunswick, Ohio. The fruits of Mr. and Mrs. Dickey's marriage were three children: Bertram S., Claud G. and Alice Mabel. Mr. Dickey is a member of the Presbyterian, and his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Robert Dodds. Prominent in agricultural circles is Mr. Dodds, who came to this county in 1864, and for some time after made his home with his brother while he worked at his trade—carpentering. The year of his arrival he purchased eighty acres in this township, and ten acres of timbered land in Milford Township. The first tract was raw prairie land, which he broke up, and so well did the generous soil answer to his efforts, that he was soon able to purchase another eighty acres, which he did in 1865. This land he afterward sold to his brother, and then purchased eighty acres adjoining his original eighty acres, making him a good farm of 160 acres (all under cultivation), and well improved with good buildings, etc. Besides the farming operations he so successfully conducts, he is engaged quite extensively in stock-raising, and he is conceded to be one of the representative farmers and stockmen of the county. He was married, in 1868, to Miss

Lydia Agnes Hughes, daughter of T. R. Hughes, who was among the first settlers along the river, and they are the parents of nine children—six boys and three girls: Thomas B., Ella, Clarence, Ruth B., George, Ira, Ethel, Harry and James R. He and wife are numbered among the prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. Dodds was born in Pennsylvania on the 11th of June, 1840, being a son of Robert and Mary E. (Boyd) Dodds, both of whom were born in Ireland, and came to America about 1830. The father came first, and two years later his wife followed, and both were accompanied by their parents. They reared a family of eleven children, of whom Robert is third in the order of birth. Two of these children (James and Robert) are residents of this county, William lives in Boone County, one is in Ohio, another in Kansas, and two are living in Virginia. When Robert Dodds was about seven years of age his father moved to Washington County, Ohio, and there, on his father's farm, he grew to maturity. His educational advantages were extremely limited, his schooling being confined to a few terms at the district school. In 1860 he left his home and came to Boone County, Iowa, remaining there until 1863, when he went to Idaho, and there he was occupied in mining until October, 1864, at which he made considerable money. At the above-mentioned date he came to Story County, where he has ever since been an honored and much esteemed resident.

Jonas Duea is an influential planter and merchant of Story County, and uniting the desirable qualities of intellectual force and business ability, has achieved great success. He is the son of Jonas J. Duea, and was born in the cold Norwegian clime on the 8th of October, 1824. His parents were natives of that coun-

try, living always happily until Death claimed the father as his own when the subject of this sketch was still an infant. Deprived of paternal love, he grew to manhood in the land of his ancestors, being at different periods of his life farmer, sailor and soldier. His excellent education well fitted him for the struggle which naturally attended moving to a foreign country. He spent two years in the armies of Norway and Sweden, after which he emigrated to America in 1849, locating in Kendall County, Ill., where for three years he devoted his attention to agriculture. In 1856 he moved to Story County, Iowa, and bought the land upon which he now resides. To-day his is one of the most valuable farms in the whole county. In 1873 Mr. Duea engaged in mercantile business with marked success, and in 1883 opened an extensive hardware and agricultural store, where he continues to do business. He was appointed postmaster at Roland in 1870, an office which he still retains. Enlisting September, 1862, in the Iowa Infantry, Company K, he served until discharged in 1865, in the meantime being promoted from private to orderly sergeant. He fought in the battles of Fort Derusha, Pleasant Hill, Nashville and Fort Blakeley. At the close of the war Mr. Duea returned to his home in Story County. In politics he is a strong Republican, being true to his party in every way. In 1852, in Kendall County, Ill., the subject of this sketch married Miss Martha Sheldall, who was born in Norway, but came to America while quite young. They have seven children: Julia (wife of C. Logan), Joseph, Rasmus, Oscar, Jennie, Edward and Anna. Mrs. Duea died February 6, 1890, after a noble Christian life, and being the true and faithful wife for many long years. The family belongs to the Lutheran Church.

John Dunahoo, farmer and stock-raiser, Iowa Centre, Iowa. Among the many estimable citi-

zens of Story County, who have become prominent in their different callings, stands the name of John Dunahoo, who is one of the progressive and substantial farmers of his portion of the county. Born in Augusta County, W. Va., October 5, 1829, he is the son of William Dunahoo, a native of Virginia, and Sarah (Sheets) Dunahoo, also a native of the Old Dominion, whose ancestors were from Pennsylvania. Mr. Dunahoo was of Irish descent, his father being a native of the Emerald Isle, born November 16, 1803, and Grandfather Sheets was of German descent. William Dunahoo followed agricultural pursuits in West Virginia until 1837, and then moved to Indiana, locating in Marion County, where he tilled the soil. In 1854 he moved to Story County, Iowa, near where our subject now resides, and continued his former pursuit until his death, which occurred on January 7, 1874. He held a number of local positions and was a representative citizen. His wife is still living, and in the enjoyment of fairly good health for an old lady seventy-nine years of age. Their family consisted of four sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to mature years and became heads of families. Two sisters are now deceased. John Dunahoo grew to manhood in Indiana, and was married in Marion County in 1851, to Miss Rachel Ray, a native of Indiana, and sister of Judiah and Jacob Ray, of Nevada. After his marriage Mr. Dunahoo farmed for four years, and then in 1855 moved to Iowa, locating in Story County on September 17 of that year. At that time there was not a house east for eight miles, and his farm was all prairie land. He first bought a small place, but added to this from time to time until he is at present the owner of 120 acres, now carried on by his son. He had the misfortune to lose his wife, his faithful and devoted companion for thirty years, on March 28, 1880. They reared

a family of five children: W. S. (born in Indiana and now on the farm), M. R. (in Shelby County), Martha A. (born in Indiana and the wife of Jake McCord of Story County), John F. (married and resides in the county), and Mary Ella (wife of Albert Whiting of Story County). Mr. Dunahoo is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but his wife was a member of the Evangelical Church. He is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow. In his political views he affiliates with the Republican party, and has served as township trustee for a number of years, also as a member of the school board.

Andrew Dunahoo, farmer and stock-raiser, Iowa Centre, Iowa. Of that sturdy and independent class, the farmers of Iowa, none are possessed of more genuine merit and a stronger character than he whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He has risen to more than an ordinary degree of success in his calling as an agriculturist and stockman, and wherever known he is conceded to be an energetic and progressive tiller of the soil, imbued with all those qualities of go-ahead-ativeness which have characterized his ancestors. His birth occurred in Marion County, Ind., August 30, 1838, and he is the son of William Dunahoo, a native of Virginia, and Mrs. Sarah (Sheets) Dunahoo, also of Virginia birth. The elder Dunahoo moved from Virginia to Indiana at a very early day, when Indianapolis was but a village, and began clearing a farm. In 1850 he sold this and moved to Iowa, where he was among the first settlers of Story County. The whole country was a wilderness, and everything, groceries, provisions, etc., had to be hauled from Burlington. Mr. Dunahoo helped raise the first building in Nevada, improved a good farm, and here his death occurred on January 9, 1876. His widow still survives him and is in her eighty-first year.

Andrew Dunahoo came with his parents to this county in 1850, or when he was twelve years of age and passed his youth and manhood here. He remained with his father until grown, and then started out for himself as an agriculturist. He assisted in clearing the home place, and afterward bought land and made a farm of his own in Indian Creek and Collins Townships. He moved to his present farm about 1856, and here he has remained ever since, making many and vast improvements. He has 260 acres of land in the above-mentioned townships, and all joining. This is good land, and on it are substantial buildings, a story-and-a-half house, ordinary stables, a nice grove of maples and a small young orchard, all the result of his own labor. He was married here in March, 1859, when twenty-one years of age, to Miss Rachel Ann Smith, a native of Indiana, born in Marion County, where she was reared and educated, and the daughter of John W. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Dunahoo have nine children living: William (married and on the farm), Sarah J. (wife of John Broady, of this county), Susanna (wife of Robert Sarsfield, of this county), Abby (wife of John Shuey, of the county), Perry (a young man), Alice (a young woman), Elmer, Floyd, and Fred (a lad of ten years). Mrs. Dunahoo is a Methodist in belief.

Nathan Dunkelbarger. There is probably no man within the limits of Story County, Iowa, who is more extensively engaged in stock dealing than Mr. Dunkelbarger, and throughout a residence of twenty-five years here he has become well known as a man of progressive spirit, energy and clear perception. He was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, July 18, 1824, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Slopisch) Dunkelbarger, who were also natives of that State, dying there at the age of ninety-three

and sixty-three years, respectively. Nathan Dunkelbarger was the ninth of their eleven children, of whom five are now living, and in his youth he learned the cabinet-maker's trade of his father. At the age of fifteen years he left the parental roof and removed to Warren County, Penn., and after working at the carpenter's trade and the shingle-making business for thirteen years, he removed by team to Henry County, Ill., where he tilled the soil and made his home for twelve years. In 1865 he came to Story County, Iowa, where he has since given his attention to the stock business, and is one of the most successful men in this locality. He is the owner of fourteen acres of land inside the corporation, besides 160 acres of excellent farming land in Nevada Township. He was married in 1847 to Miss Mary Valentine, who was born in Warren County, Penn., October 24, 1832, and by her became the father of the following children: Isabell, Madora L. and Orra L. Mrs. Dunkelbarger is a daughter of Edmund and Hannah (De Long) Valentine, who were born in Pennsylvania in 1813, and New York in 1816, and died in Polk County, Iowa, in 1872, and Nevada, Iowa, in 1887, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkelbarger united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Henry County, Ill., in 1858, the minister at that time being Rev. Humphrey, an excellent man, fully consecrated to his work. They are now highly esteemed residents of Story County, and Mr. Dunkelbarger's well known habits of industry and perseverance, as well as enterprise and progress, have contributed to place around him a host of friends and acquaintances. On starting out in life for himself, at the age of fifteen years, he contracted with his father for his time until he was twenty-one years of age, by agreeing to pay him \$100, but at the end of that time began doing for himself, and his labors have met with the above mentioned results.

Orra L. Dunkelbarger is a well-known stock-feeder and shipper of this section of the country, and also gives considerable attention to tilling the soil, and has for some time been buying and improving real estate, being now the owner of 460 acres of excellent land. One of his farms, which comprises 320 acres, is situated in Grant Township, and is one of the finest and best improved farms in this section of the country. Mr. Dunkelbarger was born in Harrisburg, Penn., May 23, 1851, a son of Nathan and Mary (Valentine) Dunkelbarger, being the youngest of their three children. At about the age of eight months he was taken by his parents to Henry County, Ill., and there attended school until 1875, when he came to Story County, Iowa, and here also attended school for some time. He began dealing in stock at the age of eighteen years, being interested in this business with his father, and continued thus associated until 1886, since which time he has been alone. He has obtained a fair share of this world's goods through his own good management, and is considered by all to be a shrewd financier and a man of sound judgment, as well as an excellent judge of stock. On the 8th of April, 1886, he was injured in a railway accident at Clinton, Iowa, while shipping stock from that place, which incapacitated him for business for about one year. He received from the North-Western Railroad Company the sum of \$2,600 as compensation. Since the 1st of January, 1890, he has sold twenty-one full-blooded Short-horn bulls, which breed is one of his favorites, and of which he raises quite a large number each year. He has always supported the Republican party, U. S. Grant receiving his first presidential vote, and he has taken an active part in politics of a national nature. His marriage, which occurred on the 19th of September, 1881, was to Miss Nettie Briggs, a daughter

of Otis Briggs. She was born in 1860, in Nevada, Iowa.

George W. Dyer is a member of the well-known law firm of Dyer & Fitchpatrick, of Nevada, Iowa, and is also the present attorney of Story County. He was born in Jefferson, Schoharie County, N. Y., August 20, 1839, being a son of Calvin and Betsey (Sherwood) Dyer, who were born in Connecticut November 5, 1799, and January 15, 1803, and died in York State April 26, 1885, and December 8, 1886, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Winthrop Dyer, was born in the "Nutmeg State," and died in New York at a ripe old age. The maternal grandfather, Seymour Sherwood, was also born in Connecticut and died in Jefferson, Schoharie County, N. Y., at seventy odd years of age. Both families were early residents of York State, and were members of the Baptist Church. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of eight children—six sons and two daughters—the following being their names in order of birth: Chester (the eldest, was born in 1823), Adaline (born in 1827), Justin (born in 1829), Polly E. (born in 1831), Seymour (born in 1833), Soveryn (born in 1835), Winthrop (born in 1837), and George W. The latter remained with his father, learning the occupation of farming, until he was seventeen years of age, being also an attendant of the public schools during this time, after which he entered the New York Conference Seminary at Charlotteville, Schoharie County, but his education was completed in the Hudson River Institute in Columbia County, N. Y. In October, 1861, he entered the law office of Abraham Becker, of Otsego County, N. Y., and on the 24th of May, 1863, was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of New York. The following year he formed a co-partnership for the practice of his profession with the Hon. Stephen L. Mayham,

then of North Blenheim, Schoharie County, but they severed their connection at the end of two years, and Mr. Dyer continued his practice alone at Richmondville, in the same county, until the month of November, 1875, when he came to Story County, Iowa, where he has continued to make his home. He at once entered upon a career of distinction, business came to him unsolicited, and his strong good sense, his knowledge of human nature and his genuine legal ability soon became known, and he gained the general confidence of the people. Since November, 1877, he has been a member of the law firm of Dyer & Fitchpatrick, and these gentlemen constitute one of the leading legal firms in this section of the country. December 11, 1875, he was admitted to the Story County bar, and on the 12th of December, 1878, was admitted to practice before the Iowa Supreme Court. He has always been a Republican in his views, and walked ten miles to cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has been city attorney of Nevada several years, and in November, 1886, he was elected county attorney, a position he has filled with much credit ever since. As a lawyer his ability is unquestioned, and as a citizen every enterprise of a public nature finds in him a warm advocate and substantial supporter. On the 5th of July, 1865, he was married to Miss Emma Parslow, by whom he has two children: Grace A. and Jessie. Mr. Dyer's second marriage took place on the 15th of September, 1886, his wife having formerly been Miss Martha A. Kellogg, a native of Nevada, Iowa, born October 28, 1856. They have two children: Ruth and Winthrop K. Mr. Dyer belongs to Sampson Lodge No. 77, K. of P.

Jacob Eagleburger, one of the county's young and prosperous farmers and stock-raisers, was born on the northwest quarter of Section 21, in Milford Township, Story County,

Iowa, in the year 1859, and is the son of John and Frances Eagleburger. The father was born in Switzerland, in 1816, and came to America with his parents when but an infant, and grew to manhood probably in Pennsylvania. He then resided for some time in Ohio (where he was married) and Indiana, and chose for his life companion Miss Frances E. Spencer, a daughter of Isaac H. Spencer, who was born in 1819. He located in Story County about 1856, and there reared their family of eight children, all of whom grew to mature years and were liberally educated in the common-schools of the county. The father died in February, 1889, but the mother still lives in the county. Jacob Eagleburger is now residing on the old homestead, actively engaged in the occupation which his ancestors for a number of generations have followed—farming. While he is an agriculturist of prominence, he does not lose sight of the stock-raising industry, and in this has gained quite a local reputation. Mr. Eagleburger is paying especial attention to the raising of horses and cattle, and is one of the prominent farmers of the county.

James Earl is the proprietor of an exceptionally well appointed livery and sale stable at Nevada, and has followed this occupation very successfully for the past five years. His birth occurred in the "Empire State" May 16, 1830, and like the majority of native New Yorkers he is intelligent, enterprising and industrious. His parents, Holland and Matilda (Post) Earl, were also born in that State, but their deaths occurred in Ogle County, Ill., at the age of forty-nine and sixty-eight years, respectively. They were pioneers of Ogle County, having moved thither in 1848, and Mr. Earl was a fairly prosperous farmer. To this occupation the subject of this sketch was reared, but, in addition to following the plow, he was sent to the district schools near his home, where he ac-

quired a good practical education. At the age of twenty-two years he began following the plow on his own account and this occupation continued to receive his attention until 1870, when he came to Story County, Iowa, and settled on a farm on East Indian Creek, and remained there for thirteen years. In 1883 he moved to the town of Nevada, and two years later opened his present livery establishment, which is one of the best in this section of the State. His vehicles and animals are always in good condition and ready for use, and his prices are very reasonable. He has always been honorable and upright in his dealings with the public, and he commands the respect and esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Wealthy Ann Stickney, who passed from life in the month of December, 1884, having borne two children: Clarence and Elva. Mr. Earl is one of four surviving members of a family of five children. He has always been a Republican in his political views. His son, Clarence W. Earl, was born in Ogle County, Ill., February 11, 1864, and came with his parents to Story County, Iowa, at the age of five years, and is now associated with his father in the livery business. His marriage, which occurred on the 31st of December, 1889, was to Miss Kate E. Elliott, a native of Story County. Like his father he affiliates with the Republican party, and socially belongs to the K. of P.

Michael Erickson was born in Norway on November 11, 1836, and is a son of Jacob Erickson, who married Miss Ellen Michaelson. In 1849 the family emigrated to America, locating in Grundy County, Ill., where the father farmed for seven years, at the end of which time he moved to Iowa and located in Story County, where they resided until his death in 1881. His wife had died three years before, and they left three sons and two daughters, of

whom Michael is the oldest. The subject of this sketch passed his childhood in Illinois, attending school, and remained with his parents until grown, at which period he commenced farming, and invested in some valuable land. At present he is one of the most prominent farmers and lumber dealers of Story County, and naturally finds life quite enjoyable, since success crowns his efforts in the business line. In politics he is a strong Republican, and a popular man in that party, and is also a school trustee. Mr. Erickson was married, in 1856, to Miss Sarah Olson, a native of Norway. But Death likes "a shining mark" and claimed her for the other world about 1863. She left two children, Ida and Elizzie. In 1866 our subject was again married, this time to Miss Martha Olson, a sister of his first wife. They are the parents of three children: Olaf Jacob, Severt and Anna May. The family are prominent members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Erickson has indeed been fortunate in receiving "the goods the gods provide," being to-day one of the wealthiest and happiest citizens of Story County.

Anfen Ersland, farmer and stock-raiser, Cambridge, Iowa. Anfen Ersland, the subject of this sketch, was born on Ersland Farm, in Norway, near the ancient city of Bergen, April 17, 1841, and is now one of the prominent citizens of foreign birth in Story County. [See further particulars of parents in sketch of Mrs. A. A. A.] His parents were both natives of Norway, and are deceased. The father was a cooper by trade and an agriculturist by occupation. He was about seventy years of age at the time of his death, and the mother, who died in 1855, was about forty years of age. Anfen Ersland received his early education in Norway, and a small share of English education in Iowa. He commenced life for himself at the age of about twenty years, and, with very little

help, has become one of the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers in the county. In the spring of 1861 he went to Kendall County, Ill., to seek employment, remaining there until the summer of 1862, and on March 17, 1863, was married to Miss Alice Nelson, a native of Norway, who was educated in Illinois. Fourteen children were the fruits of this union—eight sons and six daughters—twelve of whom are living: Knute A. [see sketch], Seward (resides in Story County, and is a public-school teacher; educated in Cambridge graded schools, Decorah, Iowa, and Adrian, Minn.; he is a very successful educator), Eli (resides at home and has fitted himself for a teacher, but is at present engaged in cultivating the soil), Carl (resides at home, and is engaged in merchandising), Randa (was educated in the Cambridge graded schools, and is now a school teacher, and a very successful one), Carrie (resides at home), Anna, Martha, Joseph, Aggie, Lewis and Arthur. Amos died at the age of two years, and an infant died unnamed. At Springfield, Ill., August 12, 1862, Mr. Ersland enlisted in Company E, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers, and was mustered into service at Camp Butler. He was assigned to the Army of the Gulf, and was in the following engagements: Elizabethtown (Ky.), where the most of his regiment was captured by the rebel Gen. Morgan, Chaffelia (La.), and from there went to Texas, where he remained fourteen months, and was engaged in several skirmishes; also in the bombardment of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley. He was honorably discharged at Mobile, Ala., and was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., July 14, 1865. He then returned to Kendall County, Ill., and, when twenty-five years of age, emigrated to Story County, Iowa, where he has remained ever since, engaged in the arduous duties of the farm. Mr. Ersland has always identified himself with the Repub-

lican party, and his first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, at his second election. He has served as trustee one term, and is now holding the position of county supervisor with credit to himself and to the people. He has held this position for nine years. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 234, which has about forty members in good standing, and he is quartermaster of the same. He and Mrs. Ersland are members of the Lutheran Fjeldberg Church, in Palestine Township, and are active workers in the same. Mr. Ersland is also deeply interested in educational matters; was district treasurer for ten years, and has held the position of secretary and director for many years. He is the owner of 160 acres of land, on which is a good farm-residence, out-buildings, etc., and here he and wife expect to make their home for the future.

Knute A. Ersland, farmer and stock-raiser, Cambridge, Iowa. Although a young man Mr. Ersland has risen to a position in agricultural affairs in Story County which many older in years and opportunities might envy. [For particulars of parents see sketch of Anfen Ersland.] He was born in Kendall County, Ill., December 10, 1863, and was reared principally in Iowa, receiving his primary education in the common schools. Later he attended the graded schools of Cambridge, Iowa, and there finished his education. He commenced life for himself at the age of twenty, and although his capital was not very large to begin with, he had the right spirit to succeed, and is acknowledged by all to be a young man of enterprise and ambition. He was married to Miss Ragnhild Ap-land June 20, 1886, a native of Iowa, born September 23, 1864, and to them were born three children—two sons and a daughter: Olum Allen (died at the age of about eight months), Clara A. and Clarkson. Mrs. Ersland was educated first in the common schools and then

graduated at St. Olaff's College, at Northfield, Minn. She is a lady of intelligence and amiability. Mr. Ersland is a Republican in politics, and socially is a member of the I. O. O. F., Cambridge Lodge, having passed through all the chairs of the same. He is also connected with the A. F. & A. M., of Cambridge, and is secretary at the present time. He is a member of the S. of V., consisting of about twenty-five members, and has held all the chairs of this order. Mr. Ersland has been connected with the public schools of his district for the last three years, and was one of the recent census enumerators. He and Mrs. Ersland are the owners of 131 acres of valuable land, a fair farm residence, and a barn 84x40 feet. They have a good grade of stock on their farm, and are in comfortable circumstances.

Brit. O. Fatland is a citizen and merchant of the town of Cambridge, Iowa, his establishment comprising an excellent and extensive stock of agricultural implements. He was born in Kendall County, Ill., April 5, 1852, and was the first in a family of ten children born to his father's second marriage, the other members of the family being: Henry (who is married to Martha Helleland, and is a furniture dealer of Cambridge), Esther (who died at the age of thirteen years), Peter (who is married to a Miss Larson, and is engaged in farming in Wright County), Oley (who is a school teacher of Story County, and is now studying medicine in Iowa City), Sarah (who is the wife of L. A. Larson, a dealer in furniture, carpets, pianos, organs and sewing machines, at Cambridge), Carl (who is a farmer of the county), Mary (who died in infancy), Mary E. and Lena. The half brothers and sisters of the subject of this sketch are as follows: Ellen (who is the wife of Anfin Anfinson, a farmer), and John (who is a farmer of the county, and is married to Sarah Heg-

gen). The parents of these children were born in Norway, and both are now living, the former being seventy-two years of age, and the latter sixty-two. They emigrated to America in 1847, and in Story County, Iowa. Brit. O. Fatland obtained his education, being an attendant of the common schools, thereby becoming fitted for the practical issues of life. He is a warm advocate of the public-school system, and in fact educational institutions of all kinds find in him a friend and liberal supporter. He commenced to make his own way in the world when he attained his twenty-second year, and although reared to a farm life, he has for some time given his attention to his present business. He emigrated direct from Kendall County, Ill., to Story County, Iowa, in 1855, at which time the country was in a very virgin condition, the prairies not being settled at all, and only a few homes along Skunk River. The county had no drainage to speak of, and it was then thought that the western part would never be settled, but since that time wonders have been accomplished, and it is now one of the most fertile regions of the State. He was married to Miss Elsa Bernhard, a native of Europe, whose education was received in the common schools of Iowa, and to them a family of eight children have been born: Cora (aged sixteen years), Oscar (aged fifteen), Willie (aged twelve), Nettie (died in infancy), Olive Bernetta (aged eight), Lenora (aged five), Henrietta (aged three) and Vidah L. (an infant). Mr. Fatland is a Republican, his first presidential vote being cast for Rutherford B. Hayes, and he has always upheld the principles of his party. He has held the position of town clerk for three terms, and filled this position very creditably. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Cambridge, and he and wife are ardent members of the Lutheran Church, and both have been teachers in the Sunday-school. They

have always been interested in the welfare of Story County, and expect to make Cambridge their future home, where they already have a host of friends and acquaintances.

James D. Ferner is doing an excellent business in real estate, and is noted for his straightforward method of conducting his affairs. He was born in Somerset County, Penn., February 11, 1834, and is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Miller) Ferner, both of whom were born in the Keystone State. They each died in Somerset County, the former in 1876, at the age of seventy years, and the latter in 1889, also at that age. Of eleven children born to them, eight are now living, of whom James D. is the eldest, and in his early days he was taught the details of farming by his father, who had been a tanner in early life. On May 8, 1856, Mr. Ferner removed to Story County, and here for some time he followed the occupation of tanning, but at a later period he opened a grocery store and continued to successfully follow this calling until 1863, when he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving his country faithfully and well until the close of the war. For some time he was United States mail agent of the Fourteenth Army Corps, the duties of which position he filled for about seven months. He was wounded at Nashville, Tenn., but soon recovered and was again ready for duty. He had three brothers in the service, all of whom enlisted from Pennsylvania. In 1866 Mr. Ferner came to Nevada, Iowa, and after following the drug business for about two years he began dealing in real estate, and has proved a pushing, intelligent and enterprising man of business. He is one of the stockholders in the First National Bank, and in his political views has always been an uncompromising Republican. He belongs to Lodge No. 99, of Masons, of Nevada, and is a member

of James D. Ferguson Post of the G. A. R. He and wife, whom he married in June, 1856, and whose maiden name was Helen Statler, were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The latter died in 1860, leaving one child—Catherine. His second marriage took place in July, 1869, his wife, Miss Virginia Jones, having been born in Virginia in 1847. They have two children: Edith and Elva.

Jacob R. Fetterhoff (deceased). The life of this highly honored gentleman was one of more than ordinary success as well as activity; and the enviable position to which he attained was reached only by years of industry and strict adherence to the calling to which he was brought up—that of farming. He was originally from Franklin County, Penn., where his birth occurred on the 20th of March, 1840, and his parents, Jacob and Catherine Ann (Rough) Fetterhoff, were natives also of the Keystone State. The father died in Pennsylvania and the mother in Maryland. Jacob R. Fetterhoff was reared with a farm experience, was educated in the common schools, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with which he remained until discharged as first sergeant at Lynchburg, Va., in the spring of 1865. He was in thirty-one engagements during the years 1863 and 1864, and received but one wound. He was in the bloody and disastrous battle of Gettysburg, where so many thousand brave men were slain, but he escaped without injury. In the spring of 1866 he came to Story County and settled on the farm where his widow now resides, four miles south of Nevada. He owned 182 acres of well-improved land, and here he died on the 28th of February, 1885. His death was the occasion of universal sorrow, for all felt the loss which would be sustained by the departure of such a man. He was married on the 12th of October, 1865, to Miss

Melvina C. Cook, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1843, and five living children are the result of this union: Anna M., Harvy G., Cleo Pearl, Benola A. and Etta B. Mr. Fetterhoff affiliated with the Republican party, and was quite active in political affairs. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1866 to the time of his death, and was held in high esteem by its members. Mrs. Fetterhoff joined the church at the same time with her husband, and is a noble Christian woman. The father of Mrs. Fetterhoff, Samuel Cook, was born in Pennsylvania and died in that State when about forty-four years of age. Her mother, whose maiden name was Miss Mary Ann Beaver, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and died in that State when forty-six years of age.

Francis M. Finch, owner of the Walnut Grove Stock Farm, four and a half miles south of Ames, is a native of Michigan, and the youngest in a family of seven children born to Charles B. and Isabel (Harford) Finch, natives of the Empire State. Francis Finch's brothers and sisters are named as follows: Marcellus, Samuel, Daniel, Charles B., Olivia and Eloisa. His grandfather, Moses Finch, was of English descent, and the latter's parents were early settlers of New York. Moses Finch was the father of eleven sons and two daughters, nearly all of whom he outlived. He was a carpenter by trade, as were many of his sons. Removing to Indiana at an early day, he later went to Michigan, then to Wisconsin, and finally to Minnesota, where he died about 1860, at the advanced age of nearly one hundred. Charles B. Finch was born about 1788, and served in the War of 1812, receiving a wound during that struggle that eventually caused his death. He moved to Indiana and thence to Michigan at an early day, and being a carpenter by trade, was one of those employed in building the

first capitol building of Wisconsin. Charles Finch was a shoemaker as well as carpenter, and made shoes for his own family. He worked several years in Indiana and Michigan at the carpenter's trade, and built a hewed-log house for Gen. Harrison at what was then called South Bend of the Ohio River, in Southern Ohio. In Milton, Wis., he built the Milton House for Joseph Goodrich, and also a large hotel at Madison, Wis., being an excellent workman. Francis M. Finch grew to manhood in the last-named State, and was married there in 1860 to Miss Mary Watt, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Watt, natives of Scotland. In the fall of 1860 he left Wisconsin for Iowa, and landed in Cambridge, Story County, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching school. He received a good education in Wisconsin, which has served him to good purpose at all times. He purchased land, and has followed agricultural pursuits ever since, although he has given his special attention to the raising of blooded horses. For the past ten years he has kept from eighteen to twenty-five horses on his farm at all times, and has some splendid animals. Although he has not been prepared to develop them, they are as well if not better bred than any in the county, dating back to Bashaw, Morgan and Hambletonian and Blackhawk, and are selling at fancy prices. To Mr. Finch's marriage were born seven children: Charles J. (superintendent of the great tin mines of the Black Hills), Calvin B., Annie Bell (now Mrs. Mahlan Sims, of Story County), Marcellus, Leila, Francis and Ella. Mr. Finch comes of Whig descent, but is a Republican in politics.

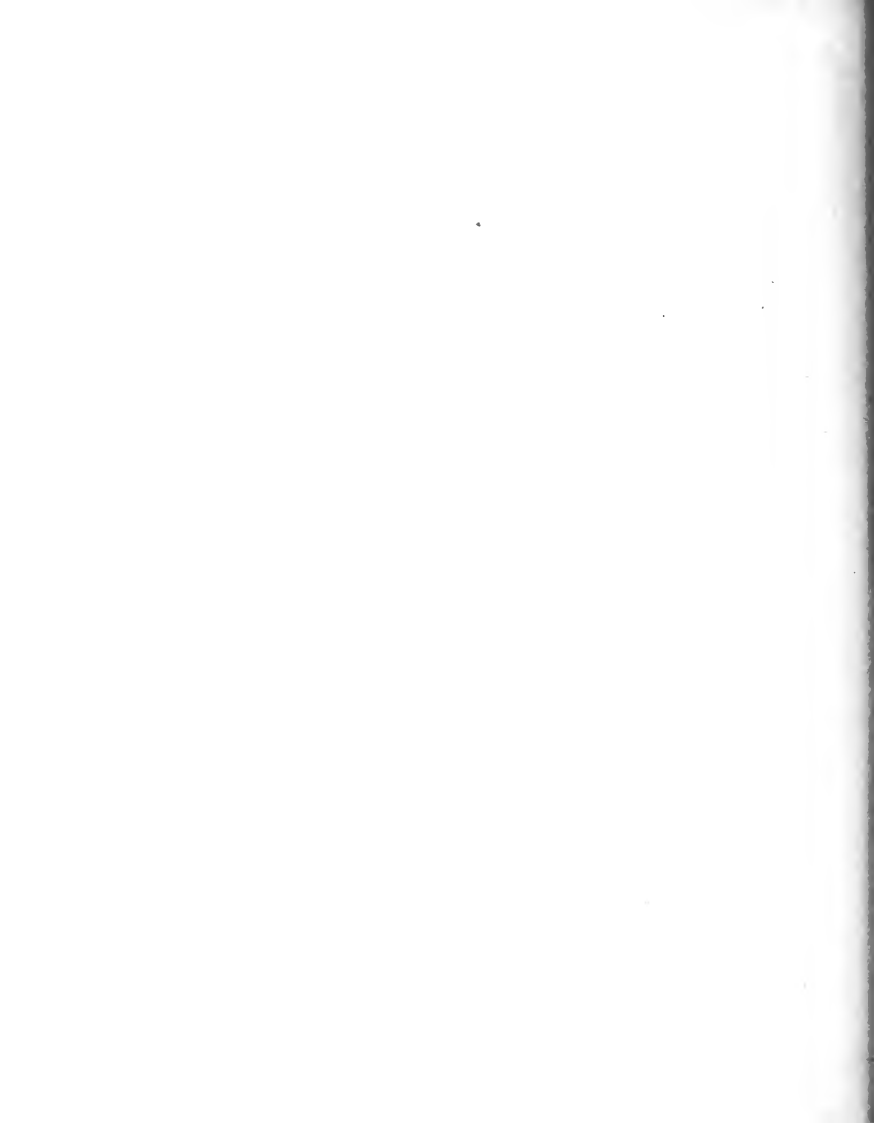
Joseph A. Fitchpatrick, attorney at law, loan and abstract agent, and vice-president of the First National Bank at Nevada, Iowa, belongs to one of the representative families of this county, having been born in Washington

County, Va., October 17, 1840 His parents, William H. and Sarah V. (Hagy) Fitchpatrick, were also born there in 1814 and 1815, respectively. In 1842 the family removed to Clinton County, Ind., where they made their home until 1854, then located in Boone County, Iowa, and later in 1857 in Story County. The father and mother are still living, and now reside near Ames, Story County, Iowa. Joseph A., the eldest of eight children born to them, five of whom are living, spent his youth in attending the common schools and following the plow in Story County, sometimes teaching in winter. These occupations he laid aside upon Lincoln's first call for troops, and in May, 1861, enlisted in Capt. Scott's (afterward Col. Scott) Company E, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for three years, with which he served until after the battle of Atlanta (having re-enlisted for the war), when it was consolidated with the Second Iowa Infantry, and became Company A of that organization. He remained with this regiment until the close of the war, engaged in active service from the start. During the summer, fall and winter of 1861 he was engaged in skirmishing all over the State of Missouri. He was in the battle of Shiloh April 6 and 7, 1862, where his regiment did valiant service, holding its line all day and repulsing every attack of the enemy. It was finally flanked and compelled to fall back, and in doing so, near 6 o'clock p. m., he, with a few others of the regiment including Maj. Stone, the commanding officer, fell in with the Iowa brigade, which a few moments afterward surrendered. He was a prisoner of war at Tuscaloosa, Ala., for the following ten weeks, when all the prisoners were paroled, but were not allowed to join their commands until exchanged several months later, during which time they remained in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Fitchpatrick rejoined his regiment at Moscow, Tenn., in Jan-

uary, 1863, and later took part in the siege of Vicksburg, following which he went to Jackson, Miss., and was in the unfortunate and ill-timed assault on the enemy's works at that place July 12, 1863, in which more than one-half of those engaged were either killed or wounded. He was in Sherman's Meridian expedition in February, 1864, and was also in the Atlanta campaign, participating in the battles of Atlanta July 21 and 22, 1864. On the last day, after five hours of stubborn fighting, he and several of his comrades were surrounded and captured. The only commissioned officer in the regiment at that time was killed the first day, and on the second day the regiment went into battle without a single officer to command, but did some of the most effective fighting of its whole term of service, literally fighting itself out of existence on that occasion. Mr. Fitchpatrick, with the others then captured, was taken to that foul pen, Andersonville, and there subjected to the most inhuman cruelties and indignities ever inflicted upon prisoners of war by an enemy claiming any of the attributes of civilization. After remaining there three months, he was taken to Florence, S. C., where the treatment was no better, and on the 1st of March, following, was exchanged at Wilmington, N. C., having been reduced in flesh to a mere skeleton. From there he was sent to Annapolis, Md., and after a furlough home rejoined his regiment at Washington, D. C., in May, 1865, which soon after went to Louisville, Ky., and was there mustered out of service in July, 1865. Mr. Fitchpatrick was in the service for a period of four years and two months, during which time he was never sick or absent from duty with the exception of a while in prison and as otherwise noted. His career as a soldier was marked by loyalty and devotion to his country, and he returned to his home and friends with the consciousness of having fol-



Yours truly,
J. A. Hitchpatrick



lowed the "stars and stripes" through many struggles to victory. In July, 1865, he reached his old home in Story County, and was soon after elected clerk of the district court, a position he held with satisfaction to all concerned until January 1, 1877, making in all eleven years. He then engaged in the loan and abstract business, a calling he has followed with marked success up to the present time. He was the first one to make a complete set of abstract books in the county. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar of Story County, and almost immediately formed a law partnership with George W. Dyer, and the following year was licensed to practice before the Iowa Supreme Court. He has always been a strong Republican, and is one of the representative and popular men of this section of the country. Socially he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Lodge No. 99, of Nevada, 3 X 3 Chapter No. 92, Ex-calibur Commandery No. 13, at Boone, Iowa, and also belongs to the K. of P., Sampson, Lodge No. 77, of which he is a charter member; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. His marriage to Miss Hattie V. Pierce took place August 16, 1866, her birth occurring in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1843, a daughter of Lyman and Phoebe (Dean) Pierce. To Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick the following children have been born: William P., Viola E. and Genevieve L. The parents and daughters are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are worthy Christians in every respect, following, to the best of their ability, the teachings of the Golden Rule.

Jonathan H. Fitton is one of the leading grocers of Nevada, Iowa, and since locating in Story County in November, 1880, he has fully identified himself with her mercantile interests. His birth occurred in Prince William County, Va., March 4, 1863, to William H. and Sarah (Pullen) Fitton, the former of whom was born

in Washington, D. C., and died in King George County, Va., in June, 1887, aged sixty-four years. For many years he was in the employ of the United States Navy as a brass finisher. His wife was born in Lincolnshire, England, and is now residing in Washington, D. C., aged sixty-six years. When Jonathan H. Fitton was four years of age the family removed to Logan County, Ohio, and later to Washington City, where he was brought up and educated. He made his home there until November, 1880, when he determined to go to the western country, and accordingly came to Nevada, Iowa, and from 1881 until April, 1884, he was in the employ of Shedd Bros., of this place. He embarked in business in partnership with R. O. Withey in April, 1884, opening a grocery establishment, but in May, 1887, sold out to R. O. Withey only to re-open a like establishment April 1, 1888, in partnership with his brother, the latter selling out to the former in November, 1889. Since that time he has conducted affairs very satisfactorily on his own responsibility, and, owing to the excellent stock which he keeps, and the fair dealing which all receive at his hands, he has obtained a fair share of public favor. He was married, on January 20, 1886, to Miss Zella Cessna, a native of Nevada, born August 19, 1866. He is a warm Republican in his political views, his first presidential vote being cast for James G. Blaine in 1884, and socially he belongs to the Masonic Lodge No. 99, of Nevada, and Sampson Lodge No. 77, of the K. of P.

John O. French has been engaged in the lumber business with C. M. Morse only since the 1st of January, 1889, but they are already well-known and popular men of business. Mr. French was born in Eau Claire County, Wis., October 14, 1867, his parents, John O. and Ellen H. (Hutchinson) French, being born in

New Hampshire and Vermont, in 1827 and 1832, respectively. The former was murdered in his office in Maxwell, on October 22, 1887, and since that time his widow has resided in that place. The subject of this sketch is the third of their four children, and his knowledge of books was obtained in the public schools of Wisconsin and Iowa, entering, in 1855, Cornell College, of the latter State. In 1886 he began dealing in lumber, in Maxwell, and, as stated above, became associated in this business in January, 1889, with Mr. Morse, the firm being organized in August of that year, and they are now extensively engaged in selling lath, shingles, sash, doors, blinds, paper, lime stucco, etc.—in fact, everything pertaining to their line of business, as well as hard and soft coal. Mr. French is an intelligent and enterprising young man, and his success in his present enterprise is proof that his well-directed efforts are appreciated by the public. He is a Republican, his first presidential vote being cast for Harrison, and socially he belongs to the I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 463. In his religious views he is a Methodist.

Edward R. Fry is an excellent representative of the energetic business men of Story County, Iowa, and being public-spirited, liberal-minded and energetic in disposition, his career has been successful and honorable. He was born in Delaware County, Penn., in November, 1828, the fourth of six children born to Nathan and Sarah (Hazzard) Fry, both of whom were born in the "Keystone State," the paternal grandfather being Henry Fry, a native German. Edward R. Fry lived in Pennsylvania until 1858, when he removed to Story County, Iowa, and in addition to receiving a common-school education in his youth, in the State of his nativity, he learned the blacksmith's trade, which calling his father followed. The year 1868 witnessed the celebration of his marriage to

Miss Fannie H. Clift, of Pennsylvania [see sketch of N. A. Clift], and by her he became the father of two children: Fannie E. and Nathan C. Mrs. Fry has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and in his political views Mr. Fry has always been a staunch Republican. His brothers and sisters are as follows: Ann (wife of Aaron Roberts, of Chester County, Penn.), Elizabeth (who died when young), Caroline (who was married, died in Michigan), Edward C., Mary J. (wife of M. Keller, of Delaware County, Penn., she being also deceased), and Lewis (a resident of the city of Philadelphia, Penn.). Although Mr. Fry has resided in this county only a short time, he has already become known to many, and in his business as well as his social relations he commands the respect and esteem of all.

Hugh M. Funson, attorney at law of Nevada, Iowa, is an excellent example of what can be accomplished when one possesses a thorough determination to succeed in life, coupled with energy, perseverance and intelligence. Mr. Funson was born in the "City of Brotherly Love" June 24, 1851, and almost from his earliest recollections up to the time he left home to attend school, he was occupied with the monotonous duties of farm life. His parents, Thomas and Margaret (McCoy) Funson, were born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1812 and 1818, respectively, but emigrated to the United States about 1848, and settled in Philadelphia, Penn., where they made their home for six years. The two following years were spent in the "Buckeye State," at the end of which time they moved to Bureau County, Ill., and there are now living. Hugh M. Funson is the second of their nine children, five of whom are living, and his early education was obtained in the common country schools, after which he spent four years in the Princeton (Ill.) high

school. He then went to Iowa City, Iowa, and in 1877 was graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University, and in the fall of the same year he came to Nevada, where his practice steadily and substantially increased, until he is now one of the leading members of the profession in the county. He is associated in business with Mr. Gifford, a sketch of whom appears in this work, and both possess, in a more than ordinary degree, the natural attributes essential to a successful public as well as private career. Mr. Funson is exceptionally successful as a criminal lawyer, and is the present city attorney of Nevada. He is one of the active Democrats of the county, and in 1886 was nominee for the State Senate from Boone and Story Counties. Socially he is a member of Sampson Lodge No. 77, of the K. of P. His marriage to Miss Ella Shugart took place December 10, 1879. She was born in Illinois, and is the mother of two children: Harry S. and Harvey T.

Elwood Furnas, a leading farmer and stock-raiser, residing on Section 7, Richland Township, located in this county in the spring of 1869. At that time he purchased 160 acres of raw land, on which his dwelling now stands, and immediately commenced improvements, by erecting a small dwelling and breaking about fifty acres of land. Since then he has added, from time to time, enough to make 800 acres now in his possession, all of which is fenced and cross-fenced into pastures and fields; 330 acres of this land is devoted to cereals, and about 130 acres to tame grass, 100 acres of the same being in a blue-grass pasture, in which there is a flowing well running a three-quarter inch stream continually. His farm is well improved with good buildings, etc., and his dwelling is an extra fine country residence, of large dimensions. Mr. Furnas was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1840, being the sixth in a

family of ten children born to Benjamin and Mary (Patty) Furnas, both of whom were of English descent. The father, born in Ohio, was a farmer by occupation, and died in the spring of 1879, at seventy-six years of age, his wife having previously died in 1867. Of their ten children, all but two grew to maturity: Wilkinson (now living in Louisa County, Iowa), Charles (a farmer of Louisa County), John (deceased), Adam (a farmer of Louisa County), Mary (now the wife of Clark Pinkham, of Los Angeles, Cal.), Phoebe (now Mrs. Harrison of Greeley, Kas.), and Sarah (now Mrs. Dillon of Nevada, this State). Elwood Furnas accompanied his parents to Louisa County, Iowa, in 1857. In 1859 he returned to his old home in Ohio, and was married to Miss M. E. Sunderland, daughter of Richard and Eleanor (Reed) Sunderland. Her mother died in 1854, but her father is still living and makes his home in Montgomery County, Ohio. Both Mr. and Mrs. Furnas are church members, and worship with the Presbyterians. He is a Republican in his political views, and has been one among the prime factors to organize the farmers of Story County, that they might better their intellectual, social and financial interests.

William Gates is a prosperous blacksmith, residing in Nevada, Iowa, but was born in Ireland on St. Patrick's day, March 17, 1842, being the fourth of five children, four now living, born to the marriage of John Gates and Catherine Carrigan. They removed to Canada in 1845, the mother dying there the same year, but the father lived to be sixty-five years of age, dying in 1871. The subject of this sketch learned his trade in Canada, serving a four years' apprenticeship, and followed that occupation there until his removal to the United States in 1865, May 14 of that year settling in Nevada, Iowa. He is exceptionally skillful in his calling, and has become one of the well-

to-do citizens of the place. He is a well-posted and intelligent gentleman, and aids by voice and purse all enterprises tending to improve the town. Being a Republican in his political views, Rutherford B. Hayes received his first presidential vote. In 1886-87 he filled the position as mayor of Nevada, making an excellent official, and altogether he has been a member of the city council for twelve years, and is now one of the trustees of Nevada Township. He is a member of Nevada Lodge No. 99, of the A. F. & A. M., and 3 X 3 Chapter. His marriage to Miss Agnes Maloy, a native of Scotland, born in 1844, took place on March 3, 1864, and by her he has had a family of three children: William R. (born September 20, 1866), Mabel J. (born January 7, 1871), and Fred E. (born November 10, 1876).

E. W. Gifford is a member of the well-known and successful law firm of Funson & Gifford, of Nevada, Iowa, and although he was born in Cedar County, Iowa, August 5, 1858, he has been a resident of Nevada since 1882. He is the elder of two surviving children born to his parents, and received his rearing and the rudiments of his education in his native county, being an attendant of Springdale Academy. In 1876, with a desire of further increasing his knowledge of the world of books, he entered the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, but in 1878 left this institution to take up the study of law in the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and graduated from the law department in 1879. Since that time he has been an active practitioner in Story County, and is now recognized as one of the leading members of the legal fraternity in this section. Since attaining his majority he has always voted the Republican ticket, and socially is a member of Sampson Lodge No. 77, of the K. of P. His marriage took place on August 31, 1878, his wife being Miss Carrie A. Sheldon,

a daughter of Dr. M. D. Sheldon, a well-known physician throughout this locality. Mrs. Gifford was born in Story County, in 1859, and has borne her husband a son, Judge H. S., who was born September 24, 1879. Mr. Gifford is a son of D. W. and Sarah B. (Worrall) Gifford, who were born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1832. They have resided in Cedar County, Iowa, since 1854, and the father is a well-to-do farmer and is extensively engaged in stock-raising and dealing.

William H. Golly, farmer and stock-raiser, Zearing, Iowa. Personal popularity, it cannot be denied, results largely from the industry, perseverance and close attention to business which a person displays in the management of any particular branch of trade. And in the case of Mr. Golly this is certainly true, for he has adhered so closely to farming and the stock industry that high esteem has been placed upon him. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., October 25, 1846, and was the eldest of three children: (William H., Lilia and Mary J.), the result of the union of John S. and Catherine (Logan) Golly, natives also of York State. The father was born in March, 1821, came to Story County in the fall of 1864, and located with his family on the southeast quarter of Section 15, Lincoln Township, where he has a splendid farm of 160 acres. He was one of nine children born to Andrew and Lilly (Scott) Golly, both natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. Andrew was one of the following children: Andrew, Joseph, John, Polly and Lydia. The three sons came to America at an early day, and were among the early settlers of Oneida County, N. Y. The Gollys were Protestants, and were reared in the Presbyterian Church. William H. Golly came with his parents to Story County at the age of eighteen years, and in 1868 he started out for himself as an agriculturist, buying the north-

west quarter of Section 23, Lincoln Township. He selected for his companion in life Miss Jane Perry, a native of England, and the daughter of William and Mary (Menhennet) Perry, natives also of England. Their marriage was consummated November 18, 1869, and to them were born ten children: Frederick H., Lillian M., M. Myrtle, Claud E., Clarence R., Walter S., William H., Catherine, Perry and Russell L. Our subject is the owner of 720 acres of good land in the county, all of which he has accumulated by his own exertions and economy. He has good buildings on his place, and, take him all in all, is one of the representative farmers and stockmen of the county. He and Mrs. Golly were both successful teachers in the county for some time. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, and has held various offices in the township. He is connected with the A. F. & A. M. Mr. Golly's mother and both sisters died in Illinois in 1850. His father afterward returned to New York and in 1854 married Miss Eliza J. Mitchell, of New York. They have one son, John M., of Story County. Mr. Golly and wife expect to make Story County their home for the future, and here, surrounded by their children and many warm friends, may they live long in peace and happiness.

John M. Golly, farmer and stock-raiser, Zeasing, Iowa. Located in the midst of one of the finest agricultural centers of Story County, the farm which Mr. Golly owns and occupies is conceded to be among the best in the vicinity, and this is saying not a little, for on every hand may be seen superior places, whose ownership indicates thrift and prosperity. Mr. Golly is descended from a race who have given their attention principally to farming. His father, John Golly, was a native of New York State [see sketch of William H. Golly].

John M. Golly was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1855, and was married in 1876 to Miss Lucy Spohr, the daughter of Frederick and Lucinda (Piper) Spohr, natives of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Golly were born six children: Elizabeth, Gertrude, Guy, John, Leona, and Ernest. Mr. Golly bought the northwest half of Section 24, and is now the owner of 240 acres, all well improved. He has in the neighborhood of 500 rods of tile on his land, has about fifty-one cattle and eleven horses on his place, and keeps a good grade of all kinds of stock. His fine place is located two and a half miles from Zeasing.

M. W. Gossard, steward of the county poor farm, was born in White County, Ind., in 1854, and came with his parents to this county two years later. He was the youngest of nine children born to William M. and Sarah (Ely) Gossard, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Ohio. They were married in the last named State and moved to Story County, Iowa, in 1856, where the father carried on agricultural pursuits. He bought an improved farm in 1858, and made this county his home until his death, which occurred in November, 1884. He was a Republican in politics and an honorable, upright man. The mother died in August, 1881. The children were named as follows: W. A. (married and resides in Washington Township; in 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Iowa Infantry, and served three years, being discharged in 1865), J. C. (married and resides in Adams County, Iowa; he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Iowa Infantry in 1861, and served four years, being discharged in 1865), Phoebe Jane (now Mrs. Kelley, resides in Miami County, Kas.), T. M. (married and enlisted from Story County, Iowa, in 1861, in Company D, Tenth Iowa Infantry, and served four years; he died in April, 1890), S. W. (married and resides in Nebras-

ka, where he is treasurer of Red Willow County; he enlisted in 1862 in the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, was wounded, but served three years), R. C. (married and resides in La Fayette Township), W. W. (resides in Red Willow County, Neb.), Sarah A. (now Mrs. Brown, resides in Holt County, Neb.), and M. W. The latter grew up with a farm experience, and received his education in the schools of Grant Township, Story County, Iowa. He commenced for himself at the age of sixteen years, and was married in Story County on September 1, 1881, to Miss Sarah A. Campbell, a native of that county, and the daughter of James and Ann (Eccles) Campbell, both being natives of the Emerald Isle. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell came to this country when quite young, settled in New York City, were married there, and a short time resided in Canada. From there they moved to Story County, Iowa, in 1853, settled on a farm in Milford Township, improved it, and there Mr. C. passed the balance of his days. His death occurred in 1880. The mother is still living and resides with our subject. After his marriage Mr. Gossard followed agricultural pursuits in Story County, and now has charge of the Story County Poor Farm. He is not active in politics, but votes with the Republican party. To his marriage have been born three children: Cecil Grace, Charles G. and Genevieve. Mr. Gossard has seen many and great improvements in Story County since coming here, and has witnessed the complete growth of the country. He is one of the county's best men, and has always taken a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the township and county.

Mrs. Sarah J. Gossard, widow of Thomas M. Gossard, is a resident of Grant Township. She was born in Madison County, Ohio, August 29, 1840, the youngest of seven children born to Thomas and Elizabeth (Shaw) Emery,

natives, respectively, of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Thomas Emery, born in 1801, was a blacksmith, farmer, and retail merchant. He died in Story County at the age of sixty-nine years. Elizabeth Emery, born in 1805, is now living with her daughter at the extreme age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Gossard emigrated with her parents to Story County in 1857, and has witnessed the changes which thirty odd years have brought with them. She was one of the pioneer school teachers of the county, began teaching in 1858, and taught almost continuously until 1865. She taught the first school in the Ames district, and was among the most successful of her profession. She was married July 4, 1865, to Thomas M. Gossard, and to this union were born four children—a daughter and three sons: Blanche (a school teacher and undergraduate of the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls), Harry A. (a graduate of the State Agricultural College at Ames, and now at home), Will E. (a school teacher and prospective Iowa Agricultural College student for 1891), and T. Lamont (at home). Mrs. Gossard has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-four years. She expects to pass the remainder of her days in Story County, surrounded by the associations which her long residence has rendered dear.

Thomas M. Gossard (deceased) was a native of the Buckeye State, born in Ross County, May 17, 1842, the fourth of nine children, all of whom are living at the present time with the exception of the subject of this sketch. They are named as follows: Phoebe Jane (married Hezekiah Kelley, a farmer, and now resides in Kansas), Allan (farmer, Story County), James C. (farmer, Adams County), subject (deceased), Willis (county treasurer of Red Willow County, Neb.), Rufus (a carpenter, Boone County), Walker (a mason by trade, in Red Willow

County, Neb.), Alice (married William Brown, a farmer in Nebraska), Wallace (farmer, steward of the county farm of Story County). Mr. Gossard's parents were natives of Ohio. He removed with them to Indiana in 1855, and thence to Iowa in 1858. He obtained a good practical education in the public schools, and commenced life for himself as a farmer when seventeen years of age. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and followed the fortunes of his regiment until August, 1865, when he was mustered out of service. He participated in seventeen battles, among them Corinth, Iuka, Champion's Hill, Jackson, Miss., siege of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, Missionary Ridge, and many of the fights on the way to the sea with Sherman. He also took part in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. He was a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 30 at Ames. He was a member of long standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was identified with the Sunday-school work of his township for many years as superintendent and general worker. He contracted his sickness in the service of his country, and died at his home April 11, 1890. His remains are interred at Ames. This gentleman was loving as a husband, kind as a father, brave as a soldier, upright as a citizen. His memory will remain green in the hearts of his relatives and friends long after his body has returned to dust.

William Hill Grafton, M. D., is a prominent citizen and a retired physician and surgeon of Cambridge, Iowa. He was born in Baltimore, Md., March 25, 1827, and was the fourth of a family of ten children—four sons and six daughters—five of whom are now living: Samuel (a merchant by occupation, died at the age of sixty-nine years; he was married to Miss Mary David, a native of Baltimore), Edward

(died at the age of nine years), Julia (wife of T. Newton Kurtz, a son of Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, a very prominent member of the Lutheran synod of Baltimore), Mary (who died at the age of twenty years), F. D. McHenry (who was a wealthy commission merchant of Baltimore died at the age of thirty-seven years), Isabella (deceased, was the wife of Mr. Tonge, a cotton manufacturer of Bainbridge, Ga.), Martha (is the wife of John M. Frazier, of Baltimore, speaker of the House of Delegates at Annapolis, Md.), Helen (resides in Baltimore and was the wife of Joseph D. Fahne-tock, deceased, an oyster packer), and Anna M. (resides in Anne Arundel County, Md., and is the wife of James H. Forbes, an agriculturist). Dr. Grafton's father, Mark Grafton, was born in Harford County, Md., September 25, 1794, and was reared to a farm life until he attained the age of seventeen years, at which time he engaged in mechanical business with his brother, but later turned his attention to the real-estate business in Baltimore. He died in 1854, at the age of sixty years, and was laid to rest in Green Mount Cemetery at Baltimore. He was an earnest and enthusiastic politician, and held several positions of trust and honor in the above mentioned city. His wife, Miss Keziah Hall, was born in Baltimore County January 2, 1800, and died in Baltimore at the age of seventy-three years. Dr. Grafton's early training was received in the select schools of Baltimore, remaining there until fifteen years of age, when he entered a drug store and there remained four years learning the profession of a practical pharmacist. At the age of nineteen years he entered the employ of Dr. Mott, and took entire control of his drug establishment, at Leesburg, Va. During this time he commenced the study of medicine under the Doctor, and afterward entered the University of

Maryland, graduating from the medical college in 1849, and immediately commenced his practice in Baltimore. He was afterward appointed as physician in the Baltimore Dispensary, but prior to this was a resident and practitioner in the Baltimore City and County Almshouse, where he received a nine months' clinical practice and study, which admirably fitted him for his chosen profession. After practicing in Baltimore for about four years, he was appointed physician to the quarantine hospital for the city of Baltimore, a position he held for two years. This position was of first importance in the gift of the city, and was filled by the Doctor at the early age of twenty-five years, an honor conferred upon very few men so young in years. Later he came west looking for a suitable place in which to locate, and visited the principal cities of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and at Dubaque he stopped to hear Hon. Stephen A. Douglas make his wonderful railroad speech. From there he went to St. Paul, Minn., thence to Des Moines, and finally found himself in Story County, where he met a Mr. Chandler, with whom he formed a partnership in the erection of the Cambridge Steam Flouring Mills. He located permanently in Story County, Iowa, in 1856, and commenced the practice of his profession in the hamlet of Cambridge. The county at that time was an overgrown region, wet and boggy, and did not offer a very favorable prospect to settlers. Skunk River bottom was a terror to emigrants. The Doctor very graphically tells how several families—thirty-one persons in all—lived (or sojourned) for the winter in the only house then in Cambridge, and belonging to its founder, Josiah Chandler. The Doctor has seen this region converted into one of the most productive regions of Iowa, and has done his share in bringing about this desirable result. His life has been a varied one, but in

every pursuit in which he has engaged he has shown wonderful activity, strength and perseverance. In 1860 he was taken with the Pike's Peak fever, and started across the plains, reaching Denver, Colo., in the spring of that year, thence to Nevada City in the mountains to the gold diggings, where he practiced medicine successfully for two years. While in Nevada, Colo., the town was destroyed by fire, but was afterward rebuilt. The Doctor returned East in 1862, and July 1, 1862, was married at Harrisburg, Penn., to Miss Julia Bombaugh, who died in Denver in 1864, leaving a son who died in infancy. Mrs. Grafton was a refined and cultivated lady, having graduated at the Harrisburg Female College. After their marriage they returned to the mountains, and thence removed to Denver in 1863, where the Doctor continued the practice of his profession till his wife's death, when he returned to Baltimore. In 1874 he was married to Miss Sarah B. Livingston, a native of Ohio, and to their union six children have been born: William D. (aged fifteen years), Francis McH. (aged thirteen), Edward L. (aged twelve), Albert Kurtz (aged ten), Eugene Hill (aged seven) and Mary (the baby of the home, aged five years). Dr. Grafton was in the late war as an acting assistant surgeon for about two years, serving in common with about twenty other physicians at the Annapolis Hospital, from which he was sent to Lincoln Hospital in Washington, thence to Douglas Hospital, and from there to a local hospital. Here he resigned, and after a short stay in the State of Georgia he returned home to Baltimore, and was again offered a position in the Post Hospital at Washington, D. C., which goes to prove that he had been signally successful in the practice of his profession. He has always identified himself with the Democratic party and supported Jeffersonian

principles until recently, when he became a Prohibitionist. He has held the office of county superintendent of schools for Story County, and, in fact, has always filled some important post in the township since he located as a resident in Cambridge. He is an earnest and enterprising citizen, a gentleman commanding the respect of all parties in his place of residence, has a beautiful and comfortable home in the town of Cambridge and a sufficient amount of this world's goods to place him beyond the reach of want. He is, or has been, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having joined the church in 1871, and he now holds the position of trustee and steward. They are active supporters of all benevolent and religious enterprises, and cheerfully contribute what they can of their means in the support of the same.

A. J. Graves, farmer and stock-raiser, Ames, Iowa. The agricultural interests of Washington Township are ably represented by the subject of this sketch, a man whose life has been passed in the calling which now receives his attention. He was born in Vermont on October 13, 1830, and is the son of Rufus and Deborah (Whitecombe) Graves, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont, respectively. The father was born in 1799, and died in 1867, in Vermont, while the mother, who was born in 1799, died in 1869, also in Vermont. The paternal grandfather, Gad Graves, was a native of Massachusetts, and died in that State. A. J. Graves, the third of six children, four of whom are now living, was reared in Vermont, and his education was acquired at the district school, with the addition of a few terms in the high schools of those days. In 1853 he went to California, and after remaining there for over three years returned to Vermont, and moved from there to Iowa in 1858. He first settled in Cedar Falls, Black

Hawk County, and in 1864 came to Story County, locating in Washington Township, where for four years he had charge of the College Farm. In April, 1868, he removed to his present farm, two miles southwest of Ames, which consists of 327 acres, and is now a representative farmer. He has been a member of the board of county supervisors. He was married in 1858 to Miss Mary M. Meredith, a native of Ohio, whose birth occurred in 1837, and to them were born three children: Edwin H. (born in 1864), Frank J. (born in 1870) and Zebina K. (born in 1874). Mr. Graves is one of the charter members of Arcadia Lodge No. 249, A. F. & A. M., at Ames, and was made a Mason in Nevada Lodge No. 99. He is one of the leading men of Washington Township, and while he is an agriculturist of advanced ideas, he does not lose sight of stock-raising, being engaged in breeding Short-horn cattle and Chester-white hogs, which he commenced in 1868. For the same length of time he has been engaged in nursery and horticultural pursuits, as his home will attest, being surrounded by fine orchards, vineyards, and valuable groves of both native and ornamental timber. In these surroundings he has reared lasting monuments of his industry and skill.

Joshua B. Grove. Among the many eminent and enterprising agriculturists of Story County, Iowa, worthy of mention in these pages, is Mr. Grove, who has been identified with the farming interests of the community since 1856. His birth occurred in Frederick County, Va., on April 2, 1830, he being a son of John and Nancy (Walu) Grove, both of whom were Virginians by birth. The father was a son of Jacob and Catherine (Lonis) Grove, the former of German descent, and the latter a native of Germany. Nancy (Walu) Grove was the daughter of Joseph Walu and wife, *nee* Bonard, and her maternal grand-

father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. They reared a family of six children—five sons and one daughter—three of whom are still living: Joshua B. and W. H. H. are residents of this county, and John S. resides in Burnett County, Wis. When Joshua B. Grove was but six months old his parents moved to Ohio, and located on a farm in Highland County, where they made their home for a number of years. The mother, who was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, departed this life in that county in 1840, and nine years after her death the father moved with his family to Linn County, Iowa, being among the very first settlers in that locality, and there he received his final summons in 1858. The early educational advantages of our subject were extremely limited, he only attending school about seven months in his life. He remained with his father until he had attained his majority, and when his twenty-first birthday rolled around, allured by the tales of gold, he, in 1852, went to California, and for the following three and one half years he was there occupied in mining and farming and then returned home. For the first year after his return home he was engaged in buying stock for Stephen Naper. October 22, 1856, witnessed his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Green, and immediately after that event the young couple immigrated to Story County, Iowa, settling on a farm of 100 acres, paying at the rate of \$4.50 per acre for the same land that is now worth \$40 per acre. To the original farm they have since added the balance of 210 acres, and 150 acres of this is under cultivation, and the remainder in pasture, thus making one of the finest farms in the county. Ten children have been born to their marriage—seven sons and three daughters, viz.: Alwilda (wife of E. C. Doolittle, of Story County), John (now a resident of Sumner County, Kas.), Elmer E. (also

of Sumner County, Kas.), Effie L. (born May 11, 1863, died November 23, 1867), Charles U. and Jacob W. (residents of Sioux County, Neb.), Willard (living in Story County), and Joseph B., Eva M. and Lee, at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Grove are worthy members of the United Brethren Church. In his political views the former is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust and honor, among them being those of township trustee, school director and road supervisor. He is one of the early pioneers of this county, having come here ten years before the railroad was built, and when there was not a house in sight, and he has seen its conversion from a low, wet, overflowed, sloughy country to one of the richest farming counties in the State, his farm being well improved with substantial and commodious buildings, and one of the finest residences in the county. Mr. Grove is extensively known throughout the county and is universally honored and respected. As a farmer and business man he is among the first, and his success as such and as a stock-breeder has been the subject of newspaper comment on many occasions.

Mons C. Grove. The present sketch will give a brief outline of the life of him whose name is mentioned. In the cold, far-away clime of Norway, his parents lived and died, and there, for many years, he gave his attention to tilling the ground. Tiring of the country, where, for centuries, his ancestors had dwelt, he emigrated to the broad, free land of America, "the home of the brave." Mr. Grove was still quite young when he located in Kendall County, Ill., and there turned talents to farming successfully. After accumulating a fortune, he moved to Story County, Iowa, being among the original settlers here. In 1859 our subject purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and has proved himself to be a model

farmer, by the excellent way in which his land is cultivated, and the many improvements about the place. April 20, 1860, Mr. Grove married Miss Anna Sheldall, sister of E. R. Sheldall, whose sketch appears in this history. They have six children living, viz.: Martin, Loranda, Oscar, Ed., Mary Ann and Emma. They had the misfortune to lose four children. Mr. Grove's political opinions are Republican in nature, but he has been at no time an aspirant for official positions, being thoroughly engrossed with his agricultural pursuits. Himself and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

A. H. Grimm. If the old country had not contributed to the population of the new, Iowa would not have reached its present high state of development. Germany has furnished her full quota of excellent men, and among them Mr. Grimm, a resident of Richland Township, honored and respected by all his acquaintances. He was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1849, being the eldest child born to C. H. and Catherine (Schlichting) Grimm, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father emigrated to this country in 1855, and located in Davenport, Scott County, Iowa, but after a residence there of eight years, moved to Louisa County, and from there to this county, where they are now residing. The school days of A. H. Grimm were passed in Scott County, Iowa. At the early age of twelve he began life's battle for himself, as a clerk in a clothing and gents' furnishing store, at Davenport, Iowa, but after three years of clerking, he removed to Louisa County, and went on a farm with his father. When he was twenty-one years old, he borrowed money with which to buy a team, rented a farm, and commenced farming for himself, and two years later, in 1873, he was united in marriage, in Louisa County, with Miss Matilda Stoltenberg. Her parents were natives of Germany, and she was born on the Atlantic Ocean,

while they were *en route* to America. The same year Mr. Grimm purchased a farm, then raw prairie land, and in 1876 he moved on it, and after bringing it to a high state of cultivation, he sold it to Mr. T. O. Thompson, and purchased 280 acres in Lincoln Township, on which he is now living. Here he is extensively occupied in farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Clydesdale and Percheron horses. He also raises a good grade of cattle and hogs. He is an active Republican in politics, and has never missed a caucus since old enough to vote. He has held the office of township trustee, and has served on the school board for a number of years, being at present secretary of the township school board. He and wife are the parents of the following children: Louis, Melinda and Clara. They are both active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and have the confidence and esteem of all who know them.

John Groseclose, farmer and stock-raiser, Elwell, Iowa. Agriculture and stock-raising have formed the principal occupation of this gentleman, and the wide-awake manner in which he has taken advantage of all methods and ideas tending to the enhanced value of his property, has had a great deal to do with obtaining the competence which he now enjoys. Born in Johnson County, Ind., in February, 1826, he was the fifth of ten children—four sons and six daughters—who are named as follows: Peter (single, and died at the age of twenty-four years), Jemima (married Samuel Dillman, a native of Virginia, and she died when about seventy years of age), an infant, Sarah (single, and resides in Johnson County, Ind.), John, Jacob (resides in Hendricks County, and is a carpenter and joiner by trade; he married Miss Stuard, a native of Indiana), Katharine (married a farmer by the name of Charles Smith and now resides in Story Coun-

ty), Elizabeth (married, and resides in Johnson County, Ind.), William (single, and died when about fifty-three years of age) and Mollie (who is single and the youngest in the family). Both parents were natives of West County, Va., and the father was an agriculturist. He died at the age of fifty, and the mother at sixty years. John Groseclose received his early education in the old subscription schools, and he and such old settlers as Amos Ball and Oliver Chamberlin were the ones who first started the schools in Union Township. Mr. Groseclose being present at the first school meeting. He really commenced life for himself, and helped rear the family which was left in his care, at the age of sixteen. Farming has been his principal occupation, but for a short time he was engaged at the carpenter's trade. He was married, on the 15th of November, 1849, to Miss Eliza Sells, a native of Indiana, born on the 10th of April, 1831, and whose education was also obtained in the old subscription schools. Eight children were born to this union—three sons and five daughters: Emeline (resides in Story County, and is the wife of Augustus Warner, a painter by trade), Caroline (resides in Des Moines, Iowa, and married Emmile Shavannes, who is a groceryman), Harriet (died in infancy), an infant, Howard (single and died at the age of twenty-four years; he received a good common-school education, and was an agricultural implement dealer in Cambridge, Iowa, at the time of his death), Louisa (resides in Washington and married Herman Martin, who was formerly a school teacher, route agent, and is now in the loan and real estate business in Oysterville, Wash.), William (is engaged in agricultural pursuits on the homestead, and is single) and Anna (resides on the homestead with her parents; she has a good common-school education). Since the Rebellion Mr. Groseclose has identified him-

self with the Republican party, and has filled a number of local positions. He has been a school director for almost sixteen years, and he and Mrs. Groseclose are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are workers in the Sunday-school. They emigrated from Johnson County, Ind., during the fall of 1855, to Story County, Iowa, at the time when Nevada had but three or four buildings (two used as stores) and Cambridge was but a hamlet. The general appearance of the surrounding country was very uninviting to the pioneers who came here the same time that Mr. and Mrs. Groseclose located, as ponds and sloughs were to be seen on every hand. At the present time Story County is converted into one of the most fertile agricultural regions in the State. Mr. Groseclose is the owner of 300 acres of finely improved land, all in a body, in the old homestead, and also has 160 acres in Section 13, and a fractional eighty in Section 1, Elkhart Township, Polk County, which make altogether 540 acres. He has a commodious and lovely farm residence and good out-buildings on the homestead, rendering it one of the most valuable and desirable farms in Story County, and the main point about this is that it is all the result of his own energy and perseverance, for he commenced life with very limited means. He is a living example of what a poor boy can accomplish who commences life without a dollar.

Andrew J. Hainline is a farmer, stock-raiser and resident of Section 23, Union Township, Story County, Iowa, and was born in McDonough County, Ill., July 19, 1843, being the eldest of twelve children born to Jesse and Merica Hainline, both of whom were born in Kentucky, and are living in Illinois, at the ages of sixty-eight and sixty-nine years, respectively. The former is a worthy tiller of the soil, and is esteemed and respected by all who know him.

He and his wife became the parents of the following children: Thomas (who is a stock-raiser of Colorado), Hiram (who died at the early age of eighteen years, and is buried in Illinois), Jacob (was married and farming in Texas at the time of his death, at the age of twenty-four years), Henry (who was married and died when twenty-five years of age), Lucinda (the wife of William Burfit, a carpenter and joiner, resides in Illinois), Celia (is the wife of Albert Hingate, a farmer of Illinois), Elizabeth (who was married, died in Illinois at the age of twenty-two years), Jesse (who is a gold miner of Colorado), Merica (the wife of Elijah Dill, a farmer of Illinois), Charles (who is married and engaged in tilling the soil in Illinois) and Andrew J. The subject of this sketch, and the eldest of the family, obtained his early education in the old subscription schools, acquiring a sufficient knowledge to fit him for the practical duties of life, and he has always been a staunch supporter of schools, serving twenty years as a school director in his district, a considerable portion of this time acting as president of the board. When nineteen years of age he bravely entered the service of "Uncle Sam," becoming a member of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Third Division and Seventeenth Army Corps, and was mustered into service at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., September 10, 1862, being assigned to duty under Gen. U. S. Grant, of the Army of the Mississippi Valley. His regiment was actively engaged in the following battles and actions: Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, siege of Vicksburg, charge of Fort Hill, Miss., and was in several severe skirmishes under Gen. McPherson during the campaign of 1863-64. His regiment was awarded the Excelsior Prize January, 1864, presented by Brig.-Gen. Leggett, then commander of the Third Division,

and was afterward in the engagements at Benton, Jackson Cross Roads, and after being transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps February 25, 1865, he was at the siege of Spanish Fort, and was held in reserve at the charge of Fort Blakeley. His company was mustered out of service August 15, 1865, at Chicago, Ill., and Mr. Hainline immediately returned home, where he was engaged in farming until June, 1866, when he came to Story County, Iowa, and has here identified himself with every good work. His farm comprises 120 acres, all of which is capable of being tilled, and all this has been brought about by his own earnest and consistent endeavor. He has always been a Republican politically, and socially belongs to Tabernacle Lodge at Cambridge of the A. F. & A. M., being a Master Mason. He is a member of Ersland Post No. 234, of the G. A. R., and holds the position of "officer of the day." He has always contributed of his means to worthy enterprises, such as schools, churches, etc., and has ever proved himself a man of sound judgment and strict integrity. He was married to Miss Sarah Groseclose, who was born in Indiana, and reared and educated in Iowa, their marriage taking place on the 7th of November, 1866, and to them a family of eight children were born: Luna (a teacher in the public schools of Story County), Charles (who died at the age of three years), Samuel (who is living at home with his parents, and is following the life of an agriculturist), Minnie (is at home), Elizabeth (who died at the age of six months), Jesse (who assists his father on the farm and is thirteen years of age), Mary (aged eleven) and Willis (aged eight). The mother of these children died on September 5, 1884, having been an invalid for about three years, and now sleeps in Center Grove Cemetery by the side of her two children.

Thomas Hall, farmer and stock-raiser, Maxwell, Iowa. Every community is bound to have among her citizens a few men of recognized influence and ability, who, by their systematic and careful thorough manner of work attain to a success which is justly deserved. Among this class is Mr. Hall, a man esteemed to be a prominent and substantial, as well as progressive farmer of Clay County. He was born in Kosciusko County, Ind., on January 5, 1850, and is the son of Thomas Hall, Sr., a native of Virginia, born in 1810, near Harper's Ferry. The elder Hall moved to Ohio with his father, John Hall, when but four years of age, or in 1814, and located in Ross County. There he attained his growth and married Miss Eliza Rosenbarger, also of Virginia birth, but who was reared in Ohio. They resided for several years in the last-named State, and then moved to Indiana, being among the first settlers of Kosciusko County. There the father tilled the soil until 1854, when he moved to Iowa, settled in Story County, and there his death occurred on February 22, 1879. His wife died on January 27, 1883. Thomas Hall, Jr., the youngest of a family of five sons and one daughter, all of whom lived to mature years and were married, was reared in Story County, and remained with his parents until twenty-nine years of age. On January 6, 1870, he married Miss Mary Ann Marshall, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Andrew Marshall, and afterward carried on the home place until the death of his parents. He then bought out the heirs, and is now the owner of 150 acres of fine land, the result of industry and perseverance. He has a good residence, barn and out-buildings and a small bearing orchard. In connection with farming he is also engaged in stock-raising, and is quite successful in this. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have one son, John Clinton, who was born August 1, 1880. They lost one son,

Edmond J., who died on March 13, 1889, at the age of five years and six months. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Evangelical Church, and Mr. Hall is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Maxwell Lodge.

William Handsaker, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Richland Township, is a native of Staffordshire, England, born in 1828, third of a family of four children born to John and Ellen (Billings) Handsaker. Of these children, the eldest, Ralph, is deceased, John is deceased, and James is now living in Northampton County, England. The father of these children died in 1860, and the mother about 1838. William Handsaker was reared to farm life in his native country, where he also received a limited education. He left school at the age of ten years to take care of his mother in what proved her last illness, and from the age of twelve to twenty-five years, he was employed as a farm laborer in England. In 1853 he came to America, and for the following year worked on a farm in New York, then came farther west, and spent one winter in Illinois. He came to this county in 1855, and purchased eighty acres where his house now stands, and worked out for a year or two before he was able to begin improvements on his place. By his energy, thrift and enterprise he has now accumulated a fine property. He has a farm of 400 acres lying in one body, and two tracts, one of 142 and the other of twenty acres, lying in this township. He paid \$1.25 per acre for his first eighty acres, \$700 for the second eighty, \$1,100 for the next eighty, and so on up to \$3,000 for 160 acres, and his farm will now bring \$35 per acre. He has erected a neat and commodious residence, containing about twelve rooms, a large bank barn 46x46x29 feet, besides other valuable out-buildings, and his land is all fenced and cross-fenced. He keeps on an average 120 hogs, and about eighty head of

cattle, the latter being mostly Red Polled stock. He is a fine butter-maker, his product having brought recently on the Chicago market, where he ships most of his produce, half a cent more than the finest creamery. His marriage with Miss Emily F. Wyatt, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Elsworth) Wyatt, was consummated on the 25th of December, 1858. Mrs. Handsaker was born in Indiana in 1838. Their union was blessed with eight children, seven of whom are still living: John T. (married Miss Margaret Lawman, of this county, and they make their home in Sherman Township; they have three children: Ethel, Ralph and John W.), Mary E. (deceased), William H. (at home), David P. (married Miss Della Cook, and lives on Section 5, this township; they have one child, Howard), Sabina (is now Mrs. Day and resides in this township; she has one child, Leroy), and Horace G., Joshua H. and Nona, all at home. None of these sons use either coffee, whisky, tobacco or bad language, and all of the children have received a good common-school education. Mr. Handsaker is an active Republican in politics, and has served as treasurer of the school funds for a number of years. He belongs to the Farmers' Association. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

George R. Hanks has been an honest tiller of the soil in Story County, Ark., for many years, and is now the owner of a fine little farm comprising eighty-five acres, it being under cultivation and excellently improved with good buildings, fences, etc. He was born in Winnebago County, Ill., October 15, 1842, and a complete history of his parents is given in the sketch of Mrs. Miami Netterfield. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Illinois and Iowa, and he has ever since been an enthusiastic supporter and friend of the public-school system. He commenced the

battle of life for himself with no means, but as he had been reared to a thorough knowledge of farm life, he began making that his calling, and always succeeded in obtaining a comfortable living. He was mustered into the service of the United States Army on October 29, 1861, becoming a member of Company B, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Sixth Division, of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and was assigned to the Western Department, his regiment being under the command of Gen. U. S. Grant, and was actively engaged in the following battles, the first being the bloody combat at Shiloh. During the two days' fight here his regiment was actively engaged night and day, and the battle line was about fifteen miles long. He was also at Corinth, Iuka, the second Corinth, Tallahatchie Bridge (where the Union forces took over forty pieces of artillery and 200 wagons of ammunition and supplies), the battle of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion's Hill (in which the members of the Seventeenth Iowa distinguished themselves under the direct command of Gen. Grant), Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, Black River, Knoxville, the engagements in which Sherman participated on his march to the sea, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Stone Mountain. At Atlanta Mr. Hanks was in the hospital for about two weeks, and was ordered, with other sick soldiers, to Nashville, Tenn., by Gen. Sherman. After recovering he was put on a train and sent to New York, and afterward rejoined his command at Savannah, Ga. He was present at the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., one of the grandest spectacles ever beheld, there being about 350,000 in line, and tattered flags, full martial corps, and war-worn veterans were held up for the Nation's admiration and thanks. From Washington, D. C., the regiment was sent to Louisville, Ky., and after remaining there for two weeks they went to

Davenport, Iowa, and there Mr. Hanks received honorable discharge, and being a veteran received his final discharge August 15, 1865. He went through over four years' hard service for "Uncle Sam," and although he participated in many of the bloodiest combats of the war, he never received a wound, although his garments were riddled with bullets. After the trials and hardships of warfare had ceased, he was engaged in farming in Jasper County, Iowa, but afterward moved to Nevada, and still later to Des Moines, finally returning to Story County, where he has ever since resided. He has always identified himself with the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was married January 1, 1866, the year following his location in Story County, to Miss Sarah Nelson, a native of Ohio, born in 1842, and to them a family of six children have been born: Ella (wife of William Breezley, a farmer of Kansas), Lydia (wife of Charles Batterson, a tiller of the soil in Story County), Jesse (who is a well-educated young man, and assists his parents on the home farm), Julia (aged thirteen years), Della (aged eleven), and Oscar (aged six years). Story County was very sparsely settled at the time of Mr. Hanks' location, there being only one house between Nevada and Cambridge; and the now flourishing town of Ames comprised but six houses.

DeWitt Clinton Hanks is a farmer and stock-raiser of Section 3, Union Township, Story County, Iowa, and was born in Boone County, Ill., on the 18th of September, 1847, being the sixth child in his parents' family [see sketch of Mrs. Miami Netterfield]. DeWitt C. received the advantages of the common schools of Iowa, and in his youth, besides acquiring a fair practical education, he learned the details of farm work of his father, and has since put the knowledge thus learned into practical execu-

tion, and, as a result, is one of the well-to-do agriculturists of this region, being the owner of an excellently improved farm of 160 acres. This valuable property he, with the efficient help of his worthy wife, has accumulated through many years of toil, economy and frugality, and his career is an excellent example for the young men of the present day to follow. He has always been a patron of schools, in fact, of all good works, and for the past ten years has been intimately connected with their progress and development in Story County, and has always urged the paying of ample wages and the securing of competent instructors. He commenced life for himself at the age of fifteen years, and here a record of his war life will be in order, for at that age he donned his suit of blue, shouldered his musket and became a servant of "Uncle Sam." He enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, but was afterward transferred to the Fifteenth Army Corps, and was mustered into service at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 10th of March, 1861, and was placed in the Western Department of the army under Gen. John A. Logan, afterward under Gen. McPherson, then Gen. Grant, and also under Gen. Sherman. His regiment and company were engaged in the following engagements: Shiloh, Iuka, the three days' fight at Corinth, second battle of Fort Donelson, Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion's Hill, in which engagement his division was sent in double quick time, a distance of five miles, to the assistance of Gen. Grant's army, many of his brave comrades falling by the wayside of exhaustion and sunstroke. In this engagement he received a terrible wound in the shoulder, by a piece of shell, and for about eight months was confined to the hospital. After spending the last days of his convalescence at home on furlough he

returned to the field of duty, rejoining his regiment at Chattanooga, Tenn., where the troops were ordered for the campaign. The Seventeenth Regiment was ordered to Tilton, Ga., to guard army supplies, and here they were taken prisoners by the rebels, and were marched through Georgia to Alabama to a small prison, thence to the foul den—Andersonville—where so many brave Union boys suffered and died. After being kept here for about three months he was taken to Lawton, Ga., built on the same principle of Andersonville, but after a very short stay here, he, with his comrades, was hurried on to Savannah, Ga. Here the Confederates learned that Gen. Sherman was on his way to the assistance of their captives, and they were taken to Thomasville, Ga., where they were doubly guarded by the rebel cavalry, so that not a man could with any possibility escape. They were next taken to the thick pine forests of the State, but, finding that Gen. Sherman had changed his plans, they were taken back to Andersonville, a distance of fifteen miles. While on this terrible march many of the Union boys were shot, on account of their inability to keep up with the others. His second incarceration in Andersonville lasted four months, there being in all about 35,000 prisoners there at that time. He, with six others, made his escape from this prison while gathering wood, and by traveling by night, lying in the caebrates during the day, and with the assistance of the negroes, they succeeded in reaching Savannah, Ga., where they were taken charge of by Gen. Sherman, who sent them to Washington, D. C., thence to the convalescent camp at Alexandria. Here he remained until the Grand Review, held at Washington, after which he went to Davenport, Iowa, and was there mustered out of service August 7, 1865. He had been veteranized at Huntsville, Ala., where his regiment had been de-

tached to act as guard to Gen. McPherson. On the 16th of October, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Comfort Lemmons, a native of Indiana, born near Indianapolis, February 17, 1853, and to them a family of four children have been born: Edward C. (aged seventeen), Clara (aged fourteen), Lubessie (aged ten) and Alice May (aged three). Mr. Hanks has always been a Republican, and Lincoln received his first presidential vote. He has always given his support to enterprises which have given promise of developing the county, and since his residence here he has seen the country changed from a primitive state to one of the finest agricultural regions in the State.

Charles E. Haverly, miller, and manager of Cambridge City Flouring Mills at Cambridge, Iowa, was originally from the Empire State, his birth occurring in Albany on the 6th of January, 1841, and was the second of thirteen children—six sons and seven daughters—viz.: Infant (died unnamed), Madison (engaged in farming in Dakota, Sully County, and married Miss May Abrams), David M. (is a book-keeper in Omaha, Neb., and married Miss Hattie Talbott), Katherine (married William Hench, a farmer, and resides in California), Josephine (resides in Iowa County, Iowa, and married A. M. Lyons, a boot and shoe-maker by trade), Sarah (resides in Omaha, Neb., and is the wife of J. B. McDonald, who keeps a restaurant), Jerome (is single and is engaged in mining in New Mexico), Etta (married and resides in Denver, Colo.), Sidney (resides in Des Moines, Iowa), Seldon (resides in California), and Emma (who resides in Stuart, Iowa). The parents of these children were natives of New York State, and the father was a successful tiller of the soil. He died at the age of seventy years. The mother still survives and is seventy-four years of age, although still hale and hearty. She makes her home in Dakota.

Charles E. Haverly received his education in the subscription schools of New York, and later attended the common schools of Illinois. He takes an active interest in educational matters, and has served as school director for about seven years in the city schools of Ames, Iowa. He started out to work for himself at the age of twenty-one years, and although he had been reared to farm life he first served as an apprentice to a miller. February 6, 1865, he married Miss Sarah E. Lanning, a native of Iowa, who was educated in the common schools and who took a course at Mt. Vernon College, in Linn County, Iowa. Six children are the result of this union—three sons and three daughters: Frank (is a graduate of the high school at Ames, Iowa, and is engaged in the city mills with his father), Harry (attended the I. S. A. C., and is now residing at home), Mollie (also attended college, and is now at home), John (attending the Ames graded schools), Bertha and Aggie. During the late war, or on the 31st of July, 1862, Mr. Haverly enlisted in Company B, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and his regiment was assigned to the Thirteenth Army Corps, under Gen. John A. McClermand. His regiment was in about seventeen active engagements and many severe skirmishes, of which he has no record. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Edwards Station, Champion's Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Carrion Crow Bayou, Red River Expedition, Sabine Cross Roads, Cane River, Grand Prairie and Yellow Bayou. Then his regiment was assigned to Gen. Sheridan's command, in the Shenandoah Valley, in 1864, after which he was in the battle of Winchester, of "Sheridan's fame." At this battle, in a charge, Mr. Haverly received a gunshot wound in the left wrist and hand, also a wound in the left thigh, which confined him to the hospital for about eight weeks. He came home in the fall of 1864 on

a "leave of absence," but returned to his regiment in March, 1865. He was honorably discharged at Savannah, Ga., on the 31st of July, 1865, and was mustered out of service at Davenport, Iowa. At the organization of the company Mr. Haverly was appointed fourth sergeant and afterward orderly sergeant, then second lieutenant, and for his bravery and valuable services as a "wearer of the blue" was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. Mr. Haverly has always identified himself with the Republican party, and cast his first vote for Gen. U. S. Grant, the "Soldier President." He held the position of township clerk for ten years in Iowa County; was a member of the town council in the city of Ames for eight years, and also served as justice of the peace in Ames, Iowa. He is a member of the Elsworth Post No. 30, at Ames, and has been commander and adjutant of the post. He is also a Master Mason, belonging to Arcade Lodge No. 249, Ames, Iowa, and a member of the I. O. O. F. in Story Lodge, at Cambridge, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Haverly are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Haverly has been Sunday-school superintendent for about six years.

Hon. James Hawthorn. On this page of the history of Story County, Iowa, is found the life record of a man, briefly written, whose career has been as honorable and as untarnished by reproach as any man mentioned herein. He was born in the "Emerald Isle," May 14, 1814, a son of Thomas and Jane Hawthorn, the former of whom died in his native land in 1815, his wife dying at Hagerstown, Md., in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She came with her family, which consisted of eight children, to this country, in 1818, the voyage across the Atlantic lasting eleven weeks, and soon after landing, they settled at Hagerstown. Hon. James Hawthorn is the only surviving

member of this family, and after residing in the East until 1834, he pushed westward as far as Ohio, and later to Brookville, Ind., where he made his home for some time, and served in the capacity of sheriff of Franklin County for four years and three months. He came to Story County, Iowa, in 1855, and for some two or three years worked at the carpenter's trade in the town of Nevada. In 1858 he embarked in the mercantile business here, and this calling successfully followed until the month of March, 1876, when he disposed of his stock of goods, and has since been retired from the active duties of life. His dealings in every transaction have been above reproach, and have been executed with conscientious honesty and fairness, and his labors were not without substantial reward. He has always kept thoroughly apace with the times, consequently has been progressive in his views, and a great benefit to the community in which he has spent the most useful portion of his life. He has always been a staunch Democrat, and was elected by his many friends of that party, in 1867, to represent Story County in the Twelfth General Assembly of Iowa, and discharged the duties incumbent upon that office in a very satisfactory manner. Besides this he has filled the position of mayor of Nevada, and made one of the most capable officers the town ever had. In 1859 he was elected one of the directors of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, a position he held until the road was built through to Council Bluffs. He is the oldest Mason and Odd Fellow in Story County, having joined those orders in Brookville, Ind., in 1840, becoming a member of Harmony Lodge No. 13, of the former organization. He was married at Oxford, Ohio, on the 12th of October, 1835, to Miss Rachel Hoover, who died at Brookville, Ind., July 4, 1849. His second union took place on the 16th of October, 1849, to Miss

Mary Jones, but he was called upon to mourn her death also on the 15th of December, 1856. He married his last and present wife, formerly Elizabeth Davis, on the 26th of April, 1857. She was born in the State of New York, and is now over seventy-two years of age. Mr. Hawthorn has four children: Esther, Daniel, Isaac J. and James M.

George W. Hemstock. Among the influential and representative citizens of Grant Township, Mr. Hemstock stands pre-eminent, and a short sketch of his life will no doubt prove interesting. He first opened his eyes to the light of this world in Winnebago County, Ill., and was the eldest child in a family of ten children, whose names are George W., James L., John D., Hortense, Mary J., Annette, Lotta, Martha, Henry and Oscar. James L. wedded a Miss Matthews, and they now make their home in Seattle, Wash., where he is successfully occupied as a land speculator; John D. was a soldier in the late war, and died from the effects of a wound received at Red River; Hortense is the wife of P. K. Hill, and has a family of four children (they reside in Bagley, Iowa); Mary J. married Harry Giles, a blacksmith by occupation, and they make their home in California; Annette was the wife of E. O. Stillman, and departed this life in her thirty-sixth year; Lotta is now Mrs. S. D. Tooker, and resides at Saint Peter, Minn., her husband being among the successful business men of that city; Martha is unmarried and makes her home in California, and Henry and Oscar are both dead, the latter dying at the age of eight years. The father of these children was a native of the Isle of Man, and the mother of Lorain County, Ohio. They are both deceased and lie at rest in the cemetery at Nevada, Iowa. As a boy Mr. Hemstock received instructions in the old log cabin school-house, but later attended the common

schools, and finished his education with a short course in the high school of Flagg Center, Ill. In 1861, at the age of twenty years, he commenced life for himself, without means, and all his property has been accumulated since that time by his own honest toil and exertion. He was married, on February 19, 1865, to Miss Sarah A. Brunson, an intelligent lady, born in Ohio, but reared in Illinois, receiving a good education in the common schools of the latter State. Four children have blessed this union: Martha B., John A., George R. and Sarah A. On July 18, 1861, Mr. Hemstock enlisted, at Rochelle, Ill., in Company A, Second Regiment Illinois Cavalry, and was assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps, Third Division, and served until August 11, 1864, at that time being honorably discharged at Baton Rouge, La. During this time he participated in the following battles: Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, Black River, Champion's Hill, Edward Station, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and siege of Vicksburg, and was on the Red River expedition under Gen. Banks. After receiving his discharge he returned to his home, and for some time was occupied in carpenter work, but the following year (1865) he immigrated to Iowa, and purchased his present property in Story County. The country was then in its virgin state, and he has seen its conversion from a low, wet, overflown, sloughy county to one of the richest farming sections in the State. During the terrible tornado of June 17, 1882, so well known as the Grinnell tornado, his home was entirely swept away, and he and wife were both severely injured. He was obliged to use crutches, being disabled for life, and she was confined to her bed for eight months. Their property was damaged to the extent of \$2,500, and although they are now comfortably located in one of the

most beautiful farm residences in town, they have never fully recovered from the effects of this terrible visitation. They are both liberal contributors to all worthy enterprises, and uphold all religious principles. Mr. Hemstock holds membership in Nevada Lodge No. 99, A. F. & A. M., of which order he has been a prominent member for twenty-two years, and also belongs to Jason D. Ferguson Post No. 31, G. A. R. This post numbers fifty members in good standing. In politics he has ever identified himself with the Republican party, and always upholds sound Republican principles, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln during the first administration. He has been justice of the peace for three terms and is now serving as trustee, which position he has held for nine years.

John P. Hesson, agent for the St. Paul & Kansas City Grain Company, at McCallsburg, Iowa, and one of the wide-awake and thorough-going business men of the place, was originally from Maryland, and a son of Abraham and Annie (Waybright) Hesson, of Maryland, who were of English descent. John P. Hesson left Maryland at the age of nineteen years, locating in Story County, and as he had been trained to the arduous duties of the farm, he continued this as his principal calling. He is now the owner of 160 acres of land on Section 4, Richland Township, and is also the owner of an elevator in town. He engaged in buying grain in 1886, and is the only man who handles live stock in the town. He is an energetic and enterprising man of business, being thoroughly reliable and upright in his relations, and will make a success of whatever he takes in hand. He chose for his companion in life Miss Mella Harris, daughter of W. C. Harris, of Warren Township, and was married to her in 1886. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hesson resides in town, and also

handles farm implements, being the only implement-dealer of the village.

Henry D. Holmes, farmer and stock-raiser, Collins, Iowa. Among the number of men prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of the county, there are none more deserving of notice than Henry D. Holmes. He was born in Yorkshire, England, January 12, 1832, and remained in his native country until twenty years of age. In 1852 he came to the States, located first in Maryland, and four years later moved to Illinois, where for two years he resided on a farm in Woodford County. In 1858 he returned to England, spent a year and a half there, and was there married in the fall of 1859 to Miss Mary Carken, a native of England. Mr. Holmes emigrated to the United States in 1860, located first in Wayne County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming for seven years, and then moved to Iowa. He settled on a slightly-improved farm in Story County, and he now has 100 acres of land, all well improved and well cultivated. In the management of everything connected with his farm he displays excellent taste and judgment, and a glance over his well-kept place will indicate to the beholder the quality of farmer that he is. He started with nothing, and has made all he has by hard work and perseverance. He lost his first wife in the fall of 1885. The following children were born to this union: Rose (wife of Charles McCriston), Sarah Ann (wife of A. Bates), William, David, George, John, Flora J. and Walter Fred. Mr. Holmes married here again, in the fall of 1887, Mrs. Lucinda Neal, widow of Rev. William Neal. She was born, reared and married in Ohio, and is the mother of three children by her former marriage: Josie (now a widow, of this county), Oliver (who died in Oklahoma) and Charles Neal (attending school in Des Moines). Mr. Holmes is a member of the Methodist, and his wife a mem-

ber of the Christian Church. His parents, George and Mary (Dobson) Holmes, were natives of England, where they passed their last days.

Peter W. Hopkins is engaged in the banking business at Colo, Iowa. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1840, and is the eldest of six children born to Richard and Ann (Hunt) Hopkins, also natives of the "Emerald Isle," the former's birth occurring in County Mayo in 1806. They were married there, and in 1847 came to seek their fortune in America, locating first in New Jersey. About a year later they settled in Tippecanoe County, Ind., where they remained until 1854, at which time they took up their abode in Story County, Iowa, and here have since made their home. They gave the following names to their children: Peter W., David, John, Michael J., James R., and Mary A. (wife of W. G. Hopkins, of Ukiah, Cal.). They were all brought up to a farm life in Story County, Iowa, and received the advantages of the common schools near their home. Peter W. Hopkins started out to fight his own way in the world at the age of eighteen years, and being a young man of intelligence, enterprise and energy he had no trouble in finding employment and retaining his situations. In 1864 he espoused Miss Elmira Hopkins, a daughter of William B. Hopkins, a native of Missouri. To them a family of four children have been born: John W., Elmira, Herbert R. and Peter F. In May, 1864, Mr. Hopkins enlisted in the Union army in Company H, Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and was attached to the Sixteenth Army Corps under Gen. Washburn, and was on duty in Tennessee the most of the time. At the close of the war he returned to Story County and was successfully engaged in farming for a period of nine years, after which he began dealing in lumber, agricultural implements and buggies. He continued in

this calling, quite successfully, until January, 1889, but has since devoted his attention to his bank, which is proving a decided success. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he was reared.

Dr. John I. Hostetter. The people of Story, as well as adjoining counties, are familiar with the name that heads this sketch. For ten years Dr. Hostetter has been successfully occupied with the prosecution of his chosen profession, and during that time his career as a practitioner and thorough student of medicine has won for him no less a reputation than have his personal characteristics as a citizen and neighbor. His father, Dr. John L. Hostetter, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1821, and there grew to mature years. Having quite a predilection for the study of medicine, he entered the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia, and after a few years' close application to his studies, he was graduated from that institution. He moved to Illinois early in life, choosing a home in Carroll County, and practiced medicine there for more than thirty years. In 1847 he married Miss Mary Irvine, only daughter of John Irvine, Esq. Her father was born in Scotland, but in his youth emigrated to America, settling in Pittsburgh, Penn., where he successfully conducted a merchandise business for a number of years. He subsequently moved to Mount Carroll, Ill., and there made his home until his death. There were four children born to this union: Mary, Virginia, John I. and Helen O. The eldest child, Mary, is the wife of F. W. Greenleaf, a retired naval officer; Virginia is the wife of D. H. Reichard, Esq., of Mitchellville, Iowa; John I. is the subject of this sketch, and Helen O. died in her sixteenth year. Dr. Hostetter, Sr., served as physician and surgeon in the late war in the Thirty-fourth Illinois Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and on

April 11, 1865, was commissioned army surgeon, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He died in Mount Carroll, Ill., in March, 1877, after a useful life of fifty-six years. John I. Hostetter was born in Mount Carroll, Carroll County, Ill., in 1857, and there passed his early life, obtaining his education in the schools of his native city. Upon reaching years of discretion and choosing his calling in life, he selected that which his father pursued with such marked success, and to that end entered the Chicago Medical College, where after three years of hard study he was graduated in 1880; while at this institution he also took the hospital instruction. Immediately after his graduation he came to Colo., and entered upon the active practice of his profession. He was an entire stranger, but soon built up a fine practice and won many friends by his agreeable manners and genial disposition. In 1881 he was elected coroner of Story County, in which capacity he served until 1889, having been elected four times in succession. He was united in marriage, in 1885, with Miss Lillian C. Hull, daughter of John Hull, of Boone County, Iowa, and their home has been gladdened by two interesting little children: John Hull and Mary Greenleaf. Socially Dr. Hostetter is a member of the A. F. & A. M., belongs to the S. of V., and in politics always votes the Republican ticket. He is descended from a long line of honorable ancestry. The earliest ancestor known was a merchant and manufacturer of Augsburg, Bavaria. In 1815 the family emigrated to Austria, where members of the family are still living. The earliest ancestor known in this country was a Menonite bishop, exiled because of his religious opinions.

George W. Hoyman, farmer and stock-raiser, Nevada, Iowa. It is doubtless owing entirely

to the industrious and persevering manner with which Mr. Hoyman has adhered to the pursuit of agriculture and stock-raising that he has risen to such a substantial position in farm affairs in this county. Born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1856, he is the son of George and Harriet (Korns) Hoyman, and grandson of John and Elizabeth (Hay) Hoyman, both of whom were natives of the Keystone State. The grandfather was born in 1808, and is still living, as a retired farmer, in Linn County, Iowa. He was the father of the following children: George, Margaret, Caroline, William, Mary A., Harriet, Jacob, Henry and Eliza. Those now deceased are George, William and Jacob. George Hoyman, father of subject, was a native of Pennsylvania. When but a young man he started for Iowa, intending to locate, but died before reaching his destination. The mother afterward, or in about 1859, married again, to James Claney, and by him became the mother of five children: Ella, Frank, Orpha, Daniel and John, all of whom were born in Ohio, but who later came with the mother to Cedar County, Iowa, where the latter died in 1868. George W. Hoyman was reared by his grandparents, who located in Cedar County about 1870, and in 1880 he came to Story County, where he purchased the southwest quarter of Section 16, on which he has since resided. He was married, in 1883, to Miss Flora A. White, daughter of Warren T. and Sarah White, who were born in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, respectively, and three children have blessed this union: Gertrude M., Mildred and Ada. Politically Mr. Hoyman has at all times supported the Republican party, and is one of the representative men of the county.

Leigh S. J. Hunt, of Seattle, Wash., was born in Whitley County, Ind., August 11, 1855. He was elected president of the Iowa

Agricultural College in the early part of 1885, being then less than thirty years of age, and probably younger than any man previously chosen to the chief executive chair of a great college. He had been engaged in pedagogic work in Mt. Pleasant, Cedar Falls and East Des Moines, being at that time superintendent of the schools in the latter city. He had also done very acceptable work in Normal or Teachers' Institutes, had lectured on kindred subjects, and had originated a system of savings banking for school children which had given him wide and favorable advertisement. His energy, administrative ability, tact, pleasant address and previous success in educational work pointed to him as one who might be expected to reconcile some factional jealousies in the board and faculty. There is reason to believe that had he remained he would have more than fulfilled every reasonable expectation. He took hold of the reins with the hand of a master and established order and discipline, but just as the young men and women of the State began to look hopefully toward the college, ill health caused him to tender his resignation in his second year. The cares incident to the presidency of the college, and the labor involved in setting its interests properly before the public, had been a heavy drain upon Mr. Hunt's highly nervous organization, and he sought milder climatic environment on the Pacific coast. He looked favorably on the phenomenal city of Seattle, and cast his lot there. His energy and public spirit were rewarded with a remarkable success. His palatial home on his estate near the city, and his transactions in real and personal property, proclaim him a millionaire. With his cultivated tastes and generous disposition he may be trusted to enjoy his wealth secure from the envy of those less fortunate. Mr. Hunt's value in educational work was more the result of in-

dividual characteristics than of advantages accruing from the schools he had attended. He has been his own architect. He may, if he chooses, write "M. A." after his name, but titles are of little worth to one who can in his own person carve a name and acquire a fortune. Mr. Hunt married Miss Jessie Noble, of Des Moines, in 1885, and one son cheers the domestic hearth. This brief record of a former citizen of Story County, who has but reached the years of early manhood, is furnished by a friend rather as matter of historical than personal incident, and under the modest injunction of its subject to pass him by "with as little mention as possible."

Andrew J. Hunter came to Story County, Iowa, about the year 1855, and lived in the county from that time until the day of his death in November, 1886. He was a son of Craig and Margaret (Hipsler) Hunter, who were born in the "Keystone State," and was one of their eight children. He was married in 1862 to Miss Sarah E. Elder, a native of Decatur County, and a daughter of Robert Elder, and unto their marriage a family of six children were born, four of whom are still living and at home: Minnie (a teacher in the public schools of Sioux County), Inez A., Ernest J. and Daisy. Miss Minnie was educated in the schools of Ames, graduating in 1887 from the high school of that place, and is now a very successful teacher. Mr. Hunter had a beautiful farm of 120 acres, all of which was earned by hard toil and persistent endeavor, and at the time of his death left his family in good circumstances. They now reside on the farm which he labored so hard to obtain for them, and on this place Mrs. Hunter expects to spend the rest of her days, for here she has many friends and acquaintances. Mr. Hunter was a man whose habits were of the best, and in social life he was kind, courteous and affa-

ble in his demeanor to all, ever being found ready to aid enterprises which tended to the interests of his adopted county. In his political views he supported the measures of Democracy.

James Hutchison, retired, Ames, Iowa, is of Scotch parents, his father, Robert Hutchison, and his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Jean Craige, having been natives of Scotland. In 1831 they emigrated to Pictou, Nova Scotia, there remaining until 1837, when they again moved, going to Minersville, Penn. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living. James Hutchison, their eldest son, was born in Johnston, Scotland, on the 30th of September, 1829. He received a common-school education in the public schools of Nova Scotia and Pennsylvania, and worked in the coal mines in Pennsylvania until the fall of 1852, when he went to California by the way of the Isthmus and Nicaragua, and worked at mining and washing gold at Columbia and Big Oak Flats and other places, until the fall of 1855. Returning to Plymouth, Penn., he was married to Miss Jean Love, a native also of Scotland, born at Toll Cross in March, 1833. She came with her parents to Nova Scotia in 1842. The father went to Maryland in 1846, the family following a few months after. In June, 1846, the vessel ran on a rock and went down along the coast of Massachusetts, and the mother and four children and some thirty others were drowned. To Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison were born these children: R. B., Alex L., Lida Jean, David L., William C., John R., Charles Stuart and James A. — seven sons and one daughter in all. After being married he went in company with three others and opened a coal mine in Plymouth, Penn., and worked it until 1860. Business being so poor it did not pay, Mr. Hutchison lost four years' work and what money he had

saved in California. He had to begin at the bottom again and work up, but everything prospered until he saved, from that time till 1872, something over \$4,000 in property and money. Then he came West and located in Boone County, where there had just been discovered coal on Squaw Creek. He bought the lease from William Parkin, and was joined by his brother John, from Chicago. They opened the mine and carried on business under the name of the Ontario Coal Company, now known under the name of Hutchison Bros. & Son. The Squaw Creek coal, as it is called, has the name of being the best native coal in the State. It is three and one-quarter miles from the Gilbert Station, on the north branch of the North-Western Railway, consequently much dependence is placed on the country for trade. Formerly they supplied the country for thirty miles around, east and north, selling from 6,000 to 10,000 tons of coal during the season, but the last two winters being so mild, and so many railroads through the State, the teams do not come from such a distance as they once did.

G. Hyden, farmer and stock-raiser, Richland Township. Mr. Hyden was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1828, and was the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Nokes) Hyden, both of whom were natives of England. The father is still living in his native country, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, but the mother died in 1849. Of the five children born to their marriage, only two lived to maturity—the subject of this sketch, and his brother John, who is the postmaster at Brereton, Staffordshire, England. G. Hyden was reared to farm life in England, but at the age of twenty-one years emigrated to America, and after working for one man in Chautauqua County, N. Y., for three and one-half years, he came to this county, in 1855, and purchased 160 acres of good land; he afterward sold eighty acres of this land to Mr.

Hansicker, and together they purchased twenty acres of timber land. He then purchased a yoke of cattle and broke prairie with them, and bought others as he was able until he owned four yoke. Then he and Mr. Hansicker each bought a horse, and together they had a team, one using it one day and the other the next. They also purchased a wagon together, when able, and in this way worked along until each could possess his own team and wagon and work independently. Their twenty acres of timber land is still undivided, and by hard work and economy Mr. Hyden is now possessed of a good farm of 280 acres, well improved with all necessary buildings, etc. By his marriage with Miss Louisa Pool, daughter of John P. and Ann (Jordan) Pool, of this county, he has become the father of seven children, only three of whom are now living: Corrilla (now Mrs. Apple, and a resident of this township) and Rose and Emma (at home). Since coming to America Mr. Hyden has visited his native land but once, and that was in 1875, when he and his wife made an extended trip to England. The latter is a much esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and she and her husband have always taken a decided interest in every movement tending to the welfare of the community. He helped to organize his school district, and has frequently served as school director, and he always aids with his support and encouragement those movements tending to the upbuilding of schools, churches, etc. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is a very peaceable gentleman, and has never had a lawsuit in his life.

M. D. Illingworth, farmer and stock-raiser, Cambridge, Iowa. Among the successful agriculturists of Story County, whose merits are such as to entitle them to representation in the present work, is Mr. Illingworth, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Northern New

York, Lewis County, in 1827, and was the eldest of ten children—six sons and four daughters: Agnes (died at the age of two years), Augustus (died in the United States service, while in the army), Jane (resides in Cambridge, and is a milliner and dressmaker by trade), William (married Miss Martha Battersson and is engaged in farming in Oregon), Amelia (resides in Cambridge and married Samuel Bossuot, who is proprietor of the North-Western Hotel), Charles (deceased, was married and left two sons), Lemuel (deceased, was in the whole service of the United States and never received a scratch; he left five children), Mary (resides in Dakota) and John (married Miss Vadah Jones and is engaged in tilling the soil in Oregon). Mr. Illingworth's father was a native of New York, and was an agriculturist by occupation. The mother still survives at the age of eighty years. Mr. Illingworth obtained his early education in the common schools of New York, and when twenty-four years of age started out to make his own livelihood without a dollar in his pocket. He was early trained to the duties of the farm, and it was but natural, perhaps, that he should choose that occupation as his calling in life. He was married, in New York, on the 27th of August, 1848, to Miss M. Nellis, a native of the Empire State, and to them have been born eight children—two sons and six daughters (two of whom are deceased) viz.: Nancy (died at the age of sixteen), William (married Miss Ella Meyers, a native of Pennsylvania, and is now engaged in cultivating the soil), Adeline (married a farmer by the name of Derwin Alfred, and now resides in Cherry County, Neb.), Julia (resides in Cherry County, Neb.), Agnes (died at the age of nine years), Jane (married a farmer by the name of George Posegay, and now resides in Story County), Ella (married a farmer by the name

of Henry Meyers, and now resides in Story County) and Nature (the youngest, who is quite a student). Mr. Illingworth is a member of the Democratic party, but has not been an ultra-partisan, and has upheld men of honor, integrity and sterling merit. He has been president of the school board of his district for the last twenty-three or twenty-five years, which is the longest record as a school director in Story County. He has also held the position of township trustee for years. Mr. Illingworth is a Spiritualist, and his testimony has been corroborated by many things which have come to pass. He is a firm and consistent believer in this wonderful revelation of a power which seems divine. Many visions have come to Mr. Illingworth, which have been told previously, and which have transpired. He graphically tells of one which came to him: One day while at home he closed his eyes, and a peculiar sensation crept over him. He saw in the vision a house on fire, at the window. He sprang up immediately and ran to investigate, but everything seemed all right, and he again sat down and closed his eyes, when he saw the flames still rising. When they got to the eaves of the house they seemed to lap over the roof, continuing to mingle together over that portion of the building. All the furniture and the family had moved out. The blaze finally died away, and as the windows and doors seemed open, he noticed that over the floor were scattered old papers and other things of a like character. The interpretation came to him like this: The fire at the window sills was a mortgage. When the flames came together and mingled, a foreclosure was indicated; also when the doors opened and the goods were gone out. This eventually came to pass, as Mr. Illingworth had predicted fifteen or seventeen years before. He contributes liberally to all worthy enter-

prises, and is a man who is universally respected. He emigrated direct from Lewis County, N. Y., in 1863, to Story County, and here he has been a resident ever since. He and Mrs. Illingworth have seen the county develop from its primitive condition to its present state of prosperity. Mr. Illingworth is the owner of 340 acres of excellent land, and has commodious and substantial buildings on the same. They have a sufficiency of this world's goods, and are comfortable and happy. Mr. Illingworth's religious belief is largely as follows: Relative to the spirit or the soul of man, so much spoken of by the people and churches, he considers that a man has a fleshly body and a spiritual body at birth, the two standing side by side, and not distinguishable. A mark on one is supplemented by a mark on the other. But it requires a certain condition to see the spirit body and to see it move. Apparently it has bones and sinews, and seems to be possessed of bodily senses as in the flesh. When the fleshly body is clothed the same comes on the spirit body. He states that he has seen spirit people walk on the floor, and in the mid air, and watched them move in the mid air at will power. Any person procuring the condition can send his spirit from his fleshly body and it will enter the spirit body. There is a life cord attached to the two bodies which is like a telephone or telegraph wire. What the spirit body may do is seen through the life telephone. A manifestation of will-power to return brings it back at once. This may be repeated at will. On a long trip, however, this fleshly body will begin to get lonesome, and the longer this opposite force is gone the more one feels depressed, because the very life is being poured out. After he had found this work to be true here on earth, he resolved to make a trip to the place called heaven, and found it on a planet by itself. This was a long

trip, and he thought for some time that the spirit body would not get back until the last life would pass out of him. When the spirit body came and the life-cords shortened he was all right again, and might have sent it the next minute had he so chosen. He believes that the first resurrection of the spirit body is when the spirit body receives the life of the fleshly body. Then the fleshly body goes to dust from whence it came.

Thomas Jarvill, farmer and stock-raiser, Cambridge, Iowa. Mr. Jarvill owes his nativity to Harpswell, Lincolnshire, England, where his birth occurred on the 25th of December, 1840, and is now following a calling that has for ages received undivided efforts from many worthy individuals, and one that furnishes sustenance to the ready worker. He was the sixth of eighteen children, all of whom were living when he left England in 1869. They were named as follows: William (is a miller by trade), Betsey (resides in England), John (manager of a landed estate in England), Mary (married John Oxley, and resides in Story County, Iowa), Joseph (a cabinet-maker in England), George (is a miller in the city of Sheffield, England), Godfrey (deceased), Sarah (married a ship-carpenter, and resides in England), Charles (is a policeman on the patrol service at Redford, Nottinghamshire, England), Carrie (married William Scorch, a curer and meat supplier, and resides in Sheffield), Harry (is a farmer and resides in Kansas), Benjamin (is a miller and resides in England), Fannie (married a ship-carpenter, and resides in England), Fred (was a sailor and crossed the Atlantic, but is now living in England; he early evinced a strong inclination to become a sailor, and during his voyages visited many of the important sea-ports of South America), Joshua (is a miller and resides in England), and Nellie (resides in Lincolnshire, England, with her brother,

John). The parents of these children were both natives of Lincolnshire, England, and there they received their final summons, the father in 1806, at the age of fifty-five, and the mother at the age of seventy-five years. The latter died on the 25th of September, 1889. Thomas Jarvill received his education in the common and select schools of England, but his inclinations led him to choose the independent life of a farmer as his occupation. He began for himself at the age of twenty-one with limited means, and in the spring of 1869 he sailed for the United States, taking passage on the "City of Paris," and landing at New York City on the 1st of June of that year. He passed the first summer with an Englishman in Waukesha County, Wis., then went from there to Sangamon County, Ill., thence to Peoria, Iowa, where he remained four years, and finally to Story County (Center Grove) about 1873. On the 23d of December, 1875, he married Miss Marie E. Griffith, a native of Ohio, born August 26, 1850, and the third of a family of six children, all residing in Story County: Sarah (married W. K. Woods, a farmer, and resides in Story County), Belle (married William R. Kirk, a farmer, and resides in Nevada), Mrs. Jarvill, John W. (is a farmer, residing in Story County, and married Miss Myra Grose-close), S. P. (married Miss Carrie Chamberlain, and is now engaged in farming in Story County), and Lena (married J. W. Matthews, a farmer, and resides in Story County). Mrs. Jarvill received her education in the common schools, and is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jarvill is a Republican in his political principles, and his first presidential vote was for James A. Garfield. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an active supporter of all educational and religious enterprises. He is the owner of nearly 293 acres of land, has it

nically improved, and has erected a beautiful residence in Grant Township at a cost of over \$2,000.

John W. John, farmer and stock-raiser, Maxwell, Iowa. All his life Mr. John has followed, with substantial results, the occupation to which he was reared and in which he is now engaged—farming. He is justly recognized as one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers, and as a man, no less than a citizen, he is highly esteemed. His birth occurred in Carroll County, Ind., on September 14, 1837, being the son of Bowen and Cynthia A. (Todd) John, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Kentucky. The father moved to Ohio with his parents when a child, grew to manhood near Dayton, and was there married to Miss Todd. After their marriage the parents of our subject moved to Indiana, locating in Carroll County, and there the father tilled the soil for a number of years. In the fall of 1853 he moved to Iowa, located in Wapello County, where he resided for a few years, and then moved to the northeastern part of the State. Subsequently he moved to Story County, where his death occurred about 1878. His wife died in 1861. John W. John was but seventeen years of age when he moved to this State, and he remained at home until his marriage, which took place on March 31, 1861, to Miss Sarah J. Bell, daughter of John J. Bell, one of the first settlers of Nevada. Mrs. John was born in Ohio, and reared principally in Story County, Iowa. After his marriage Mr. John located on a farm near Nevada, where he raised several crops, settling on the farm where he now lives in 1867. He first purchased a small tract, but this he has increased from time to time until he is now the owner of 480 acres, all good tillable land, and he has 320 acres in the home place. He has a large two-story house, good barns, cribs,

sheds, etc., and a good bearing orchard, also considerable small fruit. He has a grove of good natural timber at the home place, and the farm is well supplied with plenty of living water. In politics Mr. John is a Republican, and a Prohibitionist in principle, and has held several local positions in his township. To Mr. and Mrs. John were born eight children: Marion E. (married and resides in the county), Charles E. (at home), Blanche (a teacher in the county), Ida (also a teacher), Willard (attending school at Des Moines), Anna, Fred and Esther. Mr. and Mrs. John and some of the children are members of the Evangelical Church, and Mr. John has been class-leader in the church at Maxwell for a number of years.

Elias Johnson, a prominent and successful farmer and stock-raiser of Story County, is a native of Norway, first seeing the light of this world on the 29th of September, 1833. His parents, John Patterson and Julia Johnson, were both Norwegians, and the father died in that country about 1852. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in the land of his ancestors, receiving a common-school education, and emigrated to the United States in 1854, where he settled, first in Kendall County, Ill., devoting all his attention to farming for five years. In 1859 he married Miss Taaraan Larson, a native of Norway, and continued to live in that county until 1865, at which period he moved, and located in Story County, and now owns 300 acres of exceedingly valuable land, that is kept in a splendid state of cultivation at all times. Mr. Johnson is a Republican in politics, and is a prominent citizen, being a member of the school board. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have eleven children: Julia, Caroline, Isabel, John, Joseph, Peter Eli, Lewis G., Charles W., James A., Arnie J. and Eliza. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

Iver Johnson, many years ago, left the his-

toric shores of Norway to woo Fortune upon American soil, and tempt her to guide aright his business ventures. And she, with that generous benevolence with which she sometimes treats her favorites, has more than granted his request, until at the present time he is pre-eminently successful in the mercantile world, and justly popular and influential in the community where he resides. He received an excellent education in his native language, emigrating when seventeen years of age. Upon first reaching the country which was henceforth to be home to him, he located in Northern Iowa, in 1865, and the following year moved to Nevada, where he clerked for I. J. Ringheim, one of the leading merchants of that place. Talent and industry combined soon served to raise the subject of our sketch to the enviable position of confidential clerk to his employer, a position which naturally enabled him to grasp the details of the business in a most substantial way, thus fitting himself for the responsibility of a business of his own. In September, 1884, Mr. Johnson established a mercantile business at Roland, growing each year in strength and experience, until he now ranks at the top of successful merchants, and has a large and constantly increasing trade. Constantly occupied with business matters, Mr. Johnson has so far never married.

Edwin Johnson, merchant, Cambridge, Iowa. There are a number of young business men in Story County, who are rapidly coming to the front among the representative citizens of the community, but none mentioned in this work are more deserving of prominence and success than Edwin Johnson. His birth occurred in La Salle County, Ill., on June 30, 1855, and his parents were natives of Norway. The father was a farmer by occupation and died in Illinois at the age of seventy-three years. The mother still survives, is about sixty years of age and

resides on the old homestead in Illinois. Mr. Johnson first attended the graded schools of Leland, Ill., and later took a three years' course at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., which has fitted him admirably for the practical business of life. Although reared to the duties of the farm, when twenty-five years of age he engaged in merchandising, and this has continued up to the present. He married Miss Linnie Anderson, a native of Illinois, on May 28, 1885, and one little daughter, Eda Linna, is the result of this union. Mr. Johnson has been identified with the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes. He has ever been active in local politics, and advocates men of principle, honor and integrity, rather than being a strict partisan. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cambridge, Iowa, and he is at present Sunday-school superintendent. He has been a member of the church for about twelve years, and is an exemplary Christian worker. About ten years of Mr. Johnson's life have been passed as Sunday-school superintendent, and the school under his charge is prospering finely. He is the third of seven children—five sons and two daughters: John (died in 1866, at the age of eleven years), Elsie (died in 1873, when about twenty-two years of age, and was married to S. A. Haggman, a farmer by occupation and a resident of La Salle County, Ill.), Joseph (died at the age of thirty-four years, and was a well educated young man; he was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being superintendent of the Sunday-school; he married Miss Bertha Peterson, a native of Illinois, who bore him one child, a son, named Brett. Joseph died on February 16, 1890), Benjamin (resides in Leland, Ill., and is a merchant; he married Miss Minnie Peterson),

Mary (married a farmer by the name of Henry Nelson, and now resides in La Salle County, Ill.), Julius (died at the age of seven years). Mrs. Johnson's parents were natives of Norway and the father was a farmer and stock-raiser in Leland, Ill. He died at the age of about forty-five, and the mother when fifty-five years of age. Mrs. Johnson was one of the following family: Sophia (married a farmer by the name of Alexander Halverson, and now resides in Leland, Ill.), Methea (died at the age of twenty-two years), Andrew (married Anna Vold, a native of Illinois, and is now a grain dealer in Leland, Ill.), John (is a farmer and resides in Illinois) and Nelsie (married A. S. Peterson, a dealer in clothing and gents' furnishing goods, and died at the age of twenty-three years). Mr. Johnson emigrated direct from La Salle County, Ill., to Story County, and in addition to the grain business he is carrying on in Cambridge, Iowa, also conducts a branch establishment in Huxley, Iowa. He is a good business man, and is doing well in his chosen occupation.

Albert Jones, dealer in farm implements, furniture and undertakers' goods, Collins, Iowa. Mr. Jones will always be found among the leaders in any enterprise that may come before the people of this community. He is a native of Illinois, born in De Kalb County, on the 4th of March, 1850, and is the son of Owen T. Jones, a native of Wales, born in 1809, and who came to this country when a young man (1835). The latter settled in New York, remaining there engaged in tilling the soil until 1839, when he moved to De Kalb County, Ill., and there purchased 500 acres of land. He was occupied extensively in buying and dealing in land. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Williams, a native of Wales, where she was reared, and the second daughter of Mr. Williams. To this marriage were born four sons, all now living, and

heads of families. The father of these children amassed quite a fortune, and was a prominent man. He died on the 10th of June, 1890, but his wife survives him. His character, both private and public, was honorable and upright, and he was a good man in the fullest sense of the word. Albert Jones, the eldest of the four children mentioned above, grew to manhood with a farm experience, and received a common education in the school of Illinois. He enlisted in 1867, in the United States Army, Fourth United States Infantry, and served for three years on the plains. While in the army he improved his education by study and observation, and is to-day a well-posted man on any subject. After being discharged from the army he returned to Illinois, and tilled the soil for eight years in Kane County. In 1879 he moved to Iowa, located on a farm in Collins Township, Story County, and there he resides at the present time. He was married in Kane County, in 1876, to Mrs. Mary J. Jones, a widow, and a native of New York State. She is the daughter of Hugh J. Hughes, who was a native of Wales, and received her education in the schools of New York. Mr. Jones has four children: Hattie M. (a teacher in the county) and Ella S. (also a teacher), Cora A. and Grace E. Mr. Jones has owned his present farm for twenty years, and to his original tract has added an adjoining farm, making 500 acres. In the spring of 1886 he moved to town, and engaged in merchandising, which he carries on at the present time. He carries a good stock of implements, furniture etc., and is doing a good business. Mr. Jones is a Republican in politics, and has held several local positions of honor. He was elected justice of the peace in 1885, to fill a vacancy, was re-elected, and has held term after term since. He served three years as trustee, and has served as a delegate to State conventions. Mr. Jones is a member

of the I. O. G. T., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is trustee.

John Jory, the subject of this sketch, was born near Niagara Falls, Canada, February 14, 1843. From there he moved with his parents to Brantford, Upper Canada, and subsequently, when only seven years old, to Boone County, Ill., where he was reared on the farm and attended school. Having attended the ordinary school of the district he went to the high school at Roscoe, Ill., in which he acquired a very good education. Upon arriving at the age of eighteen or twenty years, when the tocsin of war was sounded, he commenced the battle of life by enlisting, October 7, 1861, in Company F, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, then being organized at Galena, Ill., and was mustered into the United States service at Chicago, Ill., in December, 1861. Two months after enlistment the regiment was ordered to Cairo, where it was assigned to the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, participating in the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. When the forces then commanded by Gen. U. S. Grant went to Pittsburg Landing, they formed a line a short distance from Shiloh, on which ground is recorded in history a memorable battle between Gens. Grant and Beauregard, the commanders of the contending armies. After the evacuation of Corinth, Mr. Jory was detached from his regiment in May, being assigned duty at the Third Division headquarters as dispatch orderly. He went with the army to Holly Springs, Oxford and Abbyville, and as far south as the army went, thence returned to La Grange, thence with the army to Memphis, Tenn., after Gen. Grant's army failed to co-operate with Gen. W. T. Sherman in the capture of Vicksburg. Later he accompanied the Third Division, then commanded by

Gen. John A. Logan, to Lake Providence, on the Louisiana side of the river, when the canal was cut to let the water of the Mississippi River into the lake, so that by raising the water in the bayous the army could get below Vicksburg. This effort failed. Going to Milliken's Bend he afterward went below Vicksburg, on the Louisiana side, and on May 1 was engaged with forces at Port Gibson, thence to Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black and the investment of the stronghold of Vicksburg, and all of the attacks until the surrender of Pemberton to Gen. Grant on July 4, 1863, he serving through the preceding campaign in the capacity of private orderly for Gen. John A. Logan. In October or November Gen. Logan was released from his old command, and he was assigned to the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, then commanded by Gen. Sherman, and hotly engaged at Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. After those memorable battles were fought. Gen. Logan took command at Chattanooga or Bridgeport, remaining during the winter at Scottsboro and Huntsville. Mr. Jory was engaged in all of the Atlanta campaign, commencing at Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and on July 22, when Gen. McPherson was killed, Gen. Logan assumed immediate command of the Army of the Tennessee, Mr. Jory still remaining with him. When Gen. O. O. Howard superseded to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Logan returning to his old command, the Fifteenth Army Corps, he engaged in the battle of Ezra Chapel July 28, and Jonesboro, and all of the minor engagements until the evacuation of Atlanta. When Gen. Logan returned North to Washington, Mr. Jory was sent back with Gen. George H. Thomas, he having charge of field desk and other camp equipage belonging to headquarters, which was making

its rapid march to the sea. He was at Chattanooga and Nashville, then was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where he joined Gen. Logan; from there he went via New York and Beaufort, S. C., to Savannah, Ga., where Gen. Logan again took command of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Mr. Jory then received his order for discharge and returned home via New York, and was discharged at Chicago, Ill., February 7, 1865, having served three years and four months. He now entered into the lumber business at Belvidere, Ill. Mr. Jory has always identified himself with the Republican party, he having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln when he was yet in the field of action engaged in the defense of the union of States. He purchased his present farm of 160 acres in 1866. He was married, January 23, 1868, to Miss Minerva M. Markle, a native of Pennsylvania, born October 25, 1849. The marriage took place at Beloit, Wis. To them were born four children: Ella May, Orville N., Arcia (who died at the age of eight months) and Jennie (who died at the age of twelve months). Mr. and Mrs. Jory have always been liberal contributors to religious and benevolent institutions, and both are members of the I. O. G. T., and earnest supporters and workers of that institution. Mr. Jory has been an earnest worker in the G. A. R. order, being a charter member of Ersland Post No. 234, Cambridge. He served as its adjutant three years; was senior vice-commander and one year commander of the post. He attended the National Encampment at Minneapolis, Minn., and at San Francisco, Cal., and the Department Encampment at Marshalltown, Davenport and Des Moines. He and his wife moved to Story County in 1869, at which time the country in this vicinity was wild and not much settled. It has since been converted from a somewhat poor community to an extremely rich and fer-

tile district, and Mr. Jory's farm is one of the best in the vicinity, being 160 acres of prairie and twelve acres of timber in Centre Grove. His buildings are all commodions and in excellent repair. Mr. Jory's father, Thomas Jory, was born in Cornwell, England, and died in Story County, Iowa, aged sixty-nine years. Jane Elliott, his mother, was born at Toronto, Canada, and died in Boone County, Ill., aged sixty-five years. The following are the children born to their union: Elizabeth (the wife of Reuben Sherman, a dairyman of Leadville, Colo.), Henry (who married Miss Fannie Wares, is a mason by occupation and lives at Beloit, Wis.), John (the subject of this sketch is next in order of birth), Mary (wife of J. B. Markle, of Littleton, Colo., who is a farmer), James (married to Miss Elizabeth Hammond, and is a mason by trade, living at Belvidere, Ill.), and Jennie (wife of William W. Chapman, of Littleton, Colo., a farmer and stock-raiser).

John J. Kegley, farmer and stock-raiser, Ames, Story County, Iowa. Perhaps no name in the county is better known than that of the subject of this sketch, who is numbered among the highly-respected citizens of this community. He was born in the Buckeye State, August 31, 1845, and when but six years of age emigrated, with his parents, to Iowa, where he has made his home most of the time since. His father, John H. Kegley, is a native of Pennsylvania, born September 10, 1819, and the mother, whose maiden name was Sarah J. Jennings, was also a native of that State, and born June 17, 1826. John J. Kegley is the oldest in a family of nine children, all of whom grew to maturity, are still alive, and qualified by their own efforts and hard labor to fill almost any position. They are named as follows: Thomas J., Frank T., Eugene A., Cary B., Charles H., Samuel M., Lizzie M. and Lillie Ann. Eugene A. is a graduate of the Chicago

Medical College, has also attended other medical colleges, has been to Europe to take a special course, and is to-day one of the recognized specialists of the State. He is located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Cary B. is traveling for Mason Bros., wholesale notions and woolen goods, and also represents a wholesale firm in New York City. Charles H. is an attorney and real-estate dealer, of Hoquiam, Wash. The sisters, Lizzie M. and Lillie Ann, are located with Charles in Hoquiam, Wash. John J. Kegley received a good practical education in the common schools of Story County, but not contented with that, spent all his leisure hours prosecuting his studies at home, until he had fitted himself for a teacher. He then commenced teaching, and continued at this in Story and Boone Counties for two years, at which time he wisely chose for his life-companion Miss Julia E. Hinchey, daughter of William and Lucy A. (Davis) Hinchey, natives of New York, and five children were born to this union: Jennie, Clara, Frank, Genevieve and Howard. Miss Jennie has fitted herself for teaching, by attending the high schools of Sioux Rapids and Ames, Iowa. Mr. Kegley owns one-half section of land in Dakota, one-fourth section in Central Kansas and 1,000 acres in Kentucky. He is a Democrat in politics and a strong Prohibitionist. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has been identified with the best interests of the county since his residence here, and his intelligence, enterprise and many estimable qualities have acquired for him a popularity not derived from any factitious circumstance, but a spontaneous and permanent tribute to his merit. The Kegleys are of German extraction, and the ancestors were among those who at an early day sought America as their home.

Hon. George Albert Kellogg's name appears

in various chapters in the body of this history. He figured prominently in all efforts for the best interests of the town of Nevada in its early years. He became a resident of Nevada in 1855. He had studied law in the offices of Peter Odlin and Clement L. Vallandigham, both being in Dayton, Ohio. He had also taken the full law course in the Cincinnati College, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws March 23, 1855. He was, therefore, when he settled in Nevada, probably the only resident attorney who was entitled to write "B. L." after his name. Meantime, from his youth up, he had not wasted time by lounging on a bed of roses. In his boyhood he had the advantages offered by the common schools of Ohio, one term at a select school, and a year at the seminary at Milan, Ohio. To accomplish this he worked on the farm of his father during summers and taught in the common schools in the winters. He not only supported himself in this manner, but also assisted an elder brother to a medical education. At the age of twenty-seven he was ready to pull out for the West and take his chances in growing up with the country. For quite a number of years he practiced law in Story County, having been admitted to practice in the District Court by Judge McFarland in May, 1856. He had previously been admitted to the bar in Ohio, and subsequently has been granted the same favor in the Federal and State Courts of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Washington. In 1856 his friends complimented him with a nomination for a seat in the State Senate. The district included many counties, extending from Fayette to Greene. He received a very flattering vote, but being in the minority, he, with his ticket, was defeated. In 1857 he was elected county judge of Story County, and as such issued the bonds that had been voted to secure the location of the Agricultural College. His

administration of that office was characterized by integrity and efficiency. In April, 1871, partly because of impaired health, and in search of a supposed milder climate, Judge Kellogg removed to the then Territory of Washington, and settled in Whatcom, on Puget Sound. While he remained at Whatcom he was the resident attorney of the Bellingham Bay Coal Company, a wealthy corporation of San Francisco, and doing much business in the Puget Sound country. His impaired health caused him to seek relief for several years in different localities, and interfered with his law practice to such an extent that he abandoned it. He now has a pleasant home in Fairhaven, and devotes himself to his real estate interests and to the upbuilding of the growing city where he lives. He is highly esteemed in the new State of Washington. He was strongly solicited to stand for a seat in the constitutional convention of his State, but while acknowledging that the labor would be congenial and highly honorable, he firmly declined to allow his name to go before the people, because he felt he had not strength for the work. He was born in Yates County, N. Y., November 5, 1828, came with his father to Erie County, Ohio, at the age of six years, and there grew to man's estate, attaining a height of about six feet, and a weight of 165 pounds. His complexion is quite fair, his hair quite sandy in color, and he has a dignified presence and manner that give token of a generous and kindly disposition. For many years, as above noted, he has been handicapped with a shattered constitution, and he has been physically unable to perform the labor that his ambition has prompted. He married Miss Diefenbacher, of Story County, and the surviving issue are two daughters and a son. The eldest daughter is happily married, and lives at Fairhaven; the younger is just through college, and the son is obtaining an education in the best

colleges of the State. Modesty and honesty have ever been characteristic of Mr. Kellogg.

Richard Kimble, farmer and stock-raiser, Roland, Iowa. A life time experience in the channels of agricultural pursuits has contributed not a little toward the success which has fallen to the lot of Mr. Kimble since he began farming for himself. He is still a comparatively young man, and is already in the possession of 365 acres of excellent land, which is being skillfully managed and cultivated. He was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1835, and was the second of eleven children, the result of the union of Henry and Emaline (Van Vlack) Kimble, natives of New Jersey and New York, respectively. The father's birth occurred in 1809, and he was married in Tompkins County, N. Y., to Miss Van Vlack. In 1855 he and family moved from Illinois to Black Hawk County, Iowa, took up land, and there the mother still lives. The father died in 1886. Henry Kimble was one of the following children: Polly, Henry, Enos, Kate, Susan, Jacob, Elias, John, Sarah and David, and was the son of Jacob and Betsey (Cole) Kimble. The mother of our subject was one of nine children born to Jacob and Mary (Green) Van Vlack, of New York. The children were named as follows: Emaline, Richard, Martha, Adelia, Mariah, Edgar, Sarah, Jemimah and John. Richard Kimble is one of the following children: Albert, Richard, Jeremiah, George (deceased), Jacob (deceased), Sarah (now Mrs. William Hamilton, of Laporte, Iowa), Lydia (wife of Dr. G. W. Black, of Pomeroy, Washington), Avoric (now Mrs. M. Gilley, of Waterloo, Iowa), Mary (now Mrs. Elihu Hamilton, of Black Hawk, Iowa), Anson (deceased), and Emaline (deceased). Richard was married in Kane County, Ill., in 1858, to Miss Ellen M. Robinson, a daughter of W. H. Robinson, a native of Vermont. In 1860 he moved to Iowa,

and eight years later, to Story County, where he has since made his home. He has a well improved farm, and raises an excellent grade of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Mr. Kimble has seventeen shares in the Milford Farmers' Creamery Co. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To his marriage have been born three children: Clarence A. (now in Keya Paha County, Neb.), Elroy W. and George A.

Jay A. King is one of the most capable, practical banking men in the West, and his experience in this line dates back to January, 1882, when he purchased a half interest in the Farmers' Bank of Nevada, Iowa, of which he is now the efficient cashier. He was born in Summit County, Ohio, May 28, 1845, being the eldest of six children, five of whom are living, born to Dr. J. E. and Ann (Jackson) King, who were born in Pennsylvania and England, respectively. Dr. King has been an exceptionally successful medical practitioner for the past thirty years, and is now residing in Hardin County, Iowa. In 1855 Jay A. King removed with his parents to the State of Wisconsin, and after residing near New Lisbon of that State, until 1861, he came to Iowa and settled in Hardin County. Although he received the advantages of the common schools in the vicinity of his home, he became very desirous of increasing his knowledge of the "world of books," in more advanced institutions of learning, but before he could put his intentions into practice he was called upon to take up arms in defense of the grand old "stars and stripes," and in 1863 enlisted in Company H, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Little Rock, Ark., in 1866, and was mustered out of service at Davenport, Iowa. He came to Story County, Iowa, in 1868, and for seven years was cashier for the firm of

Baldwin & Maxwell, at Iowa Centre, Iowa. He has always taken an active interest in the political affairs of the county and State, and has ever had the best interests of the Republican party at heart. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, while he was yet under age and serving in the army. In 1875 he was elected to the position of treasurer of Story County, by a majority of six votes, was re-elected two years later with a majority of nearly 1,000, and at the end of two years was again chosen to the position, proving, during his terms of office, one of the most efficient treasurers the county ever had. He is thoroughly identified with the business interests of Nevada, is a man of enterprise, intelligence, and strictly honorable principles, and his labors here have met with most pleasing results from a pecuniary point of view. He has shown his approval of secret orders by becoming a member of the A. F. & A. M., joining Lodge No. 99, of Nevada, 3 X 3 Chapter No. 92, St. Aldemar Commandery, at Marshalltown, and Elkahir Temple, at Cedar Rapids, and also belongs to Sampson Lodge No. 77, K. of P., of which he is a charter member. He is a member of J. D. Ferguson Post of the G. A. R. at Nevada. His marriage to Miss Lillie Day, of Nevada, took place in 1880, and by her he is the father of one child: Day E. Mrs. King passed from the scene of her earthly labors in June, 1881, and Mr. King remained a widower until 1889, when he wedded Mrs. C. E. Coggsball, formerly Miss Severns, born in Ohio. Mr. King has been a resident of this county for twenty-two years, having from the very first identified himself with its material progress and development, and his career has been one that reflects great credit upon him.

Seaman Asahel Knapp, LL. D., was born in the town of Schroon, Essex County, N. Y., December 16, 1833. His father, Dr. Bradford

Knapp, was a physician of eminence in Northern New York, and belonged to one of the oldest families of the Empire State. He was sixth in descent from Nicholas Knapp, who came to America in 1630 in the fleet of Winthrop and Salstaunall, and settled in Westchester County, N. Y., in 1648. Nicholas was grandson of Roger Knapp, a knight of large possessions and great renown in the time of Henry VIII. Rhoda Seaman, the mother of Seaman A. Knapp, was a woman of rare natural ability and accomplishments. Her family dates in New England from the landing of the Pilgrims, and was noted for scholarship. Her uncle established the first school for the higher education of young men and women in Northern New York. Her brother was the first graduate of the first normal school established in America. At the age of sixteen S. A. Knapp was sent to the Troy Conference Seminary. At twenty-two he graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., taking the honor of Phi Beta Kappa for scholarship. In 1856 he married Maria E., daughter of Hon. Hiram Hotchkiss. Her family came from New Haven. She was a graduate of Troy Conference Seminary. Her family was eminent in the production of scholars and statesmen. After his marriage Mr. Knapp took the chair of Greek and higher mathematics in the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, later became associate president and joint manager with Joseph E. King, D. D., during which time the school was very prosperous. In 1863, with Rev. Dr. Newman, he founded the Ripley Female College, at Poultney, Vt., which was highly successful. In 1866, seeking to recuperate his broken health, he came to Iowa, where, in 1869, he was elected president of the State College for the Blind. Six years later he resigned this position, and devoted himself to the agricultural interests of the State, was promi-



Jay A. King

ment in the organization of the Iowa Stock Breeders' Association, of which he was first president, and was personally successful in rearing improved live stock. In 1879 he was elected professor of agriculture, and afterward president of the State Industrial College at Ames, and for six years was a valued citizen of Story County. In 1885 he removed to Lake Charles, La., and became one of the local managers of the North American Land and Timber Company, a syndicate owning large tracts of land along the Gulf coast. In 1888 he became president of the Southern Real Estate Loan and Guarantee Company, and manager of the American interests of the Louisiana and Southern States Real Estate and Mortgage Company, an association which includes some of the leading capitalists of England. In the family are two daughters and three sons: Minnie (wife of A. M. Mayo, of Lake Charles, La.), Helen (aged thirteen), Prof. Herman Knapp (treasurer of the Iowa Agricultural College), Bradford (now a student in Vanderbilt University, Tenn.), and Seaman Arthur (a student of the Iowa Agricultural College). It is readily seen that Dr. Knapp is a man of affairs, of fine executive and administrative ability, and an exceptional type of the self-cultured and growly American. By his energy and genius he has broadly laid the foundations for a personal fortune, while never omitting to do his full duty to each locality that from time to time has claimed him as a citizen.

William Vance Kyle. The Emerald Isle has bequeathed to America some of her best citizens, and it is to her that Story County is indebted for one of its representative agriculturists, William Kyle. He was born in the county of Londonderry, North Ireland, on January 11, 1824, of Scotch parentage, his father's occupation being that of a fine linen draper

and a husbandman. He was the second in a family of nine children—six sons and three daughters—whose names are: Mary, William, James, John, Andrew, Nancy, Joseph, Margaret Jane and Thomas J. Mary is now Mrs. William Galloway, and her home is in White Water, Wis.; (her husband was born in Ireland, but is now a retired farmer of the above mentioned place); James is married and carries on agricultural pursuits at Lima Center, Rock County, Wis.; John is also married and farms in Jefferson County, Wis.; Andrew was an employe of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad for a period of over twenty-five years, but departed this life in 1887, leaving a widow who still survives; Nancy is the widow of James Boyd, who was a farmer by occupation, and her home is in Denver, Colo.; Joseph, a farmer by occupation, wedded Miss Ella Graham, and they make their home in Rock County, Wis.; Margaret Jane married Duncan McArthur, a Scotelzman, and their home is in Rock County, Wis., where the husband is successfully engaged in tilling the soil; and Thomas J. married Miss Mary Boyd, and is now engaged in merchandising in Walworth County, Wis. William Vance Kyle obtained his early education at the schools in the North of Ireland, and tells how he carried his coppers to pay his tuition, and brought the peat for his share of fuel. He was reared as a farmer's boy, but in early life wove fine linen. In 1845 he sailed from Belfast, Ireland, and after a stormy and tempestuous voyage of five weeks, landed at New York City. He then took the New York & Erie Canal to Buffalo, N. Y., and there took passage in the "Constitution," for Milwaukee, Wis., and after his arrival in that State, embarked in agricultural pursuits. In January, 1850, he started for California, going as far as New Orleans. Upon arriving in that city he learned that a ticket through to San Francisco,

Cal., would cost \$1,000, and he then gave up the California project for the time and located at Weston, Mo., from where, after a time of hard toil, he started across the continent with ox-teams. In crossing the plains they experienced many hardships and privations, and at Carson River cholera entered the company, and took ten out of the band of sixty originally composing the company. After arriving in California, Mr. Kyle mined for two and one-half years, and then returned to his home in Rock County, Wis., and on January 13, 1853, Miss Jeannette McArthur, a native of Scotland, became his wife. He continued in Rock County, Wis., until 1864, engaged in various pursuits, but in the spring of that year he and his brother, T. J., made a trip to Idaho, with two loads of merchandise, and this venture proved a complete success. Returning to Wisconsin, he at once set out in a wagon with his family for Story County, Iowa, and upon arriving there he purchased forty acres of raw prairie land, totally unimproved. At that time there were but few settlers in the county, there being but twelve or fifteen residences in sight of his present home. Mr. Kyle has added eighty-eight acres to his original tract, and now has his entire farm under cultivation and well improved, with all necessary buildings, etc. He is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of graded cattle, and in this he has been very successful. He and wife are both worthy members of the Reformed Presbyterian society, and are zealous workers in the same. They are the parents of the following children: Nettie (deceased), Mary (deceased), Ellen, Nancy and Maggie (at home), Willie (deceased), Mary E. (wife of Charles Kingsbury, a farmer of Story County), and T. J. (at home). James A. Dale, the little son of their deceased daughter Nettie, makes his home with his grandparents, and

leads gladness to their home. Mr. Kyle affiliates with Arcade Lodge No. 249, A. F. & A. M., Ames, Iowa, and is an admirer of the principles of the Farmer's Alliance, being under the impression that its mission is a good one. He belongs to the Republican party.

Daniel Lamb, farmer, Maxwell, Iowa. An esteemed resident of Collins Township, Mr. Lamb is now in his sixty-seventh year, having been born in Henry County, Ind., on the 21st of January, 1824. His parents, Zeno and Martha (Hutson) Lamb, were natives of North Carolina. The father moved to Indiana at an early day, settling first in Wayne, and then in Henry County, where he helped clear the wilderness, and there resided until 1854. In the spring of that year he moved to Iowa, settled in Story County, and entered the land where our subject now resides. There his death occurred in the spring of 1885. He held a number of local offices, justice of the peace, etc. His wife died about 1873. Daniel Lamb, the eldest of five children, grew to manhood in Indiana, and was married there, first in 1846, to Mrs. Mariam Whitson, a widow, and the daughter of Jesse Draper. Mrs. Lamb was born in Ohio, and with her parents moved to Indiana. After Mr. Whitson's death, she and Daniel Lamb moved to a farm in Henry County, which he cleared of heavy timber. There he resided until the fall of 1855, when he sold out, and moved to Iowa, locating in Story County. He bought the land of his father, and now has his place improved, and on it has erected a good dwelling and substantial out-buildings. On this farm Mrs. Lamb died, in 1873, leaving six children: Zeno (married, and resides in Wyoming), Mary (wife of Oliver Conner, of Calhoun County, Iowa), Josiah (in this county), Delphia (wife of William Sanderson, of Kansas), Jesse (in California) and Josephine, wife of Henry Meese, of Jasper County). Two children died in early child-

hood. Mr. Lamb was married in this county in the fall of 1873 to Mrs. Mary Ann Beach, a widow, and a native of Pennsylvania. She was reared in Michigan, but later moved to this State, where her first husband died. She had three children by this marriage, all married. Mr. Lamb entered the army in November, 1864, Eighth Iowa Infantry, and served one year, being discharged at Montgomery, Ala., in November, 1865. He was in the fight at Spanish Fort, and many skirmishes. He has been a member of the board of supervisors of the county, has been township trustee, and has served as justice of the peace three or more terms. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post. He and Mrs. Lamb are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Amos A. Lande, druggist, Slater, Iowa. Mr. Lande, the subject of this sketch, is a resident of the enterprising little town of Slater, Iowa, and is owner and proprietor of an excellent drug store in the village. He is a for-eigner, his birth having occurred in Norway, near the old city of Bergen, on January 10, 1866, and was the youngest of nine children—four sons and five daughters—who are named as follows: Albert (married, and engaged in farming in Story County), Mary (married a farmer, and died at the age of thirty-two years), Carrie (resides in Sioux County, Iowa, and is the wife of a farmer), Ole (married, a farmer, and died at the age of twenty-nine years), Helen (died in infancy), George (married, and engaged in farming in Story County), Helen (single, and died at about the age of twenty years), and Bertha (married a merchant and died at the age of twenty-three years). The parents of these children were both natives of Norway, and the father was an agriculturist. The latter died on June 15, 1890, and his remains are interred in the cemetery near the town of Huxley, Iowa. The mother is still liv-

ing and is sixty-seven years of age. Amos A. Lande emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1866, and located in Polk County, Iowa, where he remained until 1869. His parents then removed to Story County, Iowa. He had received his early educational training in the common schools of Iowa, and afterward attended the Iowa Business College at Des Moines. When about sixteen years of age he served an apprenticeship to a pharmacist, and also attended the school of pharmacy at Des Moines. He located at Sheldahl, Iowa, in 1886, and removed from there to Slater, Iowa, in 1887, where he carries, at the present time, a large and complete stock of pure drugs, oils, paints, perfumeries and all fancy articles. He also keeps a full line of text books and school supplies. Mr. Lande was married on October 25, 1888, to Miss Bertha Hill, a native of Iowa, born on January 16, 1868, and who was educated in the common schools. One little daughter is the result of this union, Marie Helene, aged five months. Mr. Lande is a staunch Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Benjamin Harrison. He is not an ultra politician, being a practical business man who attends strictly to his business. He and wife are devout members of the Lutheran Church, and they contribute liberally to all worthy enterprises. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a young man possessed of fine business qualifications, and is a practical pharmacist. He is the owner of a fine residence in Slater, and his large line of merchandise.

David L. Lang, farmer and stock-raiser, also breeder of fine stock, is a native of Ohio, born in 1852, but grew to manhood and received his education in Illinois. The parents, J. A. and Betsy A. (Williams) Lang, were natives of New Hampshire and Canada, and born, respectively, in 1827 and 1828. The father came

to Ohio when a youth, located in Loraine County, and there received his final summons in the winter of 1889. The maternal grandparents of our subject, John and Lucia (Collins) Williams, were natives of Vermont and Canada, born in 1777 and 1803, respectively. David L. Lang was the second of the following children: F. H. (born in 1849), Ella H. (born in 1854), Nelson C. (born in 1856). David L. moved with his parents to Illinois, in 1858, and here remained until after the war, when they returned to Ohio. About 1870 David Lang returned to Illinois, resided there for some time, and in 1873 was married to Miss Addie Hill, who bore him the following children: Frank H. (born April 19, 1874), Grace (born December 11, 1875), Nettie (born April 26, 1878), and Genevieve (born November 14, 1881). Leaving Ohio, Mr. Lang moved to Story County, Iowa, locating on Section 31, of Milford Township, where he owns a quarter section of fine land, all well improved and well stocked. Mr. Lang is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and has at all times voted the Republican ticket. He has served as township trustee since 1878, and has ever taken an active interest in school and any and all laudable enterprises that come to his notice.

Ole C. Langland, a model farmer, excellent business man, and an exceedingly pleasant gentleman in every way, was born in Norway, September 28, 1837, and passed eighteen years of his life in that country, after which he came to America, and located in Grundy County, where he remained for some little time. Mr. Langland enlisted, August 20, 1861, in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, was transferred to the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and served until the end of the war, exhibiting at all times the courage and prowess for which Norwegians are famous, in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Jackson and many others, but had the good luck not to be wounded in any of

them. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois, soon afterward locating in Story County, Iowa, where he now resides, and owns 360 acres of fine prairie land. His residence is very large and quite handsome, and the farm is improved from one end to the other, and every new idea of merit is put into practice by our subject, who ranks high in the community. In politics he is a Republican, and a strong supporter of his party; has held many public offices, and is supervisor of the county roads. Mr. Langland married Miss Betsy Gunderson, who resided in Norway in childhood, coming to this country at the age of thirteen, and living since that time in Story County. She is a daughter of John Gunderson, and the mother of eleven children, seven living: John, Ann, Malinda, Sivren, Olena, Jacob and Martin. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

George Lash, farmer and stock-raiser, Maxwell, Iowa. On July 10, 1830, in Wayne County, Ohio, there was born to the union of John and Catherine (Onstott) Lash a son, who is now taken as the subject of this sketch. He was one of sixteen children—eight sons and eight daughters—of whom twelve grew to mature years, and became the heads of families. Five sons and four daughters are living at the present time. George Lash was reared in Kosciusko County, Ind., and remained under the parental roof until twenty-one years of age. He moved to Iowa in 1854, located in Buchanan County, and there remained one year. From there he moved to Butler County, and after a residence there of about ten years, moved to Story County, where he bought his present property. He is the owner of 255 acres of land, all in a good state of cultivation, and has good, commodious buildings on the same, a good orchard, etc. When he first located on his place all was prairie, with not a house to be

seen, but he went to work, and by hard work and perseverance has become the owner of one of the best farms in the township. He was married in Kosciusko County, Ind., September 23, 1852, to Miss Margaret Wolfkill, a native of Pennsylvania, but who was reared in Ohio, and the daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Snider) Wolfkill. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lash: Olive S. (wife of Joseph Chaffin, now of Nebraska,) and Orin S. (a farmer and one of the leading stock-dealers of Story County). Mr. Lash is a member of the Evangelical Church, and is a highly-esteemed citizen of the community. His father, John Lash, was a native of New Jersey, and moved to Pennsylvania with his parents when a lad of ten years. There he was reared, and married Miss Onstott, a native of Pennsylvania. He afterward moved to Wayne County, Ohio, about 1825, resided there until 1836, and then settled in Kosciusko County, Ind., where his death occurred July 9, 1852. He held several local offices. His wife survived him until about 1869.

Jacob C. Lee, farmer and stock-raiser, Cambridge, Iowa. The subject of this sketch needs no introduction to the people of Story County, for he is one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of the same, and is one whose integrity and honesty of purpose are unquestioned. He was born in the Old Dominion in 1823, was the only child of his parents, and was removed from Virginia to his grandparents in Ohio when but three days old, residing with them until eight years of age. He then commenced life for himself as a farmer boy, working for \$1 per month, and when about the above mentioned age emigrated to Vermilion County, Ill., where he resided until 1856. He then came direct to Story County, Iowa, and has resided here ever since. He obtained what little education he could in the common sub-

scription schools, but being a man of sound judgment and good practical common sense, he is as well posted as many who had much better facilities for an education. His parents were natives of Virginia, and died while he was an infant. The father was a farmer by occupation. Mr. Lee married Miss Lucy Ellen Cooper in Vermilion County, Ill., and nine children were the fruits of this union—six sons and three daughters: James (married Miss Jane Pierce, and is a successful farmer of Story County, Iowa), Mary Jane (married a farmer named Benjamin Henderson, and resides in Hamilton County, Iowa), Jacob (is engaged in farming in Story County, and married Miss Macy), Robert (resides in Story County, engaged in farming, and married Miss May; his twin brother, Allen, married Miss Anna Cerkin, and resides at the Iowa State Agricultural College), Moses (engaged in tilling the soil in Story County, and was married to Miss Batterson), Elizabeth (resides in Cambridge, Iowa, and married George May), Ellis (resides in Story County, and works on the homestead), and Rebecca (who resides at home). Mr. Lee has always voted the Democratic ticket, and has supported honor and integrity irrespective of party. He and Mrs. Lee have always contributed to all worthy enterprises, and are among the most influential and respected citizens of the community. He is the owner of 415 acres of good land, with nearly all under cultivation, and being rich bottom land, makes one of the finest farms in Story County. Mr. Lee has resided on the same for the past thirteen years, has comfortable and commodious buildings, and everything to contribute to his ease and pleasure. Mr. and Mrs. Lee expect to make Story County their home for the future, and there, surrounded by peace and plenty, and with their children near, will pass their declining years.

Michael D. Livingston is a well-known citizen and successful hardware merchant of Cambridge, Iowa, and although his birth occurred in Belmont County, Ohio, February 27, 1823, he has been a resident of Iowa since 1851, first residing one year in Henry County, then two and one-half years in Linn County, since which time he has been a resident of Story County. At the age of twenty-two years he commenced the battle of life for himself without any capital, excepting a strong body, willing hands and an industrious and economical disposition, and having been reared to the occupation of farming and stock-raising he made this his chief calling until recently, when he embarked in the mercantile business. On first coming to Story County the prospects for the future prosperity of the settlers was not at all inviting, but he has seen it reclaimed from a marshy and uninviting region into fertile, well-tilled and productive farms. Only two small buildings constituted the now flourishing town of Cambridge, and the residences throughout the township were few and far between. He has seen with pride a rapid development, and has, perhaps, done as much as any man in the county to bring about this desirable result. At that time merchandise had to be hauled from Davenport or Keokuk by ox-teams, but now excellent mercantile establishments of all kinds are in every town, and the goods are sold at prices within the reach of all. Mr. Livingston's establishment comprises a large and select stock of hardware of all kinds, and besides this he owns some excellent residence property in the town. He is now very comfortably fixed financially, and he and family are surrounded by all that makes life enjoyable—true and agreeable friends and ample means. On August 27, 1846, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a native of Ohio, and to them a family of eleven children have been born: Mary

E. (is the wife of Richard Newcombe, a farmer of Sac County, Iowa), John W. (is married, and is a dealer in lumber in Kansas City, Mo.), Sarah (is the wife of Dr. Grafton, a physician and surgeon of Cambridge), Frank M. (is associated in business with his father in Cambridge, the firm being known as Livingston & Son. He was married to Miss Ringman, a native of Iowa, and is proving himself to be a wide-awake and enterprising young business man. He received his education in a business college of Des Moines, but also took a course of study in the graded schools of Cambridge). The next child in order of birth was William C. (who married a Miss Ball, a native of Illinois, and is now engaged in farming in Union County, Iowa), Amanda (is a saleslady in a dry-goods store in Nevada), Mattie (is a teacher in the public schools of Phelps County, Neb., having received her education in the graded schools of Nevada, Iowa), Alice (is the wife of Henry Lesky, a farmer of Phelps County, Neb.), Eugene (is married to Miss E. Green, and is a farmer of Story County), Grafton (is also a farmer of this county) and Blanche (who resides with her parents. She is well educated, and is fitting herself for the calling of a music teacher). Mr. Livingston has always identified himself with the Democrat party, being an admirer of Jeffersonian principles, but he is not an ultra partisan. He has always been an officer of the school board in his home district, is a staunch supporter of education, and believes that free schools are the salvation of the country. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 94, of Nevada, and was demitted to Cambridge Masonic Lodge No. 444. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they are both liberal in their contributions to enterprises which are for the upbuilding of the community in which they reside. Mr. Living-

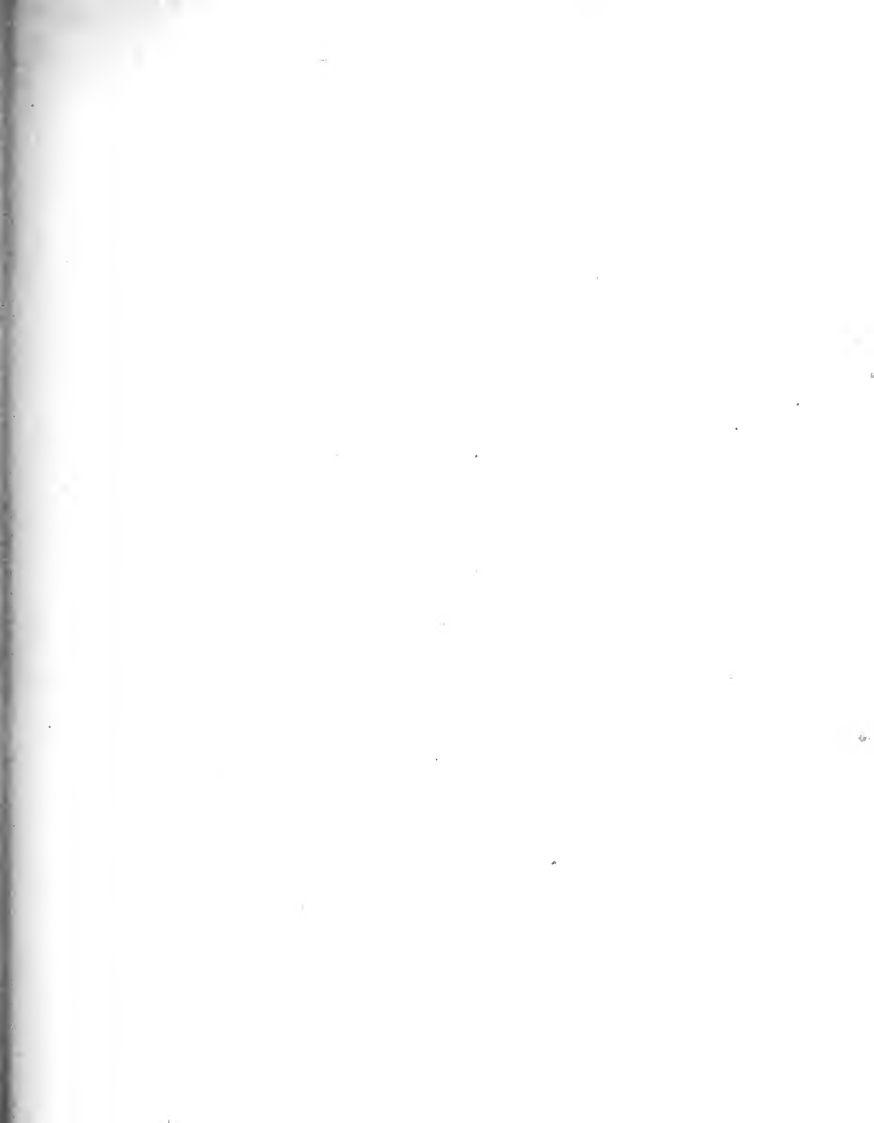
ston's father and mother were born in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and died at the ages of seventy-seven and forty years, respectively, the former being a farmer by occupation. The following are the names of their children: Sarah (who is residing in Linn County, Iowa, is the widow of Thomas Wilson, a native of Ohio, and a farmer by occupation), Aaron (who was a farmer and a widower at the time of his demise, which occurred near the close of the late war), Isabelle (who is the wife of Robert Evans, a meat merchant, residing in Belmont County, Ohio), I. (who also resides in Belmont County, Ohio), Michael D. (the subject of this sketch) and Hezekiah (who resides in Cedar Rapids, Iowa).

William Lockridge, lumber dealer and manufacturer of drainage tile at Nevada, Iowa, was born in Augusta County, Va., June 23, 1832, being a son of John and Eliza (Ervin) Lockridge, also natives of that State. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Augusta County, Va., the mother also passing from life there in 1841, at about the age of forty-two years. William Lockridge was the sixth of seven children born to them, three now living, and his youth was spent on a farm in his native State, where he also received a fair knowledge of books in the common schools near his home. At the age of twenty-four years he emigrated westward and reached Nevada, Story County, Iowa, on May 16, 1856, having come here from Des Moines by ox team, which was then the means of conveying the mails thither. In July, 1856, he entered the office of J. C. Moss, who was then county treasurer and recorder, but upon the latter's resignation in 1857, he was appointed to fill the vacancy by Judge E. C. Evans, and was elected to the position in August of that year. He served in a very efficient manner until 1860, and from that time until 1870 he was engaged

in farming on a quarter section of land about one mile southeast of where the present courthouse now stands, a tract of land which was given him by his father in 1855. This farm he sold in 1870 for \$5,600. The first year he farmed with a yoke of oxen. After his removal to Nevada he engaged in the lumber business in partnership with C. B. Letson, but one year later bought out his partner, and has since conducted the business alone, and is now the oldest lumber merchant in the town. In 1883, in partnership with John Beatty, he began the manufacture of tile, but at the end of four years became sole proprietor, it being the second tile factory established in Story County. It gives employment to about twelve men, and has a capacity of 500,000 per annum. Mr. Lockridge has been a Democrat all his life, and has served as mayor of Nevada for three successive terms, and has been a member of the town council for many years. He is a man who is highly esteemed by all who know him, and since locating here he has taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public weal, and has been one of the directors of the First National Bank since its organization. Socially he belongs to the Masonic, I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. fraternities. January 19, 1860, he was married to Miss Lydia A. Letson, who was born in Hardin County, Ohio, January 15, 1841, and by her is the father of eight children: Elfa, Jennie, Etta, Lovie, Maggie (born September 23, 1870, and died December 31, 1873), Clarence and Anna Fay. Frank L., a son, was born on March 21, 1867, and died of heart disease November 6, 1888. He was an intelligent and promising young man, and a graduate of the Nevada High School. Mr. Lockridge has helped to make Nevada and Story County what they are, and he is counted, wherever known, as a man of sterling qualities and a true gentleman.

J. C. Lovell. No name is more closely associated with the farming interests of the county than the one that heads this sketch, for it is borne by a man who is progressive in his ideas, and during a residence in this county of nearly thirty-six years, has been one of its most successful agriculturists. Originally from Weathersfield, Vt., he was born in May, 1834, being the fifth child born to the marriage of Randal and Electa (Hatch) Lovell, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire. The father grew to manhood in his native State, and there married, but soon after this latter event took place, he moved to Vermont, where, for a number of years, he was occupied in tanning and the manufacturing of boots and shoes, in addition to farming operations. In 1840 he removed from Vermont to Wisconsin, and selected a location in Waukesha County, and there he farmed and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes on quite an extensive scale, employing from six to eight men in his factory. He died in 1843, leaving a widow, who survived him twenty-five years. They were the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom grew to maturity: Helen (deceased), John (a farmer, living in Dodge County, Wis.), Mary (deceased), Mark (a resident of Dodge County, Wis.), Frederick H. (deceased), Charles (a resident of Minneapolis, Minn.), Caroline (now Mrs. Kribb, of St. Paul, Minn.), Corelia (deceased) and Georgiana (deceased). J. C. Lovell spent his school days in Wisconsin, and when he was twenty years of age came to Iowa. He arrived here in 1854, and immediately purchased 160 acres, to which he has since added the balance of 296 acres, and he has at different times owned a great deal of land over the county. The town of Nevada was then one year old, and he, with sixteen other regular boarders, lodged in the hotel at that place, which had only one bedstead. The first winter Mr. Lovell passed in this

county he taught writing school, and made enough money to enter eighty acres of land, pay his board, and buy a suit of clothes. He subsequently engaged in the lumber business, and opened the first lumber-yard at that place. In 1858 he erected his house (a white oak frame, and black walnut siding), which was known as the "big white house out on the prairie," and the same year turned his attention to farming. He entered the United States service in January, 1864, joining Company A, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. D. P. Ballard, and was mustered into service at Davenport, assigned to the Thirteenth Army Corps, and sent to the front. He was in the Red River Expedition, then went to New Orleans, then to the fight at Mobile, and Spanish Fort thirteen days and nights, and was finally discharged, at Davenport, in August, 1865, after which he returned to his home, where he has lived continuously ever since, with the exception of two years at Mitchellville, whither he had moved to educate his children. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Mary Romane, daughter of Isaac and Jane Romane. She was born in Indiana, on the 12th of November, 1834. Their union was blessed in the birth of three children: Carrie (now Mrs. Hill, resides in Seattle, where her husband is connected with one of the daily and weekly papers), Libbie C. Lovell (deceased), and James C. (who is engaged in tilling a farm adjoining that of his father). Mr. Lovell is a member of the J. D. Ferguson Post No. 31, G. A. R., at Nevada. In politics he is an active Republican, and is a frequent delegate to county conventions. Ever since becoming a resident of this county he has been an active worker in educational matters, having helped to organize the first school district, and the first school held in the district was taught in his house, for a term of three months. He was the first director, and has





Yours truly J. A. McCall

held office in the district nearly ever since. He is one of the most extensive stockmen in the county, and raises and sells from eighty to 100 hogs each year, making a specialty of the Poland China breed, and this year shipped a carload of the heaviest cattle in the county. He raises Percheron horses.

Hon. Thomas Clifton McCall. In the career of this gentleman there is a valuable lesson to be learned by the young men of the present day, who wish to rise to prominent and influential positions in life, for in his youth he received no advantages that any young man in the land may not have, but such as he did receive he improved to the utmost. He was born in Ross County, Ohio, on September 4, 1827, being the younger of two surviving children born to the marriage of Samuel W. McCall and Ann Clifton, who were born in Kentucky and Ross County, Ohio, in 1792 and 1795, and died in Polk County, Iowa, and Ross County, Ohio, in 1864 and 1833, respectively. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was wounded in the battle of McQuaggy, at about the time of Hull's surrender. His grandfather, Samuel McCall, was born in Maryland about 1750, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was drowned in Licking River, Ky., in 1795. The mother's father, Thomas Clifton, was a South Carolinian, born about 1740, his death occurring in Ross County, Ohio, in 1830. He also fought for American independence, being under Gen. Nathaniel Greene. In 1836 the subject of this sketch was taken by his father to Fulton County, Ill., and there he continued to make his home, being engaged in following the plow until 1846, when he came to Iowa and settled in Polk County, where he taught the first school ever taught in that county east of the Des Moines River. In 1851 he opened a mercantile establishment at La Fayette in partnership with A. Y. Hull, and

three years later became the pioneer merchant of Rising Sun, in the same county. In 1855 he began dealing in real estate in Des Moines, but in 1858 came to Nevada, and has here followed that occupation with success up to the present date. He is a clear-headed man of business, an excellent manager of all affairs of which he has control, and enjoys an unsullied reputation. He is now the owner of 2,400 acres of land in Story County, and in his declining years feels that he can rest from his labors if he so desires. His intelligence on all matters of public interest has always been recognized, and in 1861 he was chosen by the Republicans of Story County as a fitting man to represent them in the General Assembly of the State, and served in the Lower House during the regular and extra session of 1862. In October of this year he volunteered his services in defense of the old flag, and was sent to the front as quartermaster of the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, with the commission of lieutenant, and on March 22, 1864, received, from President Lincoln, the appointment of assistant quartermaster of volunteers, with the rank of captain, and in that capacity served until November 27, 1865. In discharging the duties of his position he proved himself competent and unquestionably honest, and his war record is one of which he may well be proud. In 1881 he was again chosen by his many friends to represent Story County in the State Legislature, and this position he filled by re-election in 1883, and discharged his duties in a highly satisfactory manner. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for thirty-five years, an elder in the same for twenty-five years, and since 1853 has been connected with the I. O. O. F., having joined that organization at Des Moines. He has since represented it a number of times in the Grand Lodge of the State, and is also a member of the G. A. R. His



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first marriage took place in 1849 to Miss Sarah A. Garrett, who died January 19, 1855, and October 28, 1858, he espoused Miss Mary A. Boynton, her death occurring on August 4, 1875. His present wife was formerly Miss Clara Kennedy, a native of Carroll County, Ohio, born in 1842.

Hon. C. G. McCarthy is a well-known citizen of the State of Iowa, whose intelligence, enterprise and energy, with many other estimable qualities, have secured for him a popularity not derived from any factitious circumstances, but a permanent and spontaneous tribute to his merit. This fact has been proven by his call at different times to positions of trust and responsibility, the duties of which were always discharged with the same care and fidelity that have ever characterized his career. He was born in Toledo, Ontario, January 29, 1843, a son of Florence and Elizabeth (Moore) McCarthy, natives of Ireland, the former's birth occurring March 25, 1798, and the latter's June 24, 1808, their deaths taking place at Toledo, Ontario, and Ames, Iowa, March 14, 1862, and July 12, 1887, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Daniel McCarthy, lived and died in his native land of Ireland, but his son Florence removed to Canada at quite an early day. Hon. C. G. McCarthy is the sixth of eight children, five of whom are living. He was reared and educated in Canada, but came to Story County, Iowa, in 1864, and during that winter he was engaged in teaching school at Walnut Grove, this county. At the end of that time he returned to Canada, and on March 1, 1867, returned, and settled on a farm near Ames, where he farmed during the summer seasons and taught school during the winter for several years. He has always supported the men and measures of the Republican party, and in 1881 he was elected to the position of auditor of Story County, and was re-elected

three different times, serving in all eight years. In 1889 he was elected by his numerous friends to represent Story County in the General Assembly of Iowa, and served on the committee of ways and means the enrolled bills, normal schools, insurance, county and township organizations, fish and game, compensation of public officers and rules. He took an active part in the work of the Legislature, and was one of the popular members of the Twenty-third General Assembly. In the space allotted to this sketch it is impossible to mention in detail all the services rendered by Mr. McCarthy; suffice it to say that his good name is above reproach and that he has won the confidence, respect and esteem of all who know him, and is one of the most popular men that has ever held official position in the county. His marriage to Miss Laura Barnes took place on February 3, 1870, her birth having occurred in Scott County, Iowa, June 29, 1847. Her parents, D. and Emily (Danforth) Barnes, were born in Schroom, N. Y., and Granville, Conn., respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy a family of five children have been born: Clarice E., Wilton B., Marion S., Albert H. and Charles F. Mr. McCarthy is a charter member of Sampson Lodge No. 77, of the K. of P., and has been chancellor commander of this organization, and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State.

Thomas James McKee, commercial agent, Cambridge, Iowa. Mr. McKee is a much-respected resident of Cambridge, Iowa, and is commercial agent for the large agricultural firm of Deering & Co., Chicago, Ill. He is a native of New York State, born July 8, 1854, and is the eldest of five children—four sons and one daughter—who are named as follows: Samuel J. (married Miss Etta Woods, and resides in Polk County, Iowa, where he has been quite successful in mercantile pursuits),

David (was a farmer, and died when about twenty-eight years of age, leaving a wife, who was formerly Miss Emeline Finch, and four children), William (is married and resides in Washington, where he follows the carpenter and joiner's trade), Fannie (married a farmer, Thomas Love, and died when about seventeen years of age). The parents of these children were natives of the "Empire State," and both are now deceased. The father was an agriculturist. Thomas James McKee's education was received in the common schools of Polk County, and he is strong in the support of all educational institutions. He started out in life for himself when fourteen years of age, without a dollar, but with the determination to succeed in whatever he undertook, and although he experienced many hardships and had very little encouragement and cheer, he came boldly to the front, and is to-day one of the substantial and representative citizens of Cambridge. He has always been a staunch Democrat, and has sustained the principles of true Jacksonianism. He has never taken an active part in politics, but has ever upheld men of honor and principle rather than men who were small in his estimation. Mr. McKee is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Chapter at Nevada. He emigrated direct to Allamakee County, Iowa, when about a year old, and remained there until nearly six years of age, when he came to Polk County, Iowa. There he continued until fourteen years of age, and then commenced working on the farm at \$14 per month. He continued working on the farm for one man for five years, and in 1874 emigrated to Story County, where he remained until 1876. After this he went to Colorado, and engaged as a ranchman, having full care of a rancho of both cattle and horses. He remained in Colorado one year, and returned to Story County, where he made his home with Mr.

John Groseclose, one of the substantial and first-class farmers of Story County. He continued with this gentleman until 1882, after which he and Howard Groseclose entered into partnership in the implement business in Cambridge. After this he became salesman with the large and well-known firm of Baldwin & Maxwell, of Cambridge, Iowa, and still later occupied himself as general salesman of farming implements for Jones & Co., of Des Moines, a well-known firm. After two years' work with this company he engaged with the large implement firm of William Deering & Co., with which he has remained for six years. He is their trusted salesman, and is well known by every well-to-do farmer in the southern part of Iowa. He is a pronounced expert in the machinery business, at an excellent yearly salary, and he has been true as steel to his employers, as well as to his many customers. Mr. McKee has a fund of good common sense and business tact, which are sure to prove successful, no matter in what he engages. All he has accumulated is the result of honest toil, energy and indomitable courage. He has many warm friends, and expects to make Cambridge his home for the future.

Frank A. McLain, farmer and stock-raiser, Nevada, Iowa. Mr. McLain, one of the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers of Story County, and one of the pioneers of the same, was born in Bedford County, Penn., on the 7th of January, 1837, being the youngest of three children born to his father's first marriage. In early boyhood he moved with his father to Ohio, received a rather limited education in the schools of that State, and when but ten years of age was obliged to start out in life for himself. He worked for one year and received in pay seventy-five bushels of corn and a pair of shoes. He came to Story County, Iowa, in May, 1854, and the following

year, in partnership with J. R. Lockwood, he bought four yoke of oxen and broke prairie at \$3 per acre, after which, for some time, he was engaged in teaming to the river. In 1865 he settled where he now lives, although previous to this he had farmed near Nevada. He is now the owner of 1,355 acres of land all in a body, well improved, and four miles from town. He is one of the leading stock-raisers in Story County, and while an agriculturist of advanced ideas and tendencies, he does not lose sight of the stock interests, in which industry he has gained quite a local reputation. In June, 1861, his nuptials to Miss Mary A. Doyle, a native of Virginia, born on the 24th of December, 1842, were celebrated, and two children have blessed this union: Clark (born July 17, 1863) and Mildred Lee (born October 18, 1867). Mrs. McLain's father, Daniel Doyle, was a native of Ireland. In politics Mr. McLain is a Democrat, and is one of the representative men of the county. His parents, Wilson and Sarah (Laugbard) McLain, were natives of Pennsylvania, and the father died in Ohio in 1847, at the age of forty-four years. The mother received her final summons in the Keystone State in 1835. The paternal grandfather was born in Maryland and died in Story County, Iowa, when about eighty years of age.

Howard P. McLain, a dealer in hardware at Ames, Iowa, was born in Hardin County, Ohio, July 9, 1845, being a son of John H. and Elizabeth C. (Ingham) McLain, the former of whom was born in Bedford County, Penn., in 1821. He left his native State when he was about twenty years of age, and went to Hardin County, Ohio, where he remained until 1849, at which time he removed to Illinois, where he made his home until the spring of 1854. He then came to Nevada, Story County, Iowa, being the head of the second family settling in

the town. He built the first tavern in the place, known far and near as McLain's tavern. Mrs. McLain was a native of Ohio, was a good cook and housekeeper, and those who lived at, or frequented their tavern, were always sure of a clean, comfortable bed and a square meal. If the old logs of the attic could repeat the wit of Finch, the humor of Crocker and the broader jests of McFarland, Hull and "Old Timber," which were wont to rouse the echoes in that primitive bed-chamber, it would be better entertainment than any circus. The McLains made their home in Nevada until 1865, then moved to Marshalltown, and for three years Mr. McLain was the proprietor of the William House at that place. He then returned to Story County, and settled at Ames, where he was engaged in the hardware business until 1871. The following year he removed to Colorado, but at the end of twelve years removed to Montana, his home being now at Glendale. He was married in 1844, in Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Ingham, who died at Ames, Iowa, in 1871. Their son, Howard P. McLain, came with his parents to Story County, in 1854, and here he has since made his home. He was a student in the school of Nevada until he was eighteen years of age, then entered the employ of the American Express Company, and for two years was on the stage coaches running from Marshalltown to Des Moines as express messenger, after which he was transferred to the North-Western Railroad, from Boone to Omaha, a position he held for ten years. The following eight years he was agent for the company at Ames, and since 1887 he has been in the hardware business at that place, and has built up an excellent business. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Julia F. Tilden, who was born in the State of New York. To them have been born a family of two children: Albert C. and Willis H. In his political views Mr. McLain is a Re-

publican, and socially belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Michael McNichols, farmer and stock-raiser, Nevada, Iowa. There are many citizens of foreign birth represented in this volume, but none are more deserving of mention than Mr. McNichols, who is one of the progressive and substantial men of Story County. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, on the 16th of March, 1847, and at an early age emigrated with his parents to America, and located in Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained until 1867. The parents then moved to Fond du Lac, Wis., where Michael grew to manhood, and where he engaged in the grocery business, continuing at this from 1866 until 1872. He then located in Chicago, and was there in the employment of the North-Western Railroad Company for one year. In 1873 he emigrated to Michigan, but in the fall returned to Wisconsin, where he was elected clerk of the township board of the town of Worcester, Price County. He continued to serve in that capacity (which was serving virtually as county clerk) until 1880, and filled the position in a creditable and satisfactory manner. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Hannah Carey, daughter of Edward and Mary (Donovan) Carey, natives of Cork, Ireland. Mr. McNichols purchased 200 acres of land on Sections 23 and 24 in Milford Township, and the improvements he has made, together with a naturally fertile soil, have rendered it one of the best farms in the county. He has good, substantial buildings, and a glance over the farm will indicate the kind of a farmer that he is. Mr. McNichols has been unusually successful since locating here, and, in connection with his farming interests, is also actively engaged in raising a good grade of cattle, horses and hogs, dealing only in the best. Mr. McNichols is the son of James and Sarah McNichols, and one of nine children born to their union—five sons and four daughters—eight of

whom grew to maturity: John, Bridget, Mary, Stephen, Patrick, James, Sarah (deceased) and Sarah. Four brothers and one sister are now living. Mr. McNichols' widowed sister now resides with him on his farm. He is a trustee of Milford Township, and has at all times been a strict advocate of Democracy. To his marriage were born four children: Mary E., Hannah B., John H. and Bessie. He and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Aaron McWherter, farmer and stock-raiser, Collins, Iowa. The entire life of Mr. McWherter has been one without any material change from the ordinary pursuits of farm toil, and yet not devoid of substantial results as an agriculturist. He was born in Marion County, Ohio, on the 13th of February, 1839, and is the son of John and Charlotte (Imboty) McWherter, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Mr. McWherter moved to Indiana in 1846, settled in Noble County, and assisted in subduing the wilderness. He resided there until his death, in 1884, when eighty-two years of age. His wife now survives him, and is seventy-three years of age. Aaron McWherter, the third in order of birth of nine children, two sons and three daughters now living, grew to manhood in Noble County, Ind., and in 1862 came to Iowa. He located in Plum Grove, Jasper County, Iowa, and was married there on the 29th of October, 1862, to Miss Martha McQuiston, a native of Ohio, but who was reared in Indiana and Iowa, and the daughter of John McQuinton. Ten living children are the result of this union: Henry C., John, David, William J., Wyatt, Jesse, Elias, Joseph W., Mary and Viola. After his marriage Mr. McWherter farmed at the Grove until after the war, and improved two farms in Jasper County before he bought here in 1866. He then remained here engaged in improving his farm,

and then returned to Jasper County after renting his Story County farm. Later he sold the Jasper County farm, and in 1880 moved to Noble County, Ind., where he took care of his father for six years, or until the latter's death. In November, 1886, he returned to Iowa, and settled on his old farm, consisting of 180 acres of prairie and timber land; seventy acres of this are timber, and there is plenty of living water in the driest season. This farm is near the corner of the county and is very desirable for stock purposes. Mr. McWherter is a demitted member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined this society at Newton, Iowa, about 1870.

D. H. Mackey. Prominent among the representative agriculturists of Story County is Mr. Mackey, the subject of this sketch. He first opened his eyes to the scenes of this world in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1845, and was the elder of two children (the other being a sister, Emma, now Mrs. Sherk, of South Dakota), born to Thomas H. and Isabella (Catelle) Mackey, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch descent. When he was four years of age his father died, the mother surviving his death about eighteen years. After the father's death the family moved to Kentucky, and from there to Indiana, and when D. H. Mackey was twelve years of age he came to this county with his uncle, David Baker, and here he received his schooling. At the age of fourteen years he commenced life on his own responsibility as a farm hand, and at the age of eighteen, in August, 1863, he entered the United States service, joining Company I, Eighth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Shurtz commander, and was mustered into service at Davenport, and sent to Middle Tennessee as a scout. He took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, besides considerable skirmishing, and was fortunate in neither being wounded nor taken prisoner. He was honorably discharged at

Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1865, after which he returned to Story County and engaged in farming. In 1869 he was married in this county to Miss Sarah Smay, daughter of Absalom and Mary Smay, and in September of the same year the young couple moved to Southeastern Dakota. After seven years in that State, during which time they lost five crops by grasshoppers, they returned to this county, and in 1887 purchased the farm on which he now lives, comprising 160 acres, and on this he has since erected good buildings, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey are the parents of six children: Ira and Charles (both attending the Capitol City Commercial College, of Des Moines), and Mary, Emma, William and Grace, and they and the three eldest children are members of the Johnson Grove Evangelical Lutheran Church. In his political views Mr. Mackey affiliates with the Republican party. He has been identified with this section since its earliest history, and has seen the entire development of Story County. It was at one time supposed that this county would become a lake, but now by good drainage, it has been made into one of the richest farming sections of the State. Mr. Mackey is making a specialty of the dairy business, and is now milking about thirty-five cows, all high grade Short-horns. He has about 135 head of Poland China hogs constantly on hand.

William D. Martin, farmer and stock-raiser, Colo, Iowa. Mr. Martin is truly one of the well respected men of New Albany Township, and by his quiet, unpretentious course has made many friends, and at the same time been very successful. He was the youngest of four children born to John W. and Sarah (Wilkes) Martin, his birth occurring in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1844. The father was born in Ohio in 1800, was reared in that State and probably married there. He settled in Mont-

gomery County, Ind., at an early day and followed the trade of contractor and builder there. He was a soldier in the Mexican War. His father was Isaac C. Martin. William D. Martin was one of the following children: James (of Topeka, Kas.), Polly (now Mrs. Ephraim Dewey, of Oregon) and Josephine (now Mrs. Thomas Goble, of Jones County, Ill.). He was reared and educated in Indiana, and in 1862 enlisted in the Twentieth Indiana Battery, with which he served until the close of the war. He was in the siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville, and was in numerous skirmishes, but never received a wound. He was sick with lung fever at Nashville, and was in the hospital for nine months. Returning to Indiana after the war, he there remained until the winter of 1867, when he moved to Story County, Iowa. He has followed agricultural pursuits up to the present time, and is the owner of 120 acres of well-improved land, on which he has excellent buildings, etc. As a man of industry and enterprise he has few superiors. Mr. Martin was married in 1879 to Mrs. Nancy P. Schoonover, widow of George Schoonover, who was one of the first settlers in this county. Mr. Schoonover served as recorder two terms, and also edited a county paper for some time. Mrs. Martin became the mother of two children by her first marriage, John H. and Edwin, and one child by her union to Mr. Martin, Ernest W. John H. Schoonover was educated in the Business College at Des Moines, and now is president of the Queen City Business College at Hastings, Neb. Edwin Schoonover is a farmer of Story County, Iowa. Mr. Martin is a member of the New Albany Township Stock Improvement Co., which was organized in March, 1889, and is also a member of J. B. Steadman Post No. 238, at Colo. He is giving special attention at the present time to the breeding of Poland-

China hogs. He and Mrs. Martin are members of the United Brethren Church.

J. Francis Martin, attorney at law, of Nevada, Iowa. Socially, and as a painstaking and zealous lawyer, we find none whose record in point of excellence excels that of Mr. Martin, who for the past thirteen years has been one of the leading members of the Story County bar. He was born in a log cabin in Greenville Township, Bureau County, Ill., December 25, 1852, a son of Charles and Victoria (Lovitt) Martin, the former born in Oneida County, N. Y., in October, 1826, the latter being also born there. Charles Martin followed the occupation of a merchant in his early life, but upon his removal to Bureau County, Ill., in 1842, he turned his attention to stock-raising, and eventually became the owner of a large and valuable stock-farm in that county. His ancestors originally came from Ballingarry, Ireland, or near that parish, but the mother's father, Joseph Lovitt, was a native Frenchman. Mrs. Martin was a refined and intelligent Christian lady, a faithful wife and mother, and her death, which occurred at Wyanet, in Bureau County, Ill., in 1867, was lamented by many besides her own immediate family. J. Francis Martin received a good education in the public schools of Bureau County, and after attaining a suitable age he began teaching school, an occupation he continued for three years, after which he entered college at Wheaton, Ill., in which institution he remained three years. Having made up his mind to make law his profession through life, he entered a law office in the city of Chicago, in 1874, remaining two years, at the end of which time he entered the law department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, and graduated in 1877. Immediately afterward he came to Nevada, Story County, where he opened a law office, and has been a practitioner and resident of this county ever since. He is a

man of genuine legal ability, a close student, and the reputation he has acquired has been gained through his own individual efforts. He has one of the most extensive law libraries in the State, and outside of his profession keeps thoroughly abreast with the times. His marriage occurred on May 31, 1879, at which time Miss Mary Z. Daley, of Colo. Iowa, became his wife. She died on March 10, 1882, leaving besides her husband a son, Charles C., to mourn her loss. Miss Alice M. Slifer, of Grundy Centre, Iowa, became his wife on June 26, 1883. Politically Mr. Martin has been a life-long Democrat. In 1881 he became a member of the Masonic lodge, and shortly after a Royal Arch Mason. He has been Worshipful Master of the Blue Lodge nearly ever since he joined the organization, and during this time he has held high official positions on committees in the Grand Lodge of the State; and in 1887-88 was Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and is now Deputy Grand Master of Masons in Iowa. He is now the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Florida, near the Grand East of Iowa. Shortly after the organization of the K. of P., at Nevada, he became a member thereof.

Martin L. Mauser is a well-known agriculturist residing in Washington Township, Story County, Iowa, but was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 1, 1850, being the sixth of seven children, two of whom are now living. The eldest in the family was Gottlieb, who was a farmer, and died at the age of forty-five years. The three following children died in infancy, then came Wendell, who married Miss Jane Walker, and is residing in Story County, Iowa; the next was Martin L., the subject of this sketch, and the last child died in infancy. The parents of these children were native Germans, and the father was a farmer and mason by occupation, and died at the age of sixty-

three years. His widow still survives him, at the age of seventy-three years, and makes her home with her son, Martin. The latter obtained his education in the common schools of Ohio and Iowa sufficient to fit him for the practical duties of life, and he has always been an upholder of the public-school system, and supports all principles which tend to elevate the rising generation. Upon attaining the age of fourteen years he commenced the battle of life for himself, and besides working as a farm laborer he was for some time engaged in mining in Virginia City, Nev. He spent thirteen years in the far West, in the Rocky Mountains, and to the Pacific coast, and while there he saw many ups and downs in life as a miner. Mr. Mauser has always identified himself with the Republican party, upholding its principles on all occasions, and his first presidential vote was cast for the "Soldier President," U. S. Grant. He has ever taken an active part in township and county municipal elections, and has upheld men who were men of principle and honor. He is a member of the miners' union, having been vice-president of that association, and he also belongs to the K. of P., joining the lodge in Virginia City, Nev. He has contributed liberally to all benevolencies which have been presented to him for his worthy consideration. He has been a resident of the United States since 1857, and first located with his parents in Ashtabula County, moving with them to Story County, Iowa, at the age of fourteen, the county at that time being in a very unsettled condition. He well remembers the time when they were laying the rails for the track at Ames, at which time there were only the depot and one dwelling-house in that now flourishing town. The portion of the county in which he resided was wet, low and marshy land, but he has seen it fully reclaimed as a rich and productive farming region. He has always been



Yours
Geo. M. Maxwell

an agriculturist, with the exception of the time spent in the mountains," and for one and one-half years was in charge of the stock on the farms belonging to the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. He is a great lover of fine stock, especially horses and cattle, and is himself the owner of a fine horse which is more than of ordinary standard stock. He is a registered inbred Morgan, a beautiful bright bay in color, seven years old, fifteen hands high, and weighs 1,220 pounds. He is valued at \$1,000. Mr. Mauser is the owner of 200 acres of land lying about five miles from Ames, and here he expects to make his future home. He is very comfortably located, and has all the necessaries which make life enjoyable and independent. He met with a very painful accident at one time while chopping in the woods with a neighbor. A tree fell upon his right leg, breaking the ligatures of the knee joint, and since that time this member has been very weak.

Hon. George M. Maxwell (deceased). Ohio has given to Story County, Iowa, many estimable citizens, but she has contributed none more highly respected, or, for the conscientious discharge of every duty in every relation in life, more worthy of respect and esteem, than was the subject of this sketch. He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, on January 4, 1814, and being the youngest of a family of twelve children, he was reared as an agriculturist, mechanic and merchant. His early scholastic training was obtained in the old subscription schools, and although he did not receive the golden opportunities of the present generation, he cheerfully and with vigor seized every privilege that presented itself for the improvement of his intellectual faculties. He commenced earning his own living at the early age of fourteen years, and had not a dollar with which to begin the battle of life, his only capital being willing hands, a

good constitution, and an industrious and economical disposition. From his native State he first emigrated to La Fayette, Ind., thence to Story County, Iowa, in 1856, at which time the country was in a virgin state, comprising low marshy land, offering but little encouragement to early pioneers. Prior to his death he saw it converted into one of the most productive regions in the State of Iowa. Very few residences were to be seen at that time, and Cambridge was but a hamlet. Mr. Maxwell went by stage across the State from Davenport to Des Moines, and walked across the country from the latter place to Story County. He was elected the first county superintendent of schools in Story County, but also followed the occupation of a land surveyor. He always supported the men and measures of the Republican party, and during the late Rebellion filled the position of provost-marshal in Story County, but after that time was a stronger partisan than ever. He soon became well known throughout this region for his broad intelligence and liberal and progressive ideas, as well as for his sterling integrity, and the people showed the correctness of their judgment by electing him to represent them in Congress during the years 1863 to 1870. He was one of the prime movers in causing the State Agricultural College to be erected at Ames, and was very vigorous and persevering in pushing to perfection this grand and noble institution of erudition, which cost the State many thousands of dollars, and of which it may justly be proud. This important factor in the education of the masses is an institution which gives the students a full scientific or classical education. While a member of Congress, Mr. Maxwell was also the originator of the bill making it a law that farmers and owners of estates, or farms, who have partition fences, are compelled to keep up their part of

the fence, and this law has proved a great blessing to the agriculturists of the State. Mr. Maxwell served two terms as representative, comprising four years, and one term as State Senator, which speaks louder than words can do as to his ability and the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. The measures which he upheld were always for the people and by the people, and to him may be traced the direct cause of the erection of the many commodious and substantial brick school-houses which dot the fertile prairies of Story County. He was married three times, but his union to Miss Caroline Ingersoll took place in 1858, and unto them were born four sons: Sidney I. (who is a farmer by occupation, a resident of Cambridge, and was married to Miss Lizzie Hall, a native of Iowa), Harry I., George C. (who is engaged in merchandising in Cambridge) and Willie (who died in infancy). Mr. Maxwell was a successful man of business, and with his sons built up a splendid practice throughout Story County, and especially in the vicinity of Cambridge. During twenty-three years of mercantile experience he accumulated a large fortune, to which his sons, who are enterprising business men, are constantly adding. His death occurred on August 2, 1889, from a stroke of paralysis, and he was mourned not only by his immediate and sorrowing household, but by the entire populace of Story County, who knew him as a man of principle, honor and sterling worth. His remains were interred in the Iowa Centre Cemetery, where a beautiful monument was erected above his grave by his wife and children as a tribute of their loving remembrance and respect. He was, as is his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and always contributed liberally of his means in the support of benevolent institutions. His sons, Harry I. and George, expect to locate soon in Rocky

Ford, Colo., where they will engage in general merchandising. These young gentlemen possess much business acumen, tact and true business principles, and when they go to their new home they will bear with them the good-will of all who have known them from boyhood, as well as that of their later acquaintances.

Mrs. Angeline Maxwell is the relict of the late Hon. George M. Maxwell, a sketch of whom immediately precedes this. Her parents were born in Ohio, her father in 1801 and his wife in 1806. The former was a brick and stone mason by trade, but also gave considerable attention to agriculture, his death occurring at the age of forty-four, his wife passing from life at the age of eighty years. To them a family of five children were born: William (who is a farmer of Johnson County, Iowa), Martha (the wife of Henry Walker, a tiller of the soil in Johnson County), Louisa (wife of Z. S. Cray, a farmer of Page County) and Angeline (the subject of this sketch). She obtained a good common-school education in Iowa, and after reaching womanhood was first married to a Mr. Harkell, a native of New York, who died during the late war while serving with Sherman, being with that general on his famous march to the sea. His widow was married to Hon. George M. Maxwell on the 5th of April, 1867, and to their union a family of eight children were born: Adda (who was educated in the schools of Cambridge, and took a full course in the Iowa City Commercial College, being now engaged in teaching in Story County), Fannie (who was also educated in the schools of Cambridge), Grace (who died at the age of four years), Caleb (who is fourteen years of age, assists his mother on the farm), Ole, Nathaniel Van, Marietta (aged eight years), and John A. Logan (aged five years). Mrs. Maxwell's daughters are members of the Methodist Epis-

copal Church, and have always contributed with their mother to benevolent enterprises. Mrs. Maxwell emigrated from Johnson County to Story County in 1866, the country being in a very primitive condition at that time and sparsely inhabited. She has a well-improved farm of 240 acres, and is also the owner of an excellent residence in the town of Cambridge. Her farm residence is a beautiful brick structure, and she and her children are provided with everything to make life comfortable and enjoyable. She lives surrounded by her many friends and acquaintances, and expects to spend the rest of her days here.

J. W. Maxwell, of the well-known general mercantile firm of Baldwin & Maxwell, at Maxwell, and Iowa Centre, Iowa, was born in Miamisburg, Ohio, April 2, 1834, and in the State of his birth made his home, receiving his education, until 1864, when he determined to seek his fortune farther west. Accordingly he came to Story County, Iowa, and has since been a member of the above-named firm, an account of which will be found in another part of this volume. Mr. Maxwell, while on his way west, resided for a short time in La Fayette, Ind., and he was there united in marriage, in 1857, to Miss Ettie Pifer, a native of that place. In his political views Mr. Maxwell has always been an ardent Republican, and for two terms ably represented Story County on the board of supervisors, and for over fifteen years was a member of the board of school trustees of Indian Creek Township, being largely instrumental in building up and perfecting the school system of the same. To him the rising generation is largely indebted for the large and convenient school buildings at Maxwell and Iowa Centre. Upon coming to Story County, he first located at Iowa Centre, but subsequently removed to Maxwell, where he is now living. In 1867 he became a member

of Nevada Lodge No. 99, A. F. & A. M., and 3 X 3 Chapter, and now belongs to St. Aldemar Commandery of Marshalltown, El Kher Shrine at Cedar Rapids, and De Moly Consistory at Lyons, Iowa. Mr. Maxwell is one of the most potent factors in the business growth and prosperity of Story County, and since his identification with it as a business man, no one can justly claim greater credit for the increase of trade in a mercantile way. Bringing to bear many years of experience and thorough business habits, he has made his house one of the most substantial and reliable in this section of the country, and in fact he is known as one of the best business men in the State. Socially, he is a member of Lodge No. 63, of the I. O. O. F., at Maxwell, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Richard May is a native of the "Hoosier State," his birth having occurred in Henry County, August 19, 1845. He was the second in a family of two children, the elder member of the family being James, who is married and engaged in farming in the West. Their father was a Kentuckian, who died when his younger son was two years of age, leaving his wife to care for and rear them to honorable manhood. She did so, and is still living to enjoy the society of her children, being now with her son in Southern Kansas, and aged seventy years. Mr. May received a somewhat meager education in the common schools of his native State and Iowa, but he has always been a strong supporter of educational institutions, and in fact contributes liberally to all worthy enterprises. He removed from his native State to Polk County, Iowa, in 1858, and after remaining there two years moved to Story County, where he has ever since made his home, his attention being given to agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of a fine farm of 175 acres, which is well

improved, and on it are a handsome and commodious barn and a beautiful farm residence. He commenced life for himself at the age of fifteen years without a dollar, and by his own industry, enterprise and frugality has become one of the leading agriculturists of this region, and has a competency which places him far beyond the reach of want. He was married to Miss Emma Kelley, a native of Indiana, born March 20, 1848, but her early education was received in the State of Iowa, whither she had moved with her parents at an early day. To them a family of nine children have been born: Nellie (who is fitting herself for a school teacher), Ada (wife of H. M. Bennington, a farmer of Story County), Nora May (still living and devoting her leisure time to music), Eddie (who died in infancy), Ina and Ola (who also died in infancy), Willie (aged ten years), Sylvia (aged six years), and Mildred (who died in infancy). On the 1st of August, 1862, Mr. May enlisted at Des Moines in the three years' volunteer service, becoming a member of Company A, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in the Fourteenth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and was assigned to the Western Division, under command of Gen. U. S. Grant. Mr. May was in two general engagements—Magnolia Hill, near Vicksburg, Miss., May 1, 1863, and on the 17th of May, 1863, at Black River Bridge. While his regiment was making a charge, he received a musket ball in his right arm, and on the 18th of May, amputation was found to be necessary, and the arm was taken off a little below the shoulder joint. After remaining in the hospital three months, he was honorably discharged at St. Louis, Mo., and returned home. He now receives a good pension from "Uncle Sam." He has always voted the Republican ticket, and is now filling the office of township trustee, a position he has held two terms, and

has also been a school director for three years. He is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 234, at Cambridge, and he also belongs to the Farmers' Alliance, and thinks that organization an excellent one for the promotion of the interests of the farmers, providing they will cling together. He has always been a public-spirited citizen, and he and wife support all worthy enterprises.

Samuel J. Michaelson. A history of the prominent men of Story County would in no measure be complete without mention of the subject of this sketch, Samuel J. Michaelson, a most popular and influential merchant of Roland, Iowa, and a member of the firm of Johnson & Michaelson. Born in Story County, April 10, 1863, he here grew to manhood and received a thorough education at both the common and high schools, later graduating at the Keokuk Business College after completing a course there most satisfactory to himself and his instructors. For five terms he experienced the pleasure of "teaching young ideas to shoot," for a time teaching in the schools where he was educated. From this he turned his attention to trading in stock, and being a young man of unexceptional business capacity, succeeded equally well at each occupation, and April 19, 1890, he led to the hymenal altar Miss Sarah Boyd, the charming daughter of K. P. Boyd. Mr. Michaelson and wife belong to the Lutheran Church, and here, as elsewhere, are conspicuous for the fulfillment of the obligations placed upon them. In 1854 John Michaelson, father of Samuel, came to America from the shore of his beloved Norway, and settling in Kendall County, Ill., married Miss Betsy Simmons, who was also a native of Norway. They settled in Story County in 1857, being the worthy parents of an equally worthy son.

Jefferson Miller is a progressive hardware

merchant, of Maxwell, Iowa, and by his superior management and rare business ability and efficiency, he has done not a little to advance the reputation Story County enjoys as a commercial center. He was born in Huron County, Ohio, October 27, 1832, being a son of Henry and Margaret (Ruch) Miller, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania in 1805, and died in Williams County, Ohio, September 23, 1863. The mother was also born in 1805, and died in Williams County, Ohio, on the 2d of September, 1863. Jefferson Miller was reared on a farm, obtained a common school education in his youth, and in 1862 opened a hardware store for himself at Bryan, Ohio, and there continued until 1873, after which he removed to Toledo, Ohio, and was in business there until the fall of 1880, when he settled in Des Moines, and in April, 1887, came to Maxwell and here now continues, his stock of goods being the largest in the town. His experience in this line of business dates back twenty-eight years, and he is acknowledged to be one of the enterprising and successful business men of the town. He was married in 1859 to Miss Ann R. Coulter, who was born in Macoupin County, Ill., October 23, 1839, she being an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Maxwell. Mr. Miller is a staunch Republican, and socially belongs to Herald Lodge No. 455, of the A. F. & A. M., of Maxwell.

William A. Miller, postmaster and dealer in stationery, Colo, Iowa. The following is a brief sketch of the career of Mr. Miller, a man whose present substantial position in life has been reached entirely through his own perseverance, and the facts connected with his business operations and their results only show what a person with courage and enlightened views can accomplish. He first saw the light of day in Pennsylvania, and his boy-

hood and youth were spent in the place of his birth with no unusual occurrence until he had reached his nineteenth year. It was then that the late war broke out, and our subject, but a mere boy, went in defense of his country's flag, enlisting in Company C, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and served until the following winter when, on account of disability, he was discharged from the service, immediately after which he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and followed different pursuits with varying success until 1864. At that time there was a great rush of settlers to the then new State of Illinois, and Mr. Miller followed the tide of immigration to Lee County, where he took up his residence. This proved a very fortunate move on the part of Mr. Miller, as it was here, the year of his arrival, that he formed a life partnership with Miss Maggie Lahman, an amiable young lady of that county, that has since proved so happy. Mrs. Miller was a daughter of Christian Lahman, an early pioneer of Illinois, and a successful business man of Lee County. For three years after their marriage the young couple made their home in Lee County, and then, in 1867, removed to Chicago, where Mr. Miller established a merchandise business. He later sold out, but on account of the fire which rendered it impossible for his debtors to pay him, he lost quite heavily. Mr. Miller returned to Lee County, and engaged in feeding and selling stock, but this not proving as remunerative as he could wish, and thinking the West offered greater opportunities for a capable and energetic young man, he took Horace Greeley's advice, and in 1876 himself and family were comfortably situated on a farm in New Albany Township. He carried on farming and stock-raising until 1880, and then came to Colo, and established a general grain, stock and coal business, which he has ever since success-

fully conducted (except stock), at this time owning the only elevator in the town. On April 15, 1889, he received the appointment of postmaster at Colo, the duties of which office he is at present efficiently discharging. He is a staunch Republican in politics, at all times supporting the men and measures of that party, and has been honored by his constituents with several offices of trust and responsibility since his residence here. He is one of the foremost citizens of Colo, and ever since coming to this town he has been identified with its best interests. He and wife are both members of the German Baptist Church, and take an active interest in all church work. Their wedded life has been blessed with four children: Harry, Frank, Guy and Eda. Mr. Miller was born in Somerset County, Penn., in 1842, and is a son of Gabriel and Harriet (Dively) Miller. He belongs to J. B. Steadman Post No. 238, G. A. R., at Colo.

J. A. Mills is the popular and efficient treasurer of Story County, Iowa, a position he has filled by re-election ever since 1881, having held the office of deputy treasurer from 1876 up to that date. It is but saying the truth when the statement is made that no more capable man for the position could be found than Mr. Mills, and during a period of fourteen years spent in the treasurer's office he has proven himself the soul of honor, is popular with all, kind and courteous in his intercourse with his fellow-men, and is faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He was born in Livingston County, Ill., December 4, 1854, and in the fall of 1856 was brought by his parents to Cedar County, Iowa, but three years after was taken back to Illinois. In 1872 he came to Story County, Iowa, and here he has since made his home. On the 26th of October, 1881, his marriage to Miss Minnie Alderman was consummated. She was born in this county on

the 12th of June, 1860, a daughter of T. E. and Hannah (Reynolds) Alderman, and is now acting as her husband's deputy, a position she has filled for the past four years. They are at present residing in the house in which she was born, and are among the highly esteemed residents of the town of Nevada. Mr. Mills has always been a firm Republican in his political views, is a Mason, belonging to Nevada Lodge No. 99, 3 X 3 Chapter No. 92, Ex-Calibar Commandery No. 13 at Boone. He also belongs to the K. of P., Sampson Lodge No. 77. Mr. Mills is the fourth of ten children born to his father's second marriage, the names of his parents being J. C. and Eliza (Adams) Mills, natives of the "Buckeye State," the former born May 29, 1822, and the latter born February 27, 1823, both being residents at the present time of Lamar, Mo. The paternal grandfather was Daniel Mills, a native of Virginia, who died in Livingston County, Ill., at about the age of eighty-seven years, he being one of the early settlers of that State.

Rotheus Hayward Mitchell is one of the old settlers of Story County, Iowa, having come here in the month of April, 1856. He was born in Lyme, Grafton County, N. H., January 4, 1823, being a son of Horatio G. and Mary (Ames) Mitchell, who were born in Bridgewater, Mass., and Groton, N. H., December 17, 1787, and October 6, 1794, respectively. Their marriage took place December 11, 1817, in Lyme, N. H., the former having moved there with his father about 1791. He made that State his home until 1836, when he removed with his family to Parishville, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he died on the 3d of April, 1867, his wife dying the 10th of May following. Horatio G. Mitchell was the third son of Rotheus Mitchell, who was born in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1755, and was married there, in 1783, to Miss Hepzibah Hayward,

removing about 1791 to New Hampshire, where he died October 28, 1816, his wife dying June 9, 1848. On the 19th of April, 1775, he enlisted in the Continental army, rose to the rank of lieutenant, and served until the 27th of May, 1781. He, Rotheus, was the eighth son of Seth Mitchell, who was born in Plymouth County, Mass., in 1715, and in 1738 was married to Ann Latham, a descendant of Robert Latham, who married Susannah, a daughter of John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow. Seth died in 1802, having been the fifth son of Thomas Mitchell, whose marriage to Elizabeth Kingman took place January 1, 1696. She was born in 1673, and was a descendant of Henry Kingman, who came from Wales in 1632. Thomas died in 1727. Thomas Mitchell was the second son of Jacob Mitchell, whose marriage to Susanna Pope took place November 7, 1666. They first settled in Plymouth, Mass., but afterward removed to Dartmouth, where they were both killed by Indians in July, 1675, at the commencement of King Philip's War. Their three children had been sent to the garrison the previous evening, and were taken to Bridgewater and brought up by an uncle. Jacob Mitchell's father, Experience Mitchell, came from Holland with the Pilgrim Fathers in the third ship, the "Ann," in 1623, and settled in Plymouth. In 1631 he moved with Miles Standish to Duxbury, and later in life to Bridgewater. He had a share in the first division of lots in Plymouth in 1623, he and George Morton receiving together eight acres. He also had a share in the division of live stock in 1627. He was one of the proprietors of Bridgewater, also one of the company who purchased the right of the original proprietors of Dartmouth, Mass. He married Jane, a daughter of Francis Cook, and by her became the father of four sons and four daughters. One daughter married James Shaw,

two married Haywards, and one married John Washburn, lineal ancestor of the noted Washburn family of the present day. Mr. Mitchell died in 1689. His descendants are numerous in Maine and Massachusetts, and are to be found in all parts of the United States. Rotheus Hayward Mitchell, besides receiving the advantages of the common schools, was a student for some time in St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, N. Y., and in his youth learned the millwright's trade, a calling he followed for a number of years during the summer months, his winters being devoted to the occupation of teaching. The year 1856 witnessed his advent in Story County, Iowa, and the same spring he was appointed deputy county surveyor, and at the next election was elected county surveyor, a position he held by re-election for four terms. In 1865 he was elected judge of the county, and he has filled the position of county surveyor from 1874 to the present time. He has been a member of the Republican party since its organization, and is one of its most enthusiastic supporters. His career throughout life has been one of unswerving honesty, illustrated with acts of liberality, and all measures of morality, education, temperance, and others of like nature, find in him a strong and liberal advocate. He was first married, May 27, 1854, to Miss Berintha R. Mott, who was born in Keene, Essex County, N. Y., in 1827, a daughter of Rev. Ebenezer and Berintha (Knapp) Mott. Mrs. Mitchell died on the 19th of October, 1864, at Nevada, Iowa, and two years later he took for his second wife Hannah C. Bixby, who was born in Ogle County, Ill., April 15, 1848, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Daniels) Bixby. Two children were born to them: Mary Berintha (born July 11, 1867, died March 29, 1875), and Clara Maria (born January 24, 1870, died October 15, 1870).

C. M. Morse has been identified with the lumber interests of Maxwell, Iowa, since the 1st of January, 1889, and is now the junior member of the firm of French & Morse. He was born in Huntsburg, Ohio, October 24, 1844, being the fifth of six children born to Amos and Martha (Brackett) Morse, who were born in New York and New Hampshire, and died in 1848 (at Bloomington, Wis.) and 1869, respectively, the latter being sixty-seven years of age. The early life of C. M. Morse was spent on a farm, and his education was obtained in the common schools near his home and in the Bloomington (Wis.) high school. On the 10th of September, 1864, he left home and friends to espouse the Union cause, and enlisted in Company H, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and in this capacity served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out of service on the 26th of June, 1865, and returned to his home in Bloomington. After following the hardware business there until 1883 he came to Maxwell, and was here engaged in the same calling until January 1, 1889, since which time he has devoted his attention to the lumber trade, in which he has become very thoroughly experienced in all its details. He has already become a popular man here, and is proving himself a worthy citizen. He has always been an earnest Republican in his political views, and on the 14th of June, 1890, was nominated by the Republicans of Story County for clerk of the district court, being the choice of three candidates for that position. Socially, he belongs to Herald Lodge No. 455 of the A. F. & A. M., and he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R., being a member of Ewing Post No. 305 of the latter organization. His marriage, which occurred on the 12th of September, 1869, was to Miss Lena Woodhouse, who was born in Wisconsin on the 6th of January, 1850, and to them have been

born a family of six children—Maude, Atha, Mary and Martha (twins), Edna and Lena.

John William Neasham, jeweler, dealer in wall paper, books and stationery in Nevada, Iowa, is a native of Easby, Yorkshire, England, and was born on April 8, 1808, his parents, Joseph and Margaret (Hansell) Neasham, being also born there, the former's death occurring in 1874 at the age of about twenty-eight years. His widow came with her family to America in 1881, and since then has resided in Nevada, Story County, Iowa. Mr. Neasham is the eldest of five children, and was educated in the country of his nativity, and then came with his mother to Iowa. The same year of his arrival here he began learning the jeweler's trade of his uncle, William Hansell, and remained in the latter's store until July, 1888, when he purchased the jewelry establishment belonging to S. R. King and E. A. Dayton, and in 1889 added books, stationery and wall paper to his stock of jewelry, and being wide-awake, enterprising and obliging he has built up a paying trade. He has one of the finest and most complete stocks of jewelry and silverware in the place, and sells his goods at very reasonable rates. In politics he is a Republican, and he and wife, whose maiden name was Wilda Cessna, and whom he married November 6, 1889, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Neasham was born in Nevada May 3, 1870.

Hon. Oley Nelson, an old settler of Story County, needs no introduction to the readers of the present volume. That the following brief sketch of his eventful and honorable life is afforded a place just here, will be a matter of much interest to the many who have come to know him so intimately, and felt the helpful influence of his wide and generous acquaintance. Like a number of America's representative men of to-day, he comes of foreign parent-

age, though himself a native of Wisconsin, born August 10, 1845. His father was Nels Oleson Evensrude, of Numedahl, Norway. He married Miss Aase Crestensdatter, of Numedahl, Norway. Oley obtained his early education in log school-houses, supplemented first by an attendance at the common district schools, and later at a commercial college in Madison, Wis., where he graduated in mathematics and book-keeping. His father was warmly attached to his adopted country, and in the time of her peril and under Lincoln's second call for full service volunteers, he shouldered his musket, and in August, 1861, entered the United States army, becoming a member of the famous Eagle Regiment, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers. Among the battles in which he participated were Belmont, Island No. 10, Iron Mountain, Fort Donelson and Corinth, at the latter of which he received a furlough and started home. But, alas, for human hopes. Sickness overcame him, and he laid down his life for the cause he loved so well, his remains being interred at Keokuk, Iowa. Oley, strengthened by a sense of the obligation resting upon him, became a member of Company D, Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, being mustered into service at Madison, in April, 1864, and assigned to the Western Division. His army duties led him to Memphis, Holly Springs and Jackson, he participating in the last capture of the first named city. He was mustered out at Madison in the fall of 1864. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Nelson entered with vigor upon life's field of action. Having had an inclination to seek a home in the oft-heard-of West, his mother and himself, in a prairie schooner, started from the old home in Dane County, Wis., and settled in Polk County, Iowa, just across the line from Story. To-day he stands at the head of the general mercantile interests of this section; he is also a heavy grain dealer.

Educational matters have always found in him a staunch supporter. Mr. Nelson's estimable wife was formerly Miss Lizzie Ersland, who was born near the ancient city of Bergen, Norway, July 7, 1850. She was educated, however, in the common schools of Iowa, and the Lutheran parochial schools, and is a lady of intellectual worth and culture. This happy union has been blessed by the presence of four sons and five daughters. The eldest is George E. (aged nineteen), Elsie C., Carrie N. These three children are graduates of the Lutheran parochial schools. The remaining children are Anna G., Belle O., Kimte A. (now deceased), Amos K. (also deceased), Mattie (aged four years), and Elmer Oley (the youngest in the family). Mr. Nelson in his political references has always been a Republican, active and decided in the arena of political life, though never an office-seeker. His first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln during his second term. He has responded on several occasions to the wishes of his fellow-citizens and served in official capacities of a local nature, and in 1885 was chosen by acclamation to represent Story County in the State Legislature. The best comment upon the two years of his service from 1885 to 1887 is that at the expiration of his term he was made his own successor. He prosecuted with vigor and persistency the passage of numerous bills of immense value to the people, among them those referring to "Tile Drainage in General" and "Across Public Highways and the Right of Railroads," also Partition Fences Between Individual Land-owners," etc. The most important measure introduced was that lessening the cost of text books, and optional uniformity in the general use of text books throughout the State, which, in honor to him, was made a private bill, and defeated the two extremes, State publication and the committee plan, or the district purchase

plan. This bill passed the House by an overwhelming majority, but was defeated in the Senate. All other bills advocated by him are, however, upon the statute books of the State. Mr. Nelson has been present at every State convention held in Iowa since his residence here. He and his wife are devout members and consistent workers in the United Lutheran Church, and were among the organizers of Bethlehem congregation, then belonging to the Conference Synod. They take great interest in the Sunday-school connected with the church, and are worthy contributors to all benevolent institutions. He has been a member of the board of trustees, has often filled the position of delegate to the yearly conference, and served in other capacities. To sum up all in a word, Mr. Nelson is a man who has risen to his present position of esteem through his own efforts, valuing the worth of honor and friendship because gained through honorable channels, and while respected and beloved for his many cardinal virtues, it is but the truth to say that these tokens have come to him because they were justly deserved.

Ole Nernes is a Norwegian, and, like all his countrymen, is thrifty, industrious and enterprising. His birth occurred on March 3, 1822, within about ten miles of the old city of Bergen, and although he received quite a limited education in his youth, he has always appreciated the advantages of a good education, and favors public schools and competent instructors. At the age of twenty-six years he commenced doing for himself, his capital being limited to a pair of willing hands and a good constitution, and while still a resident of his native land was married, July 8, 1849, to Miss Margaret Nernes. In Norway the farm on which he lived was called Nernes farm, and the people who resided thereon were called by that name. Mrs. Nernes belonged to one of these

families. She has borne her husband thirteen children, whose names are here given. John (who is married to Maggie Thompson, and is engaged in farming in Story County), Martha (who is the wife of T. N. Boug, a farmer of the county), Thomas O. Nernes (who is married to Christina Sheldahl, and also tills the soil in this county), Sakkarias (who is married to Enna Olson, and farms in the county), Lina (who is a well-educated young woman, and resides with her parents,) and Levi (who assists his father on the farm at home) are the only ones living. Those deceased are: Julia, Ole and Thomas (who died in infancy in Norway), Martha (died in infancy in Illinois), Julia Elizabeth (died in infancy), Elizabeth (died in infancy) and Elizabeth Olena (who also passed from life when an infant). Mr. Nernes emigrated with his family from Norway to the United States in 1853, and first settled in Kendall County, Ill., but two years later came to Story County, it being then in a very primitive state of civilization. They tell of how three families lived together in a log house about twelve feet square, and the hardships and vicissitudes they were compelled to endure were many indeed. The winter of 1855-56 was especially trying on account of the extremely cold weather, and the sufferings they passed through are almost untold. The nearest market of any merit was Des Moines, twenty miles distant, but they were compelled to go around so many ponds, sloughs, etc., that the distance was much longer. Mr. Nernes is now the owner of 480 acres of as fine land as can be found in Iowa, and his place is well improved with good buildings of all kinds. He has instituted a thorough system of drainage and an excellent plan of farming, and his property is among the most valuable in the county. He has always upheld the principles of Republicanism, and he and his family are devout

members of the Palestine Lutheran Evangelical Church, in the county. Mr. Nernes' parents were native Norwegians, and are now deceased. Their children are: Sarah (wife of Jacob Apland, a farmer of Iowa), Ole (comes next in order of birth), and Elizabeth (is the wife of T. Simmonson, a farmer of the county).

Mrs. Miami (Hanks) Netterfield is residing in Section 22, Union Township, Story County, Iowa, on an excellent farm of 200 acres, which was left her by her late lamented husband. This property is well improved, and although the residence is old-fashioned, it is pleasant, comfortable and commodious. Mrs. Netterfield was born in Winnebago County, Ill., June 10, 1844, she being the fifth of nine children—six sons and three daughters—born to Warren and Julia Hanks, the former of whom was born in Vermont in 1806, and the latter in Illinois in 1817. Both were educated in the subscription schools of early times, and their union was consummated in Roscoe, Winnebago County, Ill. Mr. Hanks ever had the interests of his country at heart, and besides participating in the Mexican War also served during the late Rebellion. He passed to his long home when eighty years of age, his wife's death occurring at the untimely age of thirty-eight years. The names of the children that in time clustered about their hearthstone, are as follows: Laura (wife of Gamaliel Netterfield, a farmer and blacksmith of the county), Jarvis (who married Miss Frank Songer, who left him a widower at the end of two years, after which he married Miss Clementine Allen, and is now a farmer of Story County), George R. (a sketch of whom appears in this work—which see), Jarvis (was a soldier in the late war), Duane (married Miss Melissa Steel, and is a farmer of this section; he was also a soldier), Miami (the subject of this sketch), DeWitt (who married Miss C. Lem-

mon, is tilling the soil in this county; he was also a soldier, and was confined in Andersonville prison for eighteen months), Henry (who was a farmer and stock-raiser of this region, died at the age of thirty-eight years, a bachelor), William (who married Miss Mary E. Macone, is an agriculturist of the county), and Mary (the youngest of the family, was the wife of William Maxwell, a farmer, and died in this county at the age of thirty-one years). These nine children were born, and nearly all grown, when the father moved from Illinois to Iowa, except the youngest five, near Roscoe, Winnebago County, Ill. Mrs. Netterfield obtained her early education in the schools of Illinois, and about 1854 emigrated with her father from her native county to Delaware county, and from there to Jones County, Iowa, where she was married on September 19, 1860, to Binajah Netterfield, at Monticello. Warren Hanks was the owner of a large and well-improved farm of 300 acres in Illinois, but this he left to emigrate west. The journey to Iowa was made by ox-teams, and this, indeed, proved a most wonderful occurrence for the children. In a little more than a year Mrs. Hanks died of consumption, after years of suffering, leaving the youngest child of this large family only two years old. Mr. Hanks, however, situated on the farm of eighty acres, which he had purchased, provided well for his children, keeping them together six years, when he married Mrs. Catherine Cassidy (a widow). Some time later, at the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in the "Gray Beard Cavalry," at Denver, serving faithfully for awhile. He was wounded while on duty by his horse stumbling, was taken to the hospital, and afterward discharged. During this time his wife died. After returning home Mr. Hanks went to Kansas, and there married Mrs. Martha Carter, also a widow, who survived nine or ten

years. Subsequently, on account of rheumatism, he became unable to work, but his children, with loving devotion, stood ready to care for him in his old age. He came to Cambridge, Story County, Iowa, and made his home among them until his death, dying at the residence of Mrs. Miami Netterfield (to whom he was a great comfort). He was laid to rest in the Cambridge Cemetery, removed from the troubles and labors of a life of vicissitude. An earnest farmer himself, he reared his children to a life of agricultural pursuits. Of his forty-three grandchildren thirty-one are living; also eight great-grandchildren. A nice gravestone stands at the head of his grave. Mr. Netterfield was born and reared near Eagleville, Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he lived with his parents to the age of sixteen. He was the eldest of six children, only one of whom, besides himself, lived to be grown—Gamaliel. His parents were Samuel and Sarah Netterfield, the former a good old-fashioned man and something of a minister, while his mother was an excellent Christian woman. She died when Binajah was sixteen. At the end of two years the father married again, after which the boys took care of themselves. Gamaliel learned blacksmithing. Binajah worked out for awhile, and then went to sea for his health, after which he returned to the old homestead in Ohio. Desiring to find a locality where he might make money, he started for the West, not knowing where he would stop, but finally settled at Woodstock, McHenry County, Ill., where he worked three years for a farmer by the name of G. W. Phelps. His habits of economy and energy soon gained for him quite a sum of money, besides a team and wagon, when, having taken the Iowa fever, as some called it, he started by himself on another western trip, and in five days landed at his brother's home in Jones County, Iowa. Within

nine days from this time he was married to Miss Hanks, verifying the prediction which he had made to his friends in Ohio that he was going to Iowa for a wife. After their marriage, they hired out to a large farmer at \$22 per month (including the team), thus continuing for nearly a year, when they went near Des Moines, and for nine months also worked for a farmer and stock-dealer. During this time they practiced rigid economy, saving everything possible in order to obtain a home. Coming to Story County, they rented a farm two years, and in the meanwhile succeeded in purchasing the place on which Mrs. Netterfield is now living. Her mind frequently recurs to the days of her first experience in Iowa—a contrast, indeed, to the possibilities and conveniences of the present, for when she and her husband first came here, the region, being new and unsettled, did not hold forth many promises of future prosperity. Rapid progress was made, however, in clearing and draining the country, and the farm on which they first settled, although at that time low and wet, has been converted into one of the finest tracts in this section of the State. At that time the town of Cambridge contained about six houses, and some of the other towns were but little larger. Mr. and Mrs. Netterfield's union resulted in the birth of one son and two daughters: Lydia E. (who was the wife of James E. Shafer, conductor of a creamery, died at the age of twenty-one years, leaving a little daughter, Gracie, who is now eight years of age), Emma L. (who was born on the old homestead in Story County, in 1865, is a well educated young lady, and although she is now living with her mother, she expects to make the dressmaker and milliner's trade her life work), Samuel Warren (the only son, is engaged in tilling the old home farm, and although he spent a short time in Dakota, he

has resided in Story County the greater part of his life). Mrs. Netterfield is a conscientious Christian, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and a liberal contributor to that as well as to all other laudable enterprises. She has long been noted for her kind and benevolent disposition, and is held in high esteem, not only by her immediate neighbors, but by all who know her. She is surrounded by her children and numerous friends, is contented and happy with her lot, and a short sketch of her life will be prized by all. She has taken care of her little granddaughter, Gracie, ever since she was seven months of age, and expects to rear her to honorable womanhood. Mr. Netterfield passed from the scene of his earthly labors on February 7, 1876, his death being the result of a fall. He was a kind and loving husband and father, devoted to the interests of his family, and at all times did all in his power to build up and improve the county in general, and his own immediate neighborhood in particular. He had been of an adventurous disposition in his early life, and had been a sailor on the high seas for three years, visiting during this time the Okhotsk Sea and the Society Islands in a whaling vessel. He was always very patriotic, and ever upheld the principles which tend to develop true manhood. He was indeed found to be the friend of the poor and distressed, was a patron of educational institutions, and was one of the practical farmers of the county. He was laid to rest in Cambridge Cemetery, where a monument has since been erected to his memory by his loving widow and children. After receiving the injury which was the immediate cause of his death, he was bed-ridden for almost five months, was unable to turn himself in bed, and although he suffered much he was patient under affliction and very thoughtful of the welfare of those about

him. Mrs. Netterfield, after coming to Jones County, Iowa, as noted in a previous page, worked out and completed her education as best she could after her mother's death (which occurred when Miami was sixteen years old), making her home with her sister Laura. Following her marriage, though not very strong, she did her share in endeavoring to prove a worthy helpmate to her husband, and gaining a much-coveted home. Now she is in comfortable circumstances and happy and contented, though her life has not been without troubles and sorrows hard to bear. Ill health and death have not passed by her home. For eighteen months a bed-ridden sufferer, the death of her dear companion and beloved father, daughter, brother and sister came to her as afflictions hard to bear, but with faith and courage she still toils on, looking toward that city where there will be no trial or sorrow, and where "the weary are at rest."

Isaac B. Norton was the eighth in a family of twelve children, and was born in Maine, in 1847, to Harrison H. and Betsey (Batchelor) Norton, the names of whose children are as follows: Sophia, Hiram, and a twin brother (who died), Ira B. (of Earlville, Ill.), Lydia (wife of Charles Agnew, of Earlville), Sarah (wife of John Terry, of that place), Ellen, Isaac B., Emeline (wife of Henry Craver, of Earlville), Harrison (of the same place), John (of Zearing), and Levi (of Earlville.) The family moved from Franklin County, Me., in 1849, to La Salle County, Ill., where the children grew to maturity and received common-school educations. The paternal grandfather, Trustian Norton, was a resident of the State of Maine for many years. In 1867 Isaac B. Norton was married in La Salle County, Ill., to Miss Matilda F. Wickes, a daughter of E. R. Wickes, of that county. He remained there until 1875, then emigrated to Story County, Iowa, and

purchased a farm of 160 acres in Section 20, but is now the owner of 480 acres of as fine land as there is in the county, all well improved, besides valuable property in Zearing. He has earned the property which he now has by the sweat of his brow, and since locating here he has enjoyed the reputation of being not only a substantial and progressive farmer, but an intelligent and thoroughly-posted man on all public affairs. He has become well known for honorable, upright dealing, and his career through life is an excellent example for young men starting out with but little means. He has always been a staunch Republican in his views, and socially belongs to the I. O. O. F. of Zearing. He is quite an extensive stock breeder, and takes an especial interest in horses, and has raised some splendid roadsters. He has an excellent Alroy horse of Kentucky stock, which was shipped from Illinois.

James M. Olinger, farmer and stock-raiser, Maxwell, Iowa. In mentioning those who have become closely associated with the farming and stock-raising interests of Story County, reference should not fail to be made of Mr. Olinger, who is one of the most successful and substantial men of the county. He owes his nativity to Carroll County, Ind., where his birth occurred October 24, 1843, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Aldridge) Olinger, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. John Olinger went to Tennessee when a child, and later to Indiana, where he grew to manhood and was married. He then followed farming for a number of years, and also worked at blacksmithing until 1854, when he moved to Iowa, locating in Story County in the spring of 1855, on land now adjoining the town of Maxwell. He improved a farm, and there passed the closing scenes of his life, his death occurring March 24, 1874. He held several local offices of honor and trust, and was a zeal-

ous member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church during the last years of his life. His wife is still living. James M. Olinger, the eldest of three children, two sons and a daughter, was early instructed in the duties of farm life, and grew to manhood in Story County. He was married, September 20, 1863, to Miss Rebecca J. John, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of Bowen W. John. After marriage Mr. Olinger rented land for a few years, then leased the old homestead, and afterward purchased it, tilling the soil on the same until 1885. He then sold that, and bought an improved place two and a half miles nearly east of Maxwell, where he now resides. He has eighty acres all fenced and in a good state of cultivation. He is also farming sixty acres of rented land. Mr. Olinger is independent in his political views, and has held several local positions of trust, viz.: Constable, justice of the peace, and is now supervisor of the roads of his district. His residence, barns and out-buildings, and in fact all necessary conveniences, plainly show the quality of farmer that he is. He has a good bearing orchard of over 200 trees, all select fruit, consisting of apple, plum, cherry and small fruit. Mr. Olinger's marriage resulted in the birth of nine children: Elizabeth (wife of J. D. Scott, of Polk County), Minnie A. (at home), Jennie C., George W., Marion L., Ward A., Ross J., Anna R. and Edna G. Mr. and Mrs. Olinger are worthy members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Ole J. Olson is numbered among the prominent citizens of Story County. In company with quite a number of the highly successful men in this section of the country, Mr. Olson came originally from that grand old country, Norway, which seems somehow to instill into her sons the traits of character that make them successful, prosperous and popular wherever

Fate leads their footsteps. He is a son of Andrew and Julie Ole Olson, and was born January 8, 1843. The family emigrated to America in 1854, locating in Chicago, where they remained three years, after which the father moved to Minnesota, and then to Story County. When a lad of fourteen, Ole located in Wisconsin, attending school there, and came to Iowa in 1863, where he purchased land in Story County, and devoted his attention to farming. Mr. Olson has made quite a fortune, and that, too, by his own exertions. He married Miss Helen Hill, of Illinois, July 11, 1868. They have five children named, respectively, Christina Amelia, Julia Ann, Andrew Cornelius, Jane Matilda and Henrietta Mabel. Death has robbed them of three children. The family belong to the Lutheran Church.

Abel Olson. Many years ago in far-away Norway lived the parents of the subject of this sketch, who, at this time ranks high among Story's prominent men. After Death, with ruthless hand, had robbed her of her chosen life companion, Mrs. Olson braved the stormy ocean to discover the charms of the States. Though ninety-six years old, perhaps the oldest person who ever trusted themselves to Neptune's tender mercies, she made the voyage in safety, and after two years spent upon American soil, breathed her last in 1880. Abel is one of the members of a large family of children, all of whom reached mature years, and eight of whom became the heads of families. He grew to manhood on Norwegian soil, receiving an excellent education in the language of that country. After reaching this land in 1855, he located in Chicago, sailing upon the lakes as a sailor, and for six years led the life of "a jolly tar." In the panic of 1859 Mr. Olson became financially embarrassed, and moved to Iowa in order to restore the fallen glory of his fortunes. Lo-

ating in Story County, he bought valuable land from time to time, until at the present writing he owns 700 acres of highly cultivated ground, from which he reaps an abundant income. A Republican in politics, he was for seventeen years justice of the peace in Howard Township. On March 12, 1859, Mr. Olson married Miss Jorene Olson, in Chicago: She was the daughter of Ole Olson, and a native of Norway. They raised four children: Ole, Carl, George and Andrew A. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

John O'Neil, well known in Story County, has been a resident of this section since 1855, at which time then a lad of ten years, he left his native State of Indiana and accompanied his father to the comparatively new State of Iowa, and soon after his arrival here engaged as a farm hand, working out by the month. At the age of eighteen, in the summer of 1863, he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, in Capt. E. Shurtz' company of Marshalltown; was mustered into service with the regiment at Davenport, and soon afterward sent to the front and assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Cavalry of the Cumberland, J. B. Croxton commanding the brigade. He was on the Atlanta campaign with Sherman's army, and afterward on the Nashville campaign under Thomas, and was also on the Wilson raid. At the close of the war he was mustered out at Macon, Ga., and discharged with the regiment at Clinton, Iowa, in 1865, after which he returned to Story County and engaged in farming. In 1875 he purchased 160 acres, which, together with 160 acres he has since bought, goes to make up his farm of 320 acres on which he is now living in Section 17, Sherman Township. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary French, of this county, and their union has been blessed by the birth of three children: Philip S., Charity

J. and Charles M., all at home. Until Grant's second term, Mr. O'Neil was a staunch Republican, but he then united with the Greenback party, and at the present time belongs to the Union Labor party.

C. P. Page, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on Section 22, Richland Township. He is a native of Marshall County, Va., born in 1822, being the sixth child born to Nathaniel and Annie (Conner) Page, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, under W. H. Harrison, and the grandfather was a major in the Revolutionary War, and lost \$60,000, which he spent in buying shoes for his own regiment. Mr. Page, Sr., died when our subject was quite small, and his widow afterward contracted a second marriage and died in 1884, at the advanced age of ninety years. By her marriage with Mr. Page she became the mother of eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and only five of whom are now living, viz.: Maria (deceased), Hannah (now Mrs. Blake, of Marshall County, Va.), Thomas (of Marshall County, Va.), Joseph (deceased), C. P., Lydia (now Mrs. Cook, of Cincinnati, Ohio), Armenia (now Mrs. Grout, of Cincinnati), and John, Catherine and William, all deceased. By her second marriage she became the mother of one son—Samuel McArdle. C. P. Page attained his growth in his native State, his educational advantages being extremely limited, and at the age of sixteen years he left Virginia and went to Marion County, Ohio, and for the next fifteen years he made his home in that State. He was married in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1844, to Miss Sarah A. White, daughter of Edward and Nancy (Rush) White, natives of Pennsylvania. She was born in Somerset County, Penn., in 1823. Their wedded life has been blessed with three children: Irene (now Mrs. McLane, is liv-

ing in Colo, Iowa; she has three children: Sarah A., Lulu and Ellen), Celinda (now Mrs. Chitty, of this township; she has two children: Jacova and Christopher), A. Jay (married Miss Lizzie Day and is living at home; they have one child—Lydia). They also adopted a daughter—Nancy J., who now makes her home with Mrs. Chitty. Mr. Page was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in 1879. In 1855 he came from Ohio to this county, and entered 160 acres of Government land, for which he paid \$1.25 per acre, and immediately commenced improving it. At that time, his nearest market was Davenport, on the Mississippi River, a distance of over 100 miles, and when the railroad came to Marengo, a distance of sixty miles, it was considered a very convenient market. It would generally take five or six days to make a trip to the river, and often the money received for produce would not be accepted for paying taxes. At the time of his settlement, the entire county voted in Nevada, and the strife was not between Republicans and Democrats, but between the north and south side of the slough at Nevada. Since purchasing this tract of 160 acres, Mr. Page has added another forty acres to his possessions, and now owns one of the finest farms in the county. He has given all his children a good education, his son Jay, who is now serving his fourth term as township assessor, having received his education at Brown's College, Valparaiso, Ind. He has always taken an active part in the politics of his county, casting his vote with the Republican party, and socially, he belongs to Nevada Lodge No. 404, I. O. O. F.

Lyman Patridge. No name is more closely associated with the farming interests of the county than the one that heads this sketch, for it is borne by a man who is progressive in his ideas, and, during his residence in this county,

has been one of its most successful agriculturists. He owes his nativity to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he was born in March, 1822. His parents were natives of New York and New Hampshire, respectively, and reared the following children: Elias, Martha (unmarried and living in New York), Hiram (also a resident of New York), Lyman, Sarah (now Mrs. Clark, and residing in the "Empire State," where her husband is successfully engaged in tilling the soil), Mary Ann (the wife of a Mr. Ball, a farmer of New York), Harriet (deceased), Philena (is now Mrs. Beckwith, and a resident of Story County, where her husband tills the soil), Elmira (is now Mrs. Monta, and makes her home in Canada), and Lucy (who married a Mr. Miller, and resides in New York). Lyman Patridge attained his growth in his native State, and although he received the best schooling which the common schools of that State afforded at the time, his education was very meager, and at the early age of fifteen years he commenced life's battle in earnest. When he was twenty years of age he took an extended trip through New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New York, and in 1854 "he took the gold fever," and started from Dubuque, Iowa, afoot, across the plains, and reached California after the usual time. While on the Pacific Slope, he spent most of the time in mining and lumbering, and remained in California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, until the winter of 1870, when he returned home, and in August of the following year the ceremony that made him and Cynthia Margaret Southwick husband and wife was performed. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Patridge emigrated from New York to Story County, Iowa, arriving here in the spring of 1872. They purchased an eighty-acre farm, but slightly improved, for which they paid \$1,800 in gold, and to this have since added eighty more acres,

both of these tracts being now well improved and under a high state of cultivation. The children that have been given to them are: Effie Ellen (now married), Pearl Elizabeth and Ella Frances (both at home and attending school) and Orrin L. (the baby of the home). Mr. Patridge has always identified himself with the Republican party, but holds that good men, either Republican or Democratic, should receive the suffrage of reliable, honest men; he has never aspired to office, being too deeply engrossed with his own affairs to take a very active interest in other matters. He is a gentleman who attends strictly to his own private matters, and is held in high regard by his friends and neighbors.

Prof. William P. Payne, of the firm of Payne & Son, editors and proprietors of the Representative, the official Republican organ of Story County, Iowa, is a native of Jefferson County, N. Y., his birth occurring there on the 22d of December, 1831. His parents, Samuel P. and Juliette (Ball) Payne, were also born in that State, the father March 6, 1806, and the mother March 27, 1809, their deaths occurring June 20, 1883, and June 27, 1881, respectively. Samuel P. Payne was an honest, worthy and successful tiller of the soil, and reared his children to a knowledge of that calling, but, as has been seen, all have not followed in his footsteps. Prof. William P. Payne was the second of seven children, five of whom are now living, and his first knowledge of the "three R's" was obtained in the common schools of York State. Possessing a bright intellect and a retentive memory, he became an exceptionally well-informed young man, and at the early age of eighteen years he began teaching the "young idea" in his home district, but gave up this occupation in 1853 to enter the New York State Normal School, an institution from which he graduated in

1854. In the spring of that year he began following his old calling in Sackett's Harbor, continuing there for three years, at which time he entered Tuft's College, Mass., where he remained two years, after which he became a minister of the Universalist Church, and for three years was pastor of the Second Universalist Society of Lynn, Mass. The following year was spent in attending lectures in the scientific and theological departments of Harvard University, and from 1863 until 1871 he was pastor of the Universalist parish at Clinton, N. Y., and while there taught the natural sciences in the Clinton Liberal Institute. Following this, from 1872 to 1873, he was pastor at Nyack on the Hudson. In 1874 he came westward to Iowa and took charge of the Mitchell Seminary, at Mitchellville, but in the fall of 1875 he came to Nevada and for the following five years had charge of the public schools of the town. The two following years were spent at Boone, Iowa, as associate editor of the Boone Republican, but since that time he has been editor and proprietor of the Representative, its reputation as one of the leading journals of this portion of the State being well established. The editorial policy of the paper is directed by men of good judgment, and yields no slight influence in directing the proper steps to be taken for the successful carrying out of worthy movements. Mr. Payne was married on the 16th of January, 1859, to Miss Adaline M. Brown, whose birth occurred in Jefferson County, N. Y., November 12, 1834, her parents being Orville and Lovisa (Phelps) Brown, natives of the Empire State, the former born January 27, 1805, and died June 13, 1882, and the mother born June 22, 1812, and died April 15, 1886. Mrs. Payne attended the public and select schools of her native county until she was eighteen years of age, after which she entered the New York State Normal School at

Albany, and graduated the same year as did her future husband, Mr. Payne, in 1854. She first began teaching school at about the age of fourteen years, and with the exception of some twelve years has followed this calling ever since, and is now one of the most thorough and best-qualified educators in the State of Iowa. Since the purchase of the Representative, she has written many articles of interest for that journal, which are read with appreciation by all, for they indicate a delicacy, refinement and intelligence of no ordinary degree. She has borne her husband one son—William O. (who is now a clerk of the committee of coinage, weights and measures, a position he secured upon the organization of the LIst Congress. He was born in Lynn, Mass., May 7, 1860, and after coming to Iowa he entered the Nevada High School, graduating from the same in 1877. The following year he entered the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, and was graduated from the classical course in 1882, and the law department in 1883. Since that time he has been actively engaged in editing the Representative in connection with his father, and has proven himself to be exceptionally intelligent and well posted. During the session of the Twenty-second General Assembly of Iowa, he was first assistant clerk of the House of Representatives, and discharged his duties very efficiently. He was married December 15, 1886, to Miss Jessie Dickens, of Madison County, Iowa, a successful teacher, whose educational work was begun in Story County.

John Peck, one of the extensive farmers and stock-raisers of McCallsburg, Iowa, is a native of Vermont, born in 1853, and is the sixth in a family of seven children born to the marriage of James Peck and wife, *nee* Sheldon, the former a native of Vermont. The father was born in 1820, grew to mature years in Vermont, and

emigrated to Tama County, Iowa, in 1855, where he engaged successfully in agricultural pursuits and reared his family. Mrs. Peck died in 1857, and the father married, a second time, in 1859, and became the father of four children by his second wife. John Peck was married in Tama County in 1874 to Miss Clara M. Heaton, a resident of that county, and moved to Story County, Iowa, in 1876. He engaged in farming and stock-raising, also sold farm implements and bought grain and stock at McCallsburg. At present he is one of the most extensive stock-raisers of the county, and is also connected with J. P. Heaton in buying and shipping stock. He is the owner of 500 acres of fine land, all well improved, in Warren Township, and all accumulated since he came to the county fourteen years ago. He gives special attention to breeding fine hogs and cattle, and is very successful in this direction. Socially, he is connected with the A. F. & A. M.

Joseph Pettenger, farmer and stock-raiser, Ames, Iowa. A life time of hard, earnest endeavor in pursuing the occupation to which he now gives his attention, coupled with strict integrity, honesty of purpose and liberality, have resulted in placing Mr. Pettenger among the truly respected and honored agriculturists of the county. He was born in New Jersey on the 4th of December, 1858, and was the seventh of eight children—two sons and six daughters: Sarah (widow, residing in New Jersey), Hester (married and resides in New Jersey), Anna (married and resides in Pennsylvania), Harriet (married and resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.), Edward (farmer and resides in Story County), Leima (married and resides in New Jersey) and Maggie (widow and resides in New Jersey). The parents of these children were natives of New Jersey, and the father was a farmer by occupation. He is deceased but the mother is still living, and is

about sixty-two years of age. Joseph Pettenger received a rather limited education in the common schools, and for this reason, if no other, has been a friend and liberal supporter of all educational matters. He commenced life for himself at the early age of sixteen, and has been reared to a farm experience. He was married on the 10th of March, 1884, to Miss Matilda Smith (niece of Hon. William L. Smith), and her parents were natives of New Jersey. Both are now deceased. The father was a successful agriculturist. Mr. Pettenger has identified himself with the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes. He does not take an active part in local politics. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and he and Mrs. Pettenger are supporters of all religious institutions. Mr. and Mrs. Pettenger emigrated to Story County in 1884, and here they have since made their home. They have 160 acres of good land, and Mr. Pettenger makes a success of farming and stock-raising. James Smith, the uncle of Mrs. Pettenger, who resides with Mr. and Mrs. Pettenger, was born in Passaic County, N. J., October, 1809, and received his education in the common schools. This he has increased very materially by observation and study, and is today one of the best informed men, in an educational sense, in the township. He has followed agricultural pursuits as his calling in life, is also a grain dealer and a cabinet-maker. He is now eighty-one years old, but is strong and hearty for that age. He was an excellent business man, and whatever he undertook was sure to be a success. His parents were natives of New Jersey. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and Mr. Pettenger relates many interesting facts concerning this war. Mr. Smith has ever been a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren. He is generous and benevolent,

and has ever been the poor man's friend. His charitable deeds are well known by those with whom he is acquainted. He emigrated to Story County in 1855, when the State was in a very unsettled condition, and he has seen the full development of the country. He is a close student, in fact a perfect book-worm, and has one of the finest libraries in the township. He is the owner of 480 acres of land in Story County, but will pass the remainder of his days with Mr. and Mrs. Pettenger.

Thomas Porch, retired farmer and stock-raiser, Ames, Iowa. It is a recognized fact that, among those who have made their home in this county, the men of foreign birth have contributed their full share to the development and prosperity of a community known as one of the best in this portion of the State: and it is also apparent that those of English nativity have occupied no inferior portion in all matters tending to the improvement and continued progress of Story County. Mr. Porch was born in England in 1818, and was the youngest of a family of six children born to John and Ann (Clark) Porch, both natives of England. Thomas Porch came to America in 1847, located near Kenosha, Wis., and was there married to Miss Mary Selway. In May, 1868, he came to Story County, Iowa, where he has since made his home, located where he now resides and is the owner of 200 acres of land. He is one of the first-class citizens of the county, and his true worth is fully recognized by an enterprising and substantial community. To his marriage were born four children: Thomas F., Henry, Annie (now Mrs. C. Giddings, on the home place), and Edwin. Mr. Porch has been a life-long Republican, though never an aspirant for political advancement. He settled on Section 34, when he first came to the county, made many and vast improvements, and has 200 acres of as good land

as is to be found in the community. He had the misfortune to lose his wife in December, 1888.

Judiah Ray is fully deserving of mention in the pages of this volume, for he is one of the pioneers of Story County, Iowa, and has ever identified himself with its progress and development. In 1852 he settled one mile north of Iowa Centre, and in February of the following year he brought his family thither. He was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 1, 1823, being the eldest of four children, three of whom are now living, born to the marriage of Samuel Ray and Maria R. Davy, natives of Ohio and New York State, respectively. In 1825 they removed to Marion County, Ind., and settled eight miles north of Indianapolis on White River, where Mr. Ray died when the subject of this sketch was about eight years of age. His widow, who was born June 9, 1803, on Long Island, N. Y., afterward came to Story County, Iowa, and here she quietly breathed her last, February 23, 1878, at the age of seventy-four years, eight months and twenty-three days. Judiah Ray began his farming operations in this county in 1853, and by the sweat of his brow and many years of earnest and persistent endeavor he has become the owner of 1,200 acres of land, the most of which is improved, all lying in Story County. Besides this he has given each of his eight children a good farm. He also owns a half interest in the First National Bank of Nevada, in which he is a stockholder, and a half interest in the foundry. In 1884 he removed to the town of Nevada, and the same year built the Ray business block, which is forty-six feet wide by eighty feet long, the building and the land on which it is erected costing about \$11,500. In 1889 he built his store almost opposite the same at a cost of \$4,000, it being 24x80 feet. Mr. Ray has made his own way in life, and

deserves much credit for the admirable way in which he has surmounted the many difficulties which have strewn his pathway. He has always shown excellent judgment in the management of his affairs, and has ever given close attention to whatever business he had in hand, and as a result is now one of the wealthy men of this section. The most of his money has been made at farming and stock-raising. In the fall of 1853 he helped raise T. E. Alderman's house, which was the first to be erected in the town of Nevada. He has always supported the principles of the Democratic party, and socially is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Good Templars. His marriage, which occurred in March, 1843, was to Miss Clara Ann Belcher, who was born in Virginia in 1821. The following are the children born to their union: Archibald, Jacob, John, Sarah, Samuel, Clara, Ann, Judiah B. and Etta.

Prof. J. Fred Reed is the principal of the Zearing schools, and is one of the successful and well-known educators of Story County. He owes his nativity to Marshall County, Iowa, his birth having occurred there in 1864, but his parents, John S. and Nancy (Ruseau) Reed, were born in Ohio and Indiana, respectively, the former's birth occurring in 1826. He was the eldest of five children born to Simon and Elizabeth (Clark) Reed, the other members of the family being John S., Viola, David (of Canton, Ohio), Jane (Mrs. Brown, of Navarre, Ohio), and William (of Indianapolis, Ind.). The immediate subject of this sketch is one of seven children: Edgar, Viola (Mrs. H. C. Oakes), James, Frank, Clay and Claud, and acquired his education at Albion Seminary and in the Iowa State Normal School, leaving school in 1885. Since that time he has followed the occupation of teaching, and has faithfully filled the duties of his present position since the fall of 1887. He

has at all times been connected with and a supporter of the Republican party, and socially is connected with the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. In the month of January, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Emily Oakes, a native of Story County, and a daughter of Samuel Oakes. She had formerly graduated in the academy at New Providence, Iowa. She and Prof. Reed have one child, Joice. Favored with excellent preparatory training, Prof. Reed was enabled to at once enter upon a successful career, and the results from the first were gratifying. Thoroughly fitted by study and experience for a superior educator, he has built up a reputation as an instructor and disciplinarian that is not merely local, but extends over a wide section of the State.

Rev. Isaiah Reid is the editor and proprietor of the Highway, a journal published in Nevada, Iowa, in the interests of the church. Mr. Reid was born at Walnut Ridge, eight miles north of Salem, Washington County, Ind., on the 16th of April, 1836, being a son of Thomas and Jemima (McKnight) Reid, who were born in York County, S. C., and Kentucky, January 24, 1802, and October 3, 1808, respectively, their union taking place on the 29th of December 1831. After their marriage they took up their abode in Washington County, Ind., where they made their home until 1850, at which time they moved to Louisa County, Iowa, settling on a farm near the present town of Morning Sun. Here they were still living, in May, 1890, being the oldest married couple in the county, but the mother is in rather poor health at the present time. The father has been a life-long farmer, is a staunch member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and has always been a pronounced Abolitionist and is strongly opposed to the use of intoxicants and tobacco. His parents, Isaiah and Mary (Clyde) Reid, were of Scotch-Irish and Irish

descent, respectively, the former being from the North of Ireland and the latter from Dublin. Isaiah Reid received a fair education in his youth, and after attaining a suitable age was engaged in teaching school, then became a merchant and later a farmer. He came to America just after his marriage, and settled near Charleston, in York County, S. C., but in 1815 emigrated to the then new region for settlement, Southern Indiana, where they spent the rest of their lives, the former living past middle life, and the latter to the age of ninety-two years. She was a lady of refinement and considerable education, and both were of the old Covenant stock of the Presbyterian faith, and from early youth were identified with the church. The maternal grandparents, William McKnight and his wife, were of pure Scotch birth, being born at Glasgow, Scotland, and at an early day came to the United States, and were among the earliest settlers of Washington County, Ind. Mr. McKnight identified himself with the struggles against the Indian depredations in that region, and lived to a fair old age, dying of fever. His wife outlived him, dying while in the eighties. Rev. Isaiah Reid, the immediate subject of this sketch, came to Iowa with his parents, and in October, 1854, entered Kossuth Academy, an institution which was ten miles distant from his home, and attended this and other educational institutions until 1861, graduating in June of that year, from what was then known as Yellow Spring College, which was under the direction of the Presbyterians of Iowa, of which Parson's College, of Fairfield, Iowa, is now the legal successor. He was converted to Christianity in the month of March, 1856, and in September, 1861, he entered Auburn Theological Seminary, New York, and was licensed to preach by the Cayuga Presbytery of New York, in May, 1863. In the summer of that year he traveled as a missionary among the boatmen

on the Genesee Valley Canal, under the auspices of the American Bethel Seamen's Society, but the following year pursued his theological studies in the Seminary of Auburn, N. Y., graduating in May, 1864, being ordained the following month as an evangelist, by the Presbytery of Keokuk, Iowa. He immediately began preaching at Nevada, continuing there as pastor, until 1873, but also preaching at Iowa Centre, Centre Grove and elsewhere. In June of the last-named year, at the first National camp-meeting, in Iowa, for the promotion of holiness, Mr. Reid experienced holiness, or perfect love, and the following October he took charge of the Presbyterian Church, at Albion, Marshall County, Iowa, continuing there until March, 1875, when he accepted a call to his old charge at Nevada. At this time he was also pastor of a newly organized Presbyterian Church at Centre Grove, Iowa, twelve miles south of Nevada. In November, 1875, he began the publication of Highway Papers, of which the Highway is the legal successor, the latter being issued weekly since January, 1879. In November, 1877, he closed connection with the church at Nevada, and the following month went to Chicago, Ill., to engage in holiness missionary work, under the care of a number of special friends of the cause, and March, of the following year he began general evangelical work. In August, of that year, he began band camp-meeting work, at West Union, Schuyler County, Ill., which he has continued each summer since, making his home at the old headquarters, Nevada, Iowa. In the spring of 1879 he drew up and published a call for the temporary organization of the Iowa Holiness Association, and in the month of July, was put in charge as president of the permanent Holiness Association, which was organized at the first annual camp-meeting, which was held near Jefferson, Iowa, and he has con-

tinued in this relation up to the present time. The members of the Presbyterian Church objected to Mr. Reid preaching holiness, and asked him to either cease or retire from the church, but as he did not wish to do either he was expelled. In March, 1883, he became pastor of the Independent Congregational Church, of Nevada, Iowa, continuing until February, 1886, and the following March joined the Methodist Episcopal Church as an ordained elder, awaiting recognition. He was married in the month of June, 1860, to Miss Mary E. Braden, of Northfield, Iowa, and on the third of September, 1865, their first child was born: Edwin J. G., who was married on the 16th of November, 1887, to Miss Eva K. Snyder. October 3, 1868, a daughter was born to them, whom they named Minnie E. (she being now the wife of Elwyn E. Wier, whom she married May 3, 1888). In February, 1869, Mrs. Reid was accidentally thrown from a cutter and sustained such injuries that she was maimed for life.

Samuel Reid. Among the best-known mercantile establishments in this section of the country is that belonging to Mr. Reid, at McCallsburg, Iowa. He was born in Washington County, Ind., October 14, 1838, a son of Thomas and Jemima (McKnight) Reid, the former born in South Carolina in January, 1802, and the latter in Kentucky in 1809. They now reside in Louisa County, Iowa. Samuel Reid is the second eldest of six living children, and after residing in his native State until he attained his twelfth year, he came with his parents to Iowa in 1850, and settled with them in Des Moines County. Here, in the spring of 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, but was honorably discharged in January of the next year, and returned home only to again enlist in the service on June 29, 1863, this time becoming

a member of Company M, Eighth Iowa Cavalry. He served until the close of the war, proving a faithful and efficient soldier, and returned to his home and friends with the consciousness of having done his duty on every occasion. Since his return home he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits the most of the time, and since 1881 has been a resident of Story County, and until 1887 resided at Nevada, at which time he came to McCallsburg, and here has since been successfully following the same calling. He was married in 1868 to Miss Tressie McConnell, a native of Pennsylvania, and to their union two children have been born: Oscar I. and Walter H. In politics Mr. Reid is a Republican of pronounced type, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He has resided in the State of Iowa for the past forty years, and during that time has proven himself to be a reliable business man, and a worthy and upright citizen in every respect.

John Rich, farmer and stock-raiser, Nevada, Iowa. A lifetime devoted with perseverance and energy to the pursuit of agriculture has contributed very materially to the success which has attended the efforts of Mr. Rich, a man of substantial and established worth. He is the son of Jacob and Mary (Carr) Rich, and was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1832. [For particulars of parents see sketch of Samuel Rich.] He remained in his native county until 1849, received his education there, and then moved with his parents to Grant County, Ind., where he remained until he reached his majority. He was married in 1853 to Miss Susannah Hicks, daughter of James and Sarah (Bond) Hicks, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Ohio. She was the eldest of nine children: Hamilton, Ruth, Sarah A. (who died at the age of fourteen), Olivet, Benjamin (deceased), William, James (deceased) and

John. Mr. Rich moved to Story County in May, 1858, located on Section 7, and has remained in this county ever since, a period of over thirty years. He purchased his present farm in 1868, and now owns the northeast quarter of Section 8 and twenty acres of Section 9, besides improving two other farms in the county. He has about 100 rods of tile on his place, and his farms are well cultivated and well improved. Politically he is a Republican. He is the father of seven sons: Samuel H., Oliver P., Frank, Will, Charles, Willis M. and Wilson D., all now living and grown to maturity. The last two are teachers. Oliver is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Samuel Rich, farmer and stock-raiser, Ames, Iowa. This prominent and successful tiller of the soil was originally from Warren County, Ohio, born in 1834, and is the fourth in a family of seven children born to Jacob and M. Caroline (Carr) Rich, natives of North Carolina. The parents were reared in Ohio and resided there until 1849, when they moved to Grant County, Ind. The paternal grandfather was named Samuel Rich. Samuel Rich, the subject of this sketch, was married in Grant County, Ind., in 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Cochran, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Evaston) Cochran, residents of Grant County, Ind. Mr. Rich left Indiana in the spring of 1855, located in La Fayette County, Wis., and one year later came to Iowa, locating in the township within one-fourth of a mile of where he now resides in 1858. When he first came to Story County there were but three houses between his place and Nevada, and there was no market for anything produced in the county. He settled on raw land in the edge of the timber on Skunk River, and by economy and strict frugality has one of the finest farms in the county, 211 acres in all. Politically Mr. Rich has always advocated Democratic princi-

ples, but adhering to Prohibition more than to his old preferences, he supported the Republican party in the heated campaign of 1859. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is an elder in the Christian Chapel located on the same section on which he resides. He is an enterprising and public-spirited man. His brothers and sisters are named as follows: Susanah (became the wife of Joseph Bond, of Indiana; she is now deceased), Christina (deceased, was the wife of Vinage Cox, of Indiana), John H. (now a resident of Story County), Nancy (resides in Story County, and is the wife of Saunders Allen), Robert (deceased), and Margaret (now Mrs. Pickerell, who resides in Furnas County, Neb.)

Robert Richardson, farmer and stock-raiser, Elwell, Iowa. Story County is acknowledged by all to be one of the best agricultural portions of the State, and as such its citizens are men of advanced ideas and considerable prominence. A worthy man among this class is found in the person of Mr. Richardson, who was born in Vermont on July 31, 1827, and is the second of twelve children, only four of whom are now living: John (is engaged in farming in Custer County, Neb., and was married to Miss Eliza Dundas), Harvey, is an agriculturist of Cambridge, Iowa, and was married to Miss Margaret Eggleston), Levi (is a farmer and stock-raiser of Nebraska, and was married to Miss Emma Armstrong). Four of those deceased were between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-eight years. The father and mother were natives of Vermont, and both are now deceased. Robert Richardson obtained his early education in the old subscription schools of Ohio, and commenced life for himself at the age of twenty-two years. He was married on November 11, 1854, to Miss Mary E. Armstrong, a native of Illinois, born in 1836, and to this union were born ten

children—five sons and five daughters: Alice (died at the age of twenty-two years, was the wife of Charles Tillotson), Ella (married Smith Payne, a merchant, and resides in Elwell, Iowa), Frank E. (resides in Story County, and is the husband of Miss Jane Gamble), Hattie (married Ned Perry, a merchant of Indianola, Iowa, where she now resides), William (single and is a merchant of Elwell, Iowa), Edgar G. (who died at the age of twenty-one years, three months and twenty-one days, while on his way to college; he was a very bright and intelligent young man, and would have taken a finished course of education had he been spared), Charles R. (is a farmer and stock-raiser and resides on the homestead), Bessie (resides at home, and is fitting herself for a school teacher), Effie (is attending the home school), and Vevie (is the baby of the house). Mr. Richardson has always been a stalwart Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for John P. Hale, of the old Abolition party. He has been justice of the peace of this township about six years, and has held the position of school director for a number of years. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Church, and he has been active in Sunday-school work for thirty-five years, a record of which Mr. Richardson may well be proud. He and wife emigrated direct from Rock Island County, Ill., to Story County in 1861, and settled on their present homestead, where they have witnessed the rapid development of the country. Mr. Richardson is the owner of 1,170 acres of well-improved land, and is the largest real estate owner in the township, if not in the county. He and wife have enough of this world's goods to make them comfortable and happy the remainder of their days, and can reflect with satisfaction that it is their own hard work and labor which have placed them in their comfortable position.

Edward G. Richardson is a stock-buyer and shipper of Zearing, Iowa, but was born in La Salle County, Ill., in 1849, the second of three children born to the marriage of George R. Richardson and Susan Anthony Hoxie, of Massachusetts. The names of their other children are: Azelia (wife of Henry Hammond, of Southern Illinois), and Susan (Mrs. William Radley, of Sandwich, Ill.). Edward's paternal grandfather, David Richardson, was born in Gloucester, R. I., April 26, 1780, and died October 6, 1861. His grandmother, Chloe Wilbur Richardson, was born in Adams, Mass., August 13, 1793, and died March 30, 1870. His grandfather on his mother's side, Isaac Upton Hoxie, was born in Adams, Mass., April 1797. The maternal grandmother, Hannah Anthony Hoxie, was born in Adams, Mass., June 18, 1797. George Reed Richardson was born in Adams, Mass., May 1, 1818, and his wife, Susan A. Hoxie, in the same place, March 10, 1822. Edward G. Richardson grew to manhood in Illinois, receiving a good common-school education, and in 1867 was married to Miss Sarah Burton, a native of Ohio, by whom he has had a family of seven children: Nellie (wife of Arthur Lewis, of Zearing), George, Edward, Lena, Grace, Burton and Chester. Mr. Richardson came with his family to Story County, Iowa, in 1875, and was an honest tiller of the soil until 1883, when a railroad was surveyed through his farm and a town was laid out on his land. Since that time he has been engaged in buying and shipping stock, but has also managed a farm, which he purchased one and a half miles from town, with excellent results. He is enterprising and industrious, and the fine property of which he is now the owner has been earned through his own unaided efforts. His land is a fertile and valuable tract, well adapted to the purposes of general farming. He has always

supported the principles of the Democrat party, and is a member of the following social orders: A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. His wife is a consistent and worthy member of the Christian Church.

I. A. Ringheim has been engaged in the general mercantile business, in Nevada, Iowa, since the 3d of June, 1865, and from a small beginning has built up a large trade, his general stock being such as would compare favorably with that of larger establishments, in places double the size. His success is due largely to strict attention to business, study of the wants of his customers, and fair dealing. Mr. Ringheim was born in Norway, February 1, 1835, and was the fifth of seven children, five now living, born to Anders K. and Britha (Klove) Ringheim, both of whom were born in Norway, in 1800, and died there in 1841 and 1880, respectively. I. A. Ringheim was reared to a knowledge of farm life in Norway, where he was also educated. In 1856 he came to the United States, and on the 29th of October, settled in Winneshiek County, Iowa, where for some time he worked as a farm hand, after which he became a clerk in a general store in Decorah, where he continued for four years. After a residence of nine years in Winneshiek County, or until the spring of 1865, he came to Nevada, where he has since resided. He is the oldest dry-goods merchant now doing business in the place, and his first store stood on the site of the present one, which is an excellent brick structure, erected in 1877, the first one of the kind to be built in Nevada. He was married to Mrs. Lorinda T. Johnson, on the 19th of December, 1867, but her death occurred March 11, 1872, in Nevada. She was a native of Norway, and at her death left the following children to mourn her loss: Severe L. Johnson, and Ada J., Emma C., Jennie M. and Andrew L. Ringheim; the last named died

August 20, 1872. Mr. Ringheim married his second wife, May 6, 1874, her maiden name being Jennie Sime. She is a daughter of Colben and Britha Sime, and was born in Norway, January 9, 1850. To her and Mr. Ringheim the following family of children have been born: Lydia B., Charles L., Bessie J., Edwin A., Sarah C., Noah A. and David T. Ringheim. Mr. Ringheim has always been an uncompromising Republican, and he and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a man that has always been interested in the welfare of the county, is a patron of education, and takes much interest in educating his children.

Robert Alexander Robison, farmer and stock-raiser, Iowa Centre, Iowa. He whose name heads this brief sketch is one of Story County's oldest and most influential citizens. He is a native of the Keystone State, born in Mifflin County on the 15th of May, 1822, and is the son of John Robison, a native of the same State and county. The elder Robison grew to manhood in Mifflin County, and was there married to Miss Mary Anderson, a native also of Pennsylvania. He afterward settled on a farm in that county, and there continued until his death in 1853. His widow survived him several years. Robert A. Robison was the sixth of eight children—seven sons and one daughter. He remained under the parental roof, and assisted his father until eighteen years of age, when he learned the carpenter's trade, and this carried on for several years, contracting and building. He moved west in 1855, located in La Fayette, Ind., and worked at his trade for eighteen months. In the fall of 1856 he came to Iowa, located in Story County, at Iowa Centre, engaged in contracting and building for about four years and then settled on his present property in 1859. He first bought eighty acres, and has added to this from time to time,

as his means would permit, until he now owns 1,005 acres of land, over 420 of which are in the home place. His land is all well improved, and consists of four farms. He has a fine residence on the home place, two large barns, etc. He has made most of his property in this State by hard labor and good management, and is one of the most wealthy men of the township. He has made his wealth off his farm, raising and feeding hogs and cattle. Mr. Robison was married in Pennsylvania in February, 1852, to Miss Nancy Greer, a native of Pennsylvania, born in Mifflin County, and the daughter of Adam and Mary Greer. Mr. and Mrs. Robison have had eight children: George G. (married and resides in Story County), Ida (wife of A. G. Moore of this county), Emma (wife of Warren Maxwell of this county), Roland (married, resides in the county), Charles (married and in this county), Fannie, Edward and Bert (unmarried and living at home). Mr. Robison's farming operations are conducted in a manner indicative of a progressive, thorough agriculturist; his stock is of a high grade, and, as a man of industry and enterprise, he has no superior. Energetic and public-spirited, he never fails to aid any movement which tends to benefit the county or his fellow-men. He has instilled into his children his habits of industry and economy; so much so that all of those that are married have fine and comfortably homes, and are among the leading families of the county, and are justly the pride of their parents, who feel that the care bestowed upon them has not been spent in vain. The unmarried boys, Edward and Bert, who are living at home, are managing the home farm of 420 acres in a skillful and energetic manner, to prove which it is only necessary to look over the place and foot up the proceeds, which, year after year, are shown by the purchase and addition of another farm to his already princely fortune.

Fannie, the only unmarried daughter, is the pet and pride of the home.

Henry Harrison Robinson, one of the leading farmers of Nevada Township, was born in Chittenden County, at Westford, Vt., on the 18th of June, 1838, and received a common-school education in his native county. He assisted his father in tilling the soil, and remained under the parental roof until 1858, when he went to Boston, Mass., where he remained until the 16th of September, 1862. He then enlisted in Company B, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was discharged at the expiration of his term of service. In 1867 Mr. Robinson came to Dubuque, Iowa, remained there for one year and then moved to Marshalltown of that State, where he made his home until January, 1869. At that date he came to Story County, settling on his present farm, and is now the owner of 310 acres of excellent land. He is actively engaged in tilling the soil, and in connection is also occupied in stock-raising. He has made his own way in life, and although he started with limited means he has been unusually successful, and is one of the substantial men of the county. In 1869 he led to the altar Miss Alice J. McEvoy, who was born in Westford, Vt., on the 9th of January, 1848, and who is the daughter of Michael and Mary McEvoy, both of whom are deceased. Mr. McEvoy was born in Ireland and came to the United States when eighteen years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have been born seven children: George N. (born in 1870), Frank L. (born in 1871), Mary L. (born in 1875), Sarah L. (born in 1877), Harrison M. (born in 1879), Marion G. (born in 1880), and Herbert H. (born in 1883). In his political views Mr. Robinson affiliates with the Republican party, and socially he is a member of the G. A. R., and the A. F. & A. M., Nevada Lodge No. 99. He is one of the lead-

ing farmers of Nevada Township. He is the only one living of three children born to Z. N. and Louisa (Felton) Robinson, natives of Berry, Mass. The father was born on the 14th of March, 1799, and died at Westford, Vt., in February, 1877. The mother's birth occurred on the 28th of July, 1798, and she died at Westford, Vt., on the 10th of May, 1890. The paternal grandfather, Levi Robinson, was born in Berry, Mass., and died at Burlington, Vt., in 1820, when about fifty years of age.

Ole O. Roe, the present superintendent of public instruction of Story County, Iowa, was born in Norway, near Bergen, on the 4th of June, 1854, his parents, O. S. and Christine (Olson) Roe, being also natives of that country, the former born in 1826, and the latter in 1830. The family emigrated to the United States in 1862, first settled in Clinton County, Iowa, but six years later removed to Story County, where they are at present making their home. Ole O. Roe is the eldest of their seven children, his first knowledge of the "three R's" was acquired in Clinton County, but he afterward pursued his studies in the public schools of Story County. In 1875-76 he was a student in the Iowa Polytechnic School at Des Moines, but the following year he entered the law department of what was then known as the Simpson Centenary College, the law department of which was located in Des Moines, while the college proper was at Indianola, Iowa. He graduated in law in 1878, and in the fall of that year located in Story City, where he was soon after elected principal of the city schools. He continued to make his home there until the close of the school year in 1881, at which time he was elected to his present position, to which he has been re-elected four times, and moved to Nevada. His first term of school was taught at the age of seventeen years, and this has continued to be his means of livelihood ever

since 1871, consequently he is thoroughly versed in all the details of the work, and is admirably fitted to fill his present position, which, when his term of office expires (which will be January 1, 1892), he will have held ten years. The schools have been found to be in very capable hands, for he is a man of broad intelligence and liberal views. He has always been an unswerving Republican in his political views, and socially is a member of the K. of P., Sampson Lodge No. 77, of Nevada. His wife, who was formerly Miss Sarah Olson, was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1861, and their union was consummated in 1879. They have three children, Hannah, Grace and Martin. He and wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

T. J. Ross was for many years one of the most influential citizens of Story County. He located at Iowa Centre in 1855, and in company with his brother, M. M. Ross, opened a general store. But the depression which followed made collections impossible, and the limited capital was soon largely invested in uncollectable notes and accounts. Many business men went the same route at that time. Teaching school for a time, at \$28 per month, earned honest bread for the wife and children. Mr. Ross' superior intelligence and fine ability became recognized by his numerous friends, and in 1859 he was nominated by the Republican Convention, as a candidate for county recorder and treasurer. The county having then an opposition majority, the nominations were given to the best and strongest men, and not obtained by personal solicitation or intrigue. Such a nomination was an honor to be appreciated. By naming a strong ticket, and by hard work in its support, the canvass resulted in favor of the Republicans by majorities ranging from two to twelve. Mr. Ross was elected over a most popular and meritorious candidate

by ten votes. He took possession of the office on January 1, 1860, and so satisfactory was his administration that he was twice re-elected, each time by increased majorities. It was on the night of the last day of his second term that the court-house was burned, when, unfortunately, the funds were mostly in the national currency, and wrapped and labeled for the inspection of the board of supervisors on the Monday following. The denominations and character of the bills could only be expert examination of the charred parts under the bands. Examination at the treasury department identified and restored to the county most of the money contained in the safe. The foresight of Mr. Ross in anticipating an advance in real estate when the war closed, and opportunities of learning the views of owners through the office of county treasurer, enabled him to buy and sell to such advantage that he laid the foundation for a competency in a few years. Transactions in real estate, shipping live stock to market, conducting farms and holding the Nevada post-office for a term of four years, occupied his time until about 1855, when, seeing an opening for real estate, loans, and abstracts of titles, in Kansas, he opened an office at Great Bend, in that State. He is successfully prosecuting that business, but the fact that his family remains in Story County indicates that his affections linger with her pioneers, of whom he was one for thirty years. Thomas Johns Ross was born in Knox County, Ohio, on September 14, 1832, and is of Scottish ancestry; is of the fair complexion of the Northern type, is five feet ten inches in height, and weighs 180 pounds. He is a man of sound practical judgment, and is true to his instincts as to what constitutes strong manhood. He scorns deceit, meanness and cowardice, and is liable to offend by speaking with sarcasm and irony of men and acts for which he cherishes

contempt. He was married at Martinsburg, Ohio, on October 24, 1854, to Miss Julia A., daughter of Judge McCreary, by whom there are two surviving daughters, the elder being the wife of Hon. C. D. Boardman, of Odebolt, Iowa, and the younger, a widow, making her home with her mother in Nevada. In addition to the advantages offered by the common schools of Ohio in his boyhood, Mr. Ross attended an academy in Martinsburg. This with his tact, brightness of intellect and fondness for reading, makes him a very entertaining conversationalist, and gives him a warm welcome among the thoughtful and refined. He has ever been an independent leader and never a timid follower.

John C. Rygh, the subject of this sketch, is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Story County. In the distant land of Norway, he entered this world, July 6, 1841, near the city of Bergen. His parents were Norwegians, and the father died while our subject was only three years old, the mother marrying again. John first mastered shoemaking, working at this business at the early age of ten years. In 1870 he bade farewell to the land of his birth, seeking in the newer and broader land of America a wider scope for his talent, and settling in Kendall County, Ill., where he turned his attention to farming, and with such marked success, that at the end of eight years he had quite a sum of money with which to commence business. Moving to Story County, Mr. Rygh bought the 160 acres of land where he now resides. His house is large, and the farm in excellent condition, and well cultivated, as only an enterprising, thrifty farmer knows how to cultivate the soil. In this county Mr. Rygh married Miss Belle Osmunson, a native of Norway, February 14, 1879, she being a daughter of Christian Osmunson and Mollie Torbjorns Datter. To this union were born three chil-

dren, viz.: Christian J. C., Oscar J. C. and William M. C. Mr. and Mrs. Rygh are members of the Lutheran Church.

Joseph C. Sawtell, farmer and stock-raiser, Colo, Iowa. Joseph C. Sawtell, a well respected and widely acquainted resident of this township, was born in Lapeer, Lapeer County, Mich., in 1837, and is the son of Levi S. Sawtell, a native of Maine, born in 1810. The father was one of nine children: Bryant, Thomas, Warren, John, Levi S., Charles, Nancy (who became the wife of John Jackson), Dora (wife of Andrew Elliot, of Michigan) and Polly. Joseph C. Sawtell was the eldest of five children born to his parents: Charlotte, William, Melissa (now Mrs. G. W. Carpenter, of Lapeer, Mich, who is one of the most influential and trusted men in the county), and Bessie (now Mrs. O. Niles, of Lapeer, Mich.). Our subject received his education in Michigan, attained his growth in that State, and at the age of twenty years, or in 1857, located in Warren County, Ill. He enlisted in Company F, Eighty-third Volunteer Infantry, from Monmouth, August 9, 1862, and served until the close of the war. After this he returned to Illinois, and was married, in 1866, to Miss Louisa McMillen, who died in 1874, leaving a family of four children: Florence, William, Charles and Joseph A. (who is residing in Denver, Colo.). Mr. Sawtell was married, the second time, in 1876, to Mrs. Chastina A. Bennett. He came to Story County in 1869, located where he now resides, and in connection with agricultural pursuits is also interested in the New Albany Township Stock Association & Imp. Company. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and is one of the much esteemed and respected citizens of the county. Socially he is connected with J. B. Steadman Post No. 238, G. A. R., at Colo, Iowa.

Col. John Scott was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, April 14, 1824, his father being a cloth-

fuller and woolen manufacturer of that place. Mr. Scott traces his ancestry back four generations to old Hugh Scott, who came from the North of Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania in 1670, and the most of the male members of the family have been tillers of the soil up to the present time. They belong to the sturdy Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, of the old John Knox type, that feared nothing but God, worshiped Him, with their families, morning and evening, daily and duly, and trained their children to do likewise. While a boy Col. John Scott ran barefoot during the summer months, working on the farm and in the woolen mill, and attended the district school in the winter. At the age of sixteen years he began his career as a school-teacher, receiving as compensation \$16 per month. In the spring of 1843, with a friend, he explored the settled portions of Iowa Territory, traveling on foot and carrying a leather portuanteau, with a surveyor's compass. During this trip they inspected the towns of Keosauqua, Fairfield, Washington, Iowa City, Anamosa, Cascade, Dubuque, Tipton and Bloomington (now Museatine). The agency of the Sac and Fox Indians was visited, and two nights were spent in the building occupied by the interpreter, which may still be seen from the cars of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad when passing Agency City. Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, was seen on the bench of the Territorial Court at Andrew, the county seat of Jackson County. After his return home he again began supporting himself by teaching, also studying law, and in his twenty-first year was admitted to practice, on examination, before the supreme court of Ohio. In 1845, being the only attorney in the county who espoused the principles of the Abolitionist, or Liberty party, he was tendered the nomination of that party for the office of county attorney, and received the vote of the party, as well as

the decision of the voice of God, as manifested by the voice of the people. Having expended his last dollar in pursuing his legal studies, he only waited to vote, as a matter of form, and borrowing \$10, with which to reach Louisville, Ky., then the paradise of Northern teachers, he started out to find work and bread. While teaching in Shelby County, of that State, he enlisted in May, 1846, in Humphrey Marshall's regiment of Mounted Volunteers for the Mexican War, and, with his regiment, was mustered in at Louisville, going to Memphis by boat. From there they marched to Little Rock, crossed the Red River at Fulton, and diagonally from the northeast corner of Texas to the Rio Grande, near Camargo. This wearisome trail of many hundreds of miles, much of it through the swamps in mid-summer, bridging morasses and quicksands, was more fatal to life than a severe battle would have been. January 23, 1847, in company with Capt. Cassius M. Clay, of the same regiment, and Maj. Solon Borland, of Yell's regiment of Arkansas Mounted Volunteers, and seventy others, he was captured by 3,000 Mexican cavalry, and their imprisonment lasted until October, during which time he was marched nearly 2,000 miles under guard, and confined in many different prisons, the most noted of which was that of Santiago, in the City of Mexico. He at one time escaped, with a comrade, and after severe toil and suffering of several days' duration, narrowly escaped butchery at the hands of his captors. He also had a memorable escape from death on the second day after the capture at Encarnacion, but owing to the coolness and courage of Cassius M. Clay, he was saved from an ignominious death. He, with most of the survivors, was liberated at Tampico, and narrowly escaped going to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, owing to an unseaworthy Government steamer, during a storm on the twelve days' trip from Tampico to the Balize.

Young Scott was selected by his comrades to write up the events of their unique war experience, which he did in an octavo book of 128 pages, published at Louisville in 1848, the title being "Encarnacion; or, the Prisoners in Mexico." In 1849, having married in January, Miss Selina A. Bell, of Orange County, N. Y., he was elected principal of the New Bath Seminary at Owingsville, Ky., and in 1852 he bought and published the Kentucky Whig, at Mt. Sterling. Two years later he resumed teaching and opened a boarding school for girls at Flemingsburg. On the first day of August in that year, while he was selecting lands for entry in Iowa, his wife died of cholera at Bell's Chalybeate Springs, in Fleming County, leaving an infant son. The ensuing two years were employed mainly in visiting Masonic Grand Lodges and eminent Masons in the interest of the Universal Masonic Library, a publication of thirty large volumes, under the auspices of the eminent Masonic Poet Laureate, Robert Morris. This work brought him to the Grand Lodge of Iowa, in 1856, where he learned that his investments of two years before in Benton and Tama Counties had rapidly appreciated in value, and he then determined to make Iowa his home. Of this visit and its results, Hon. T. S. Parwin, then, as now, Grand Secretary, relates in his sketch of Scott as Grand Master, published in the volume for 1873, the following incidents: "We will remember that at the communication at Oskaloosa in 1856, the Grand Lodge wound up with a sort of experience meeting, or love-feast, as it would be called by the Methodist brethren. The writer was making (says Parwin) as he supposed, the last speech, and was somewhat happy in his effort, under the inspiration of the occasion, when, as he concluded, a voice as if of thunder from the farthest corner of the hall rose upon the doubly silent

through, and said: 'Most Worshipful Grand Master, if this is a free fight I would like to pitch in.' The Kentucky vernacular was understood, and the inimitable Sanford, Grand Master, responded: 'Go in.' For the space of five minutes words sweet as incense fell upon the ears of a silent auditory. When the stranger had finished he was no longer a stranger, for we took him to our hearts at once. Such was Scott's introduction to Iowa Masons. He settled at Nevada, a lodge was organized there, and Brother Scott appeared at the next communication of the Grand Lodge as the representative of No. 99, which owes much of its continued prosperity to his first work. In 1857 we hear of him as eminent commander of Des Moines Commandery, and honors crowded on him rapidly. He was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1859, appointed Deputy Grand Master in 1867, and was elected Grand Master in 1869 and again in 1870. He was first custodian in 1860. His absence in the war broke in upon the continuity of his labors and Masonic service. Of his work as Grand Master we need not now speak; the brethren know his record as well as we. He was first initiated, passed and raised in Wingate Lodge No. 161, Kentucky. He received the capital degrees in Sharpsburg Chapter No. 109, they being tendered with his fees and dues, in return for the gratuitous education of the orphans of a former beloved member. He was knighted at Hickman, Ky., under the hand of the Eminent Sir Robert Morris; received the Royal and Select Masters' degrees at Baltimore, Md., and, if he pleases, writes at the end of his name '32', as the symbol of his position in the Scottish Rite, which he received at the hands of Illustrious Albert G. Mackey, of Charleston, S. C., then Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Southern jurisdiction." As seen above, Mr. Scott became a citizen of Story County in

1856. He had previously purchased an interest in the forty acres which he soon platted as Scott's Addition to Nevada. He opened an office for law and land business, but at that time the cases for the former were mostly of a trifling nature, and the labor and confinement irksome. He gave the most of his attention to the land interests, which occupation was more agreeable to his tastes and promised better returns. He was soon recognized as one to take an active part in public affairs, and in 1857 was tendered the support of the Republican County Convention as a member of the House of Representatives. This proved to be equivalent to an election, but he declined it. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Senate of the Eighth General Assembly from the counties of Boone, Hamilton, Hardin and Story. The business of the session of 1860 was important, including the revision of the entire code. Among the members of the Senate and House were James F. Wilson, W. F. Coolbaugh, Alvin Saunders, John W. Rankin, John F. Dancombe, Cyrus Bussey, Nat. Baker, Thomas S. Wilson, H. C. Caldwell, and numerous others who have illustrated the history of this and other States, in war, in council, at the bar and on the bench. The extra session of 1861 was called to provide for Iowa's share in the defense of the nation. Because of his supposed experience in the War of 1846, his neighbors who volunteered looked to Mr. Scott to lead them, and Gov. Kirkwood was kind enough to suggest the command of a regiment. The latter he declined in favor of those supposed to have a military education, but in the emergency yielded to the pressure of public opinion, left a wife and babes and a seat in the Senate for "three years or during the war." He entered the service in May, 1861, as captain of Company E, Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and upon the organization





Truly Yours
John Scott

of the field and staff in June, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. The summer of 1861 was passed in Northern Missouri. In September the battle of Blue Mills Ferry was fought by 500 men of the Third Iowa, a section of artillery and 200 Missouri Home Guards, all under command of Col. Scott, and against several thousand Missouri troops commanded by Hon. David R. Atchison. The Iowa troops acted with much gallantry, but retired before a greatly superior force, the losses being about equal, but the honors were with the Federal forces. During the following winter he served on a military commission in St. Louis, which tried many citizens for acts of disloyalty. One of these was Magoffin, a brother of the governor of Kentucky, whom the commission sentenced to be hung for the assassination of Federal soldiers. In August, 1862, Mr. Scott was made colonel of the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, the service of which regiment was highly arduous and honorable to the command. It especially distinguished itself in the unfortunate Red River campaign, and in the battle fought at Pleasant Hill, La., under command of Col. Scott, April 9, 1864, proudly illuminated Iowa's war record by valor and losses that were scarcely equaled and not surpassed during the entire war. At the Republican State Convention in 1867 Col. Scott's name was presented without his knowledge for the place of lieutenant-governor of Iowa, and he received the nomination and was duly elected, presiding as such over the Senate of the Twelfth General Assembly. In 1869 he was appointed assessor of internal revenue over a district comprising about one-third of the State, extending from Black Hawk County to the Missouri River. He held this position until the duties were transferred to the office of collector. In 1885 he was elected to the Senate of the Twenty-first General Assembly,

and, as was always the case, discharged his duties in a very efficient manner. He has also served as township clerk, has been president of the local school board, president of the County Agricultural Society, director and president of the State Agricultural Society, director and president of the State Improved Stock Breeders' Association, president of the State Association for Farmers' Institutes, president of the State Road Improvement Association, president of the County Association of War Veterans, and is now (1890) president of the Old Settlers' Association of Story County. Besides the political, military and semi-public duties appertaining to these positions, and the personal business that has claimed attention in looking after real-estate interests, farming, horticulture, etc., he has found time to edit for two years the Farmer's Journal, at Cedar Rapids, an industrial department in the Davenport Gazette for one year, to contribute to the columns of industrial and local papers, to serve one year as professor of military tactics in the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, and to compile an extended history of his family. He has, on invitation, delivered addresses on patriotic anniversaries at various places and before all the State associations before named, also the State Teachers' Association, the State Drainage or Tilemakers' Association, besides delivering addresses before the State societies in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Michigan. In 1858 he was married to Annie Crabb, near his native place, but she died on January 26, 1862, at her father's house in Ohio after a very brief illness. She left two children, neither of whom are now living. November 24, 1863, he wedded Mary S. Wright, of Freeport, Ill., who, with one daughter and three children belonging to his only son, who reached manhood and married, constitute his present family. Many thousand trees of his planting

are to be seen in the town and county, and much of the fine stock in Central Iowa at the present day are descendants of animals introduced by him. He aroused many young minds to a sense of their capacity for usefulness and honor during his work as a pedagogue. Iowa is a monument to the pioneer law-makers, of whom he is one, and he who has done these things can scarcely be said to have lived in vain. He is five feet eleven inches in height, weighs 200 pounds, fair and florid in complexion, sanguine, impulsive and frank even to the verge of bluntness, despises cant, hypocrisy and meanness, is impatient with stupidity, loves his old friends, but would rather punish than conciliate his enemies. Though these qualities are not such as make one successful in politics Col. Scott has been for more than thirty years the leading figure in Story County, and one among the representative citizens of the State.

Andrew Scott, farmer and stock-raiser, Ames, Iowa. Prominent among the substantial men of the county, whose career thus far has been both honorable and successful, is the subject of this sketch. His father, John Scott, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1803, and his mother, whose maiden name was Miss Mary Freed, was a native of Ohio. Andrew Scott was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1832, one of nineteen children, the result of his father's first and second marriages. Only the following are now living: Eliza, Robert, George, Jason, Albert, Sarah and Hannah. Andrew Scott grew to manhood in the State of his nativity, obtained a good common-school education, and came to Scott County, Iowa, in 1854. In the spring of the following year he came to Story County, located a claim and soon returned to Scott County, where he resided until 1857. He then returned to Story County, and has made this county his home ever since. He was married in the fall of 1859 to Miss Zilphia

A. Grove, a daughter of Adam L. and Rachel (Antrum) Grove. To Mr. and Mrs. Scott were born eight children, six of whom are still living: Amanda E., Mary J., John M., William A., Rachel, Josiah D., Frank F. and Carrie M. Mrs. Scott died in the spring of 1873, and in 1880 Mr. Scott chose for his second wife Miss Ida J. Goldsmith, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of George and Mary J. (Green) Goldsmith, who are now residing at Ames in Story County. Mr. Scott learned the carpenter trade in Ohio and followed this for some time after coming to Story County. He is now the owner of 160 acres of the finest land in the county, and is a man of industry and enterprise. His farming operations are conducted in a manner indicative of a progressive, thorough agriculturist; his stock is of a high grade, for long ago he found that it was poor economy to raise inferior animals. Energetic and public-spirited, he never fails to aid any movement which tends to benefit the county or his fellow-men. Politically he has at all times been a member of the Democratic party. Mr. Scott and all his family are members of the Christian Church in the township where he resides.

J. B. Shaw, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, residing on Section 30, Sherman Township, located on his farm in the fall of 1876. Originally from Clermont County, Ohio, he is the sixth of nine children born to the marriage of Daniel and Sarah (Tice) Shaw, and his birth occurred in 1833. His father, a native of New Jersey, was born about 1793, and served in the War of 1812 under Zachary Taylor. He was a farmer by occupation, and followed agricultural pursuits all his life, dying in Ohio in 1847, and leaving a widow who survived him one year. They reared all of their children to maturity, but only four of them are now living: A. B. (is connected with a newspaper in North Springfield, Mo.), J. B., Sarah (now Mrs.

Sharts, of Indianapolis, Ind.) and Griffin (a farmer of Henry County, Ind.) J. B. Shaw passed his boyhood and early youth in Ohio, his education being obtained at the Milford Academy. At the age of fifteen years he went to Indiana, and engaged as clerk in a dry goods store, being thus occupied for eight years, and after farming in that State for one year he came to Keokuk County, Iowa, and there made his home until 1876, at which time he cast his fortunes with Story County. He was married in the "Hoosier State," in 1856, to Miss Amanda E. Sharts, of Marion County, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Ringer) Sharts, and their union has been blessed in the birth of six children: Daniel (a farmer of New Albany Township), Belle (Mrs. Krouse, of Greene County, Iowa), Sherman (at home), B. F. (now attending commercial college at Des Moines, Iowa) and Della and Lottie (at home). Upon arriving in this county, in 1876, Mr. Shaw purchased 225 acres of raw land, which now comprises his farm. This he has well improved with a good dwelling, which he erected the same fall he settled here, barns, sheds, etc., and a fine lot of forest trees, besides a quantity of small fruits. His farm is all well fenced and drained, he having used over a car-load of tile on it. In politics he is an active Republican, and frequently attends the conventions as delegate, and he has three times served as chairman of the county convention. He has also served as assessor and township trustee. He always takes an active part in church and Sunday-school work, and has acted as superintendent of the Evangelical Lutheran Sunday-school of Johnson's Grove, he and wife both being members of that denomination. He has ever taken an active interest in all things tending to benefit the county. He helped to organize this school district, and was its first director, and has several times served as president and

secretary of the school board. Socially he affiliates with Columbia Lodge No. 292, A. F. & A. M.

Elias W. Shearer, farmer and stock-raiser, Collins, Iowa. Of that sturdy and independent class, the farmers of Iowa, none are possessed of more genuine merit and a stronger character than he whose name stands at the head of this sketch: he has risen to more than an ordinary degree of success in his calling as an agriculturist and stockman, and wherever known he is conceded to be an energetic and progressive tiller of the soil. His birth occurred in Marion County, Ind., on the 3d of January, 1844, and he is the son of Michael Shearer, who was a native of Maryland, but who was reared in the Keystone State. Michael Shearer was twice married, his second wife, Miss Catherine McCord, a native of Ohio, being the mother of our subject. Mr. Shearer moved from Indiana to Iowa in 1848, settling in Wapello County, and was one of the pioneers. He cleared and improved a farm, and there remained until his death about 1850. His wife survived him several years, and died in Story County since the war. Elias W. Shearer, the third of six sons, became familiar with the duties of the farm in youth, and was reared in Wapello. In March, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and served until discharged in May, 1865. He was promoted to sergeant in November, 1863, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He participated in a number of engagements, the most prominent being Corinth, Iuka, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and was captured at Resaca in the fall of 1864, being held a prisoner at Andersonville most of the time until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Davenport in 1865, after which he returned to Wapello County, Iowa. In the spring of 1868 he came

to Story County, Iowa, and has been a resident of the same ever since. He bought eighty acres of land in 1868, and this immediately commenced to improve and cultivate. To this he has since added enough to make 320 acres of excellent land, all well cultivated and improved. He keeps a good grade of stock, and uses a thoroughbred animal for breeding purposes, always having on hand a high grade of cattle, horses and hogs. His commodious residence and other buildings indicate a thrifty and progressive owner, and in the management of everything connected with his farm Mr. Shearer shows excellent judgment and sound practical sense, qualities which cannot fail of success. He has a nice grove of forest trees, three acres of orchard of select fruit, and has everything attractive and pleasant about his place. In his political preference he is a Republican, and has held a number of local positions in the township, viz.: Township clerk, assessor, etc. Mr. Shearer was married in Story County on the 5th of September, 1869, to Miss Eliza E. Shenkle, a native of Indiana, and the daughter of Benjamin Shenkle (deceased). Six children blessed this union: Anna (wife of Emmett B. Weise, of this county), Jennie, Charles Perry, George Nelson, John L. and Edith May. Mr. Shearer is a member of the Maxwell G. A. R. Post, and Mrs. Shearer is a member of the United Brethren Church.

Erik Sheldahl is one of the honest "sons of the soil" of Story County, Iowa, and is now engaged in cultivating an estate which comprises 178½ acres of well-improved land, a portion of which is well covered with timber, and on which are a comfortable frame residence, good out-buildings and all the necessities that go toward making his home comfortable and happy. He is a native of Norway, and until his removal to the United States his home was

about seventy miles south of the ancient city of Bergen. He was born on the 15th of February, 1815, being the fifth of eight children born to Erik Sheldahl and Bandy Shedahl, the names of their family being as follows: Anna and Lars (who are dead), Erasmus (who is married and resides in Story County, Iowa, being one of the successful tillers of the soil of this section), Maggie (who is a widow and a resident of this county), Erik (the subject of this sketch comes next), Haldor (a successful educator of Norway), Carrie (who is a resident of Kansas, her husband being a farmer), and Osmon (who is an able minister of the Lutheran Church in Story County). The father of these children was a collector in his native land, and was also a practical and energetic farmer. He died in Norway when about seventy years of age. His wife also died about that age, having been an earnest Christian and a faithful wife and mother. Erik Sheldahl obtained his early educational training in the common schools and by private tutors, and being of a quick perception and possessing an excellent memory, the knowledge he obtained has been of practical benefit to him since. At the early age of fourteen years he commenced earning his own living, and although he possessed not a dollar at that time, his capital consisting wholly of a pair of willing hands, a determined spirit and a good constitution, he has done well, and besides becoming possessed of considerable property, has won the good-will of all. He first began teaching school, following this occupation in connection with farming, and these occupations continued to receive his attention for from fifteen to twenty years. He was very successful as an educator, and has always been a warm friend to the public schools, doing all in his power to improve them in every way. On the 10th of May, 1847, he emigrated direct from

his native land to America and landed at New York City, from which place he went to Milwaukee, Wis., afterward moving to Kendall County, Ill. Here he remained for a period of seven years, then emigrated directly to his present farm, and although the country was raw prairie land, and not a house to be seen here, he determined to pitch his tent. He, with others who had emigrated here, built them log-cabins and began gradually to make improvements, and although he and his family had to suffer many hardships, trials and vicissitudes, which are the usual accompaniments of pioneer life, they were more than ordinarily successful. He has always been an active Republican in his political views, and his first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont. In the capacity of school director and trustee, a position he has filled for many years, he has had their advancement at heart, and in his good judgment the people have implicit confidence. He was first married to Miss Maggie Shuld, who was born in Norway June 22, 1819, and to them eight children were born: Betsey (of Story County, Iowa), and Randy (an infant), and Erik (aged eleven, who are deceased, the first-mentioned being married and her husband a farmer of Story County), Martha (who is married, her husband being a resident of this county), Maggie (who was the wife of Ole Fritz, a farmer of Story County, died at the age of thirty-three years), Hanner (married, her husband being a resident of this county). Mr. Sheldahl's first wife died June 18, 1859, and the following January he married again, and to them have been born twelve children: Erik (a clerk of Cambridge), Lou (a clerk in a large retail establishment in the city of Des Moines), Benjamin (deceased), Henry R. (an intelligent and well-educated young man, assists his father on the farm), Anna (whose husband is a farmer in this coun-

ty), Maggie (a school teacher, and remains with her parents), Carrie, two children who died in infancy, Osmon (who is twelve years of age), and an infant (the youngest in the family, deceased). Both Mr. and Mrs. Sheldahl are devout members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, the same being located near their home, and all their children are also interested in the cause of Christianity, and contribute liberally to worthy enterprises. Here, surrounded by their children and numerous friends, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldahl expect to pass their declining years, and being very hospitable, charitable and kind to the poor and oppressed, they fully deserve their present good fortune.

Parley Sheldon, farmer, banker, and breeder and dealer of standard-bred horses, Ames, Iowa. This prominent gentleman was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on the 7th of June, 1844, and his father, Parley Sheldon, Sr., was a native of New York, born in 1810, and died in Ohio in 1869. The mother, whose maiden name was Elvira Litch, was born in 1810 and died in Ohio in 1854. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living. About 1828 the father moved to Ohio and there followed agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life. Parley Sheldon, the sixth in order of birth of the above mentioned children, received a good practical education in the common schools, and subsequently became a student at Geauga Seminary, at Chester, Ohio. Leaving school, Mr. Sheldon was on the farm until he enlisted in the service for the preservation of the Union, and was mustered out of Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in July, 1865. In 1870 he began breeding trotting horses, and carried on agricultural pursuits in his native county until 1874, when he came to Iowa, bringing a number of breeding horses to this

county. Here he has continued the breeding of standard-bred horses, and has proven himself a man of superior management and rare business ability and efficiency. Coming to Story County in 1877, he settled on his farm adjoining the limits of the town of Ames, and there resided until the fall of 1882, when he removed to his present residence on Douglas Street in Ames. He has since continued the management of this farm, which consists of 335 acres. In May, 1890, he purchased the Story County Bank, which was organized on the 1st of November, 1888, by the firm of Armstrong & Robinson. In his political preferences, Mr. Sheldon is a Democrat, and in 1883 was elected a member of the Ames council for a term of three years. In 1884 and 1885 he was mayor of the town. On the 19th of October, 1885, he was appointed postmaster at Ames by President Cleveland, and held the office until February 13, 1890, filling that position to the entire satisfaction of all, and being one of the best postmasters the town ever had. On the 4th of March, 1890, he was again elected mayor of Ames. He is a representative citizen of the county, respected and esteemed for his sterling integrity, sober, sound judgment and progressive ideas. He was married in September, 1865, to Miss Frances A. Judd, a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, born in April, 1845, and two children are the result of this union: Bernice J. and Harriett E.

Mark D. Sheldon, M. D., retired physician, Iowa Centre, Iowa. Among the people of Story County, as well as the surrounding counties, the name that heads this sketch is by no means an unfamiliar one; for for many years he was actively and successfully occupied in the prosecution of his chosen profession, and during this time his career as a practitioner and thorough student of medicine, won for him no less a reputation than did his personal

characteristics, as a citizen and neighbor. Of recent years he has endeavored to avoid, as far as possible, the practice of medicine, preferring to give his entire attention to the management of his large farming interests. The Doctor came originally from New York State, his birth occurring in Monroe County, on the 7th of May, 1816, and is the son of William and Polly (De La Dernier) Sheldon, both natives of the Empire State. The Sheldon family is of English descent, and the ancestors settled in Massachusetts prior to the Revolution. William Sheldon was reared in New York State, and followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He moved to Ohio in 1835, settled in Ashtabula County, and there resided until his death in August, 1852. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was on the Northern frontier. His wife survived him until 1859. Dr. Mark Sheldon, the youngest of four sons and four daughters, passed his boyhood and youth in Ashtabula County, received a good education in the high schools and academies, and commenced the study of medicine at the age of twenty-one under the supervision of Dr. John E. Cleveland, a physician of considerable local note. Dr. Sheldon took his first course of lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College at Cleveland, in the winter of 1845, and the following year located in Lawrence County, Ind., where he practiced his profession for about three years. In the winter of 1849 he returned to Cleveland and completed his course, graduating in the spring of 1850. He afterward took a supplementary course at Cleveland, in the winter of 1850-51, and also a course at Louisville in the winter of 1848-49. After this, in 1850, he located in Waukesha County, Wis., where he had a large practice, and where he remained for three years. In 1854 he moved to Iowa, settled in Iowa Centre, and practiced over a large extent of country, thirty miles

around. He was in active practice here for twenty years. He was married in Wisconsin on the 28th of February, 1852, to Miss Annette Fenn, a native of York State, born and reared in Delaware County, and a lady of superior attainments. She was the daughter of E. B. and H. A. (Goodrich) Fenn. To the Doctor and Mrs. Sheldon have been born two children: Dwight D., and Carrie A. (wife of E. W. Gifford, of Nevada, Iowa). Dr. Sheldon has accumulated a competence in the practice of medicine, and is the owner of about 400 acres of good land near Iowa Centre. He is also the owner of a good residence, and other property in the village.

Dwight D. Sheldon, farmer and stock-raiser, Iowa Centre, Iowa. Among the younger agriculturists of Indian Creek Township who are in the front ranks as progressive and industrious farmers and stock-men, we can not fail to mention Dwight D. Sheldon, who, in the management of everything connected with his farm, displays excellent judgment and thoroughness, qualities which can not fail of success. Mr. Sheldon owes his nativity to Knoxville, Marion County, Iowa, where his birth occurred on March 18, 1855, and is the son of Dr. Mark D. and Eveline Annette (Fenn) Sheldon, natives of New York. D. D. Sheldon came to Story County with his parents when an infant, grew to manhood in Iowa Centre, and there received a thorough education in the Centre High School, completing at the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames. Returning to Iowa Centre, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and this has continued with unusual success ever since. He was married at Eddyville, Iowa, on December 25, 1877, to Miss Henrietta A. Fish, a native of Iowa, who took a complete course at the Agricultural College, and in the same class with her husband. She is the daughter of John M. and Mary A.

Fish. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon are the parents of two interesting children, Dwight D. and Willie Milton. In his political preferences Mr. Sheldon is a Democrat, though no political aspirant, and earnestly supports the measures of that party. He and Mrs. Sheldon are members of the Evangelical Church, and he is class-leader and steward in his local church. He is a Master Mason and is also a member of the Good Templar lodge. He taught school for a number of terms in Story County, and was unusually successful as an educator.

Erick R. Shildall was born in Norway, December 28, 1832. His parents, Rasmass and Isabella Shildall were natives of that country, emigrating to the broad and hospitable American shores in 1847, and settling in Grundy County, Ill., afterward moving to Story County, where the father still lives. The mother departed from this life in the year 1878. The subject of this sketch passed his youth in Grundy and Kendall Counties, and is the only son in a family of four children. A victim to the fascinations of Miss Betsy Ness, a Norwegian beauty, who emigrated to the States in 1849, with her father, Ole Ness, Mr. Shildall was united in marriage with that lady in the month of October, 1855. Soon after their marriage they moved to Iowa, settling in Story County, and buying the property where he now lives. He is one of the most prosperous farmers in the district, has served as school trustee, and held other local offices at different periods of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Shildall are the parents of eleven children, all of whom are at present living: Eribe (wife of Mr. Severson), Olive (wife of Samuel Twede), Caroline (wife of Jake Burrison), Roswell, Henry, Oscar, Martha, Isabella, Anna, Emma and Lewis. The family are faithful and devout Christians, belonging to the Lutheran Church.

Rothmer J. Silliman is president of the

First National Bank of Nevada, Iowa, but he also devotes much attention to dealing in grain and lumber. He ranks among the leading citizens of this county, is in every respect a self-made man, and is a shrewd, honest and successful man of business. His birth occurred in Sterling, Whiteside County, Ill., March 27, 1842, his parents, Ira and Melissa (Brooks) Silliman, being born in Vermont and Ohio, in 1813 and 1817, respectively; they died at Como, Ill., in 1872, the latter's death occurring two months prior to that of her husband. Elijah Silliman, the paternal grandfather, was born in the "Green Mountain State," and died in Pennsylvania. Rothmer J. Silliman is the second of six children, two now living, and his education and rearing were received at Como, whither his parents had moved in 1846. In 1860 he began life for himself as a book-keeper for Simeon Sampson, a grain dealer at Sterling, Ill., but two years later gave up this calling to engage in farming in Whiteside County, an occupation which he continued to follow for ten years. In 1873 he removed to Wisner, Cumings County, Neb., and after spending three and a half years there engaged in the grain and lumber business, he, on April 18, 1877, came to Nevada, Iowa, and purchased the business interests of George A. Kellogg, a well-known lumber merchant of this section. In 1878 he purchased the Amouth Elevator, which was built in 1876, one of the first and largest in the county, and in 1889 Mr. Silliman shipped 147,000 bushels of corn and oats from Nevada. In January, 1882, he was elected president of the First National Bank of Nevada, and since May, 1888, he has been interested in the banking business at Cambridge, this county, being associated in this enterprise with his son, Homer N. Silliman. His vote has always been cast in the interests of the Republican party, and for eight years he has

been a member of the Nevada school board, of which he is now the president. Mr. Silliman has always attended strictly to the details in every enterprise in which he has been engaged, and as a result is one of the leading business men in the county. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is now serving his third term as superintendent of the Sunday-school, and socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. His marriage, which occurred on November 9, 1864, was to Miss Lucy Newman, who was born at Elkhorn Grove, Carroll County, Ill., October 16, 1842, and to their union the following family of children have been born: Homer N., Edwin R., Mahala, Emma, Alice and Ira A.

William Smay, proprietor of the Pleasant Hill Creamery and store at Smaysville, was born in Marion County, Ind., in 1842, being the second child of Absalom and Mary A. (Sours) Smay. The boyhood of William Smay was passed on his father's farm in Indiana, but at the age of thirteen years he accompanied his parents to Iowa, and this State has since continued to be his home. He remained at home with his father, assisting him in his farm labors, until he had attained his twenty-first year, and then commenced life on his own responsibility by engaging in agricultural pursuits. He purchased the farm on which he now lives, comprising 160 acres, in 1869 (at that time there was but one school-house in the township, and only thirteen families), and immediately commenced tilling it, and followed farming and sorghum-making for about fourteen years, turning out about 4,000 gallons of No. 1 molasses yearly. In 1879 he started a creamery (the second in this county), beginning on a very small scale, and made about 300 pounds per day in summer, and half that much in winter. Gradually increasing in his business as his patrons gained confidence in

his ability as a butter-maker, he is now at the head of a large and lucrative business, and is turning out daily from 900 to 1,200 pounds of first class creamery butter, which he ships to New York and other Eastern cities, and he always receives the top prices for his goods. He has recently put in a Sharpless Improved Centrifugal Separator, the only one known of in this State, and contemplates putting in another soon. In connection with his creamery he keeps a country store, and carries everything in the way of provisions, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware and agricultural implements, and also a feed-mill and blacksmith and wagon repairing shop. He also runs a meat market, and delivers daily to the farmers, over a space of two or three townships, fresh meat and all household necessities. He has one of the best refrigerators in the county, it being eighteen feet square and divided into three compartments, with a capacity of sixty tons of ice and two car-loads of provisions. To give a better idea of the extent of Mr. Smay's business, it may be mentioned that he keeps seven wagons delivering goods and gathering cream constantly, besides the farmers' milk wagons. In addition to all these interests, Mr. Smay is a breeder of thoroughbred Holstein cattle, and his herd is headed by representatives of the best families of that breed. His marriage to Miss Frederica Kelley, of this county, was consummated in 1868, and the fruits of this union have been three children: Warren A., Grant H. and Jennie M., all of whom are living at home. The eldest son has an interest in the agricultural implement department of the business. Mr. and Mrs. Smay and their two sons are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and in his political views the former is a Republican. He is probably as well acquainted with the development and resources of this county as any man

residing here, and he is well known and highly respected by all in the community with which he has been so long and so prominently identified.

Thomas B. Smeltzer, proprietor of Maxwell House, Maxwell, Iowa. There is nothing adds so much to the prestige of a city in the estimation of a stranger as first-class hotel accommodations. First in Maxwell is the well-known house kept by Mr. Smeltzer. This gentleman was born in Pennsylvania, in Centre County, on April 29, 1852, and is a son of J. D. Smeltzer, also a native of the Keystone State. The mother, whose maiden name was Miss Anna M. Mingle, was a native of the same State and country. The family moved to Iowa in the fall of 1852, located at Davenport, remained there one year and then moved to Stephenson County, Ill., locating in Dakota, where Mr. Smeltzer engaged in merchandising and the stock business for some time. There his death occurred in June, 1888. He held many local positions of trust and honor. The mother still survives. Of the five children born to this union all are living and heads of families. Thomas B. Smeltzer grew to manhood in Stephenson County, Ill., received his education in the common and higher schools of that State, and when twenty years of age entered the grain and elevator office of his father, with whom he remained until 1882. In March of that year he came to Story County, locating in Maxwell, where his father was in business under the title of Jacob Williams & Co., and built an elevator in that town directly after the building of the line of railway. Our subject took charge of the business at this place, and carried it on for five years, buying and shipping grain. He then embarked in the butcher business at Maxwell and Nevada, having a meat market at the former place for about one year, after which he moved to Nevada, where he ran

a market for about eighteen months. In April he moved back to Maxwell and engaged in the hotel business, where he now is. He has the only hotel at Maxwell, and keeps a first-class place. He is a Democrat in politics, has held several local offices, served as justice of the peace, and was a member of the town board for a number of years. He was married in Illinois on August 20, 1872, to Miss Mary C. Yount, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Henry Yount. Mr. and Mrs. Smeltzer have one child, William Otto, a bright lad of thirteen years. Mr. Smeltzer joined the I. O. O. F. Lodge in 1876, and represented his district in the Grand Lodge in 1885. On the organization of the lodge at Maxwell he was a charter member, and first noble grand of his lodge. Mr. Smeltzer is a pleasant, agreeable man, and is naturally suited and adapted to his present business.

Levi Smith, farmer, Nevada, Iowa. Many are the changes which have occurred since this esteemed citizen first became located here, and he has lived to see the growth of what was at that time an almost unsettled tract of land, to one of the most prosperous and influential counties in the State. Mr. Smith was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1825, attained his growth in that State, and was married in 1850 to Miss Mary Vincent, the daughter of Thomas B. Vincent. Mr. Smith emigrated to Iowa in 1865, locating in Milford Township, and has remained there ever since. He is now the owner of 120 acres on Sections 27 and 28, and is a prosperous farmer. He enlisted as musician in the Eighteenth United States Infantry, and served in that capacity three years. In the spring of 1865 he enlisted as second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Eighty-Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He then returned immediately to Iowa. He is a staunch Republican,

and votes as he shot. To his marriage were born three children: M. F., Benjamin W. D. and Thomas V. Mr. Smith is the seventh in a family of eleven children born to Daniel and Elizabeth (Ogden) Smith, natives of New Jersey and Massachusetts, respectively. The children were named as follows: Moses, Aaron, Joseph, Levi, Hiram H., Francis M., Daniel O., Lydia, Jane, Mary and Martha E. The father of these children, Daniel Smith, was born in 1785, was the son of John Smith, and was one of eight children: Peter, John, Henry, David, Jacob, Daniel and two daughters. Elizabeth (Ogden) Smith, mother of our subject, was the daughter of, Moses and Lydia Ogden, probably natives of Massachusetts, and was one of eight children: Lewis, Elias, Charles, George, Abigail, Jane, Sarah and Elizabeth.

Capt. I. L. Smith, abstract, loan and real-estate broker, has been giving his attention to this business since 1887, and has in his possession a complete set of abstract books, and under his control a large amount of valuable real estate. He was born in Somerset County, Penn., January 14, 1835, and is a son of John H. and Catherine (Dom) Smith, who were born in Franklin County, Penn., and Germany, in 1812 and 1813, and died in Somerset County, Penn., and McLean County, Ill., in 1862 and 1872, respectively. The mother came to the United States with her parents in 1819, and settled in Somerset County, Penn., where she grew to womanhood, met and married Mr. Smith. The paternal grandfather, Peter Smith, was born in the "Keystone State," and died there at a ripe old age. Capt. I. L. Smith is one of the three surviving members of a family of seven children, and his rearing and early school training were received in the town of Berlin, Penn. On the 4th of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-fourth Penn-

sylvania Volunteer Infantry, as a private, but upon the organization of the regiment he was appointed orderly sergeant, and continued as such until the 1st of February, 1863, when he was commissioned captain, continuing to hold this rank until he was mustered out of service on the 12th of September, 1864. He made a faithful and fearless soldier, and he returned home with the consciousness of having faithfully performed every duty. In November, 1864, he removed to McLean County, Ill., where he carried on farming until 1869, at which time he came to Story County, Iowa, and located at Ames. He has always been an ardent Republican in his political views, and on this ticket was appointed to the position of deputy clerk of the courts, a position he filled very successfully from March, 1875 to January 1, 1877. In the fall of 1876 he was elected clerk of the courts of Story County, and was four times re-elected to this position, serving in the clerk's office, in all, twelve years, and it is but saying the truth when the statement is made that no more capable man for the position could have been found. He was a popular official, and in choosing him to fill the above-mentioned position the people showed the soundness of their judgment. Capt. Smith is a practical business man, and through good judgment, energy, integrity and skill he has come to be regarded as one of the leaders in his business in this section of the country. He is a Mason, belonging to Nevada Lodge No. 99, 3 X 3 Chapter No. 92, and has attained to the Commandery. He also belongs to the K. of P. and the G. A. R. His marriage to Miss Harriet King took place on the 9th of September, 1857. They have five children: M. K., Charles E., W. L., A. R. and John H. Mrs. Smith was born in Pennsylvania, September 1, 1839, a daughter of John R. and Catherine (Sanner) King, of that State.

Robert D. Smith, farmer and stock-raiser, Zearing, Iowa. Mr. Smith is recognized as a careful, energetic agriculturist of this community, and by his advanced ideas and progressive habits has done not a little for the farming element hereabout. His parents, Enoch and Jerusha (Wolverton) Smith, were natives of New Jersey, and emigrated to Illinois in 1847, locating in Stephenson County, where they reared their family. The grandfather was John Smith. Robert D. Smith was born in New Jersey in 1842, and was the third of ten children. He grew to manhood in his native State, received his education in the common schools, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company G, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, and served until cessation of hostilities. He was in the Western Division under Gen. Sherman, and was mustered out in June, 1865. He participated in the following battles: Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, etc. After the war he returned to Illinois, and in the spring of 1866 was married, and in March of the same year he moved to Story County, located at Colo, and has remained in the county since that time. He has four children—Mary E. (now Mrs. Louis Glanz, of Des Moines), William H. (now of Zearing), Frank and Cora. Mr. Smith located on the farm where he now lives in 1878, and has one of the best tracts of land in the township. He is a staunch Republican in his political views, and he and Mrs. Smith are members of the Evangelical Church. His son, William H. Smith, was born in Story County in 1868, and was married in 1888 to Miss Lola L. Hahn, daughter of Rev. W. J. Hahn, now of Belle Plaine, Iowa. William H. is now proprietor of the best grocery store in Zearing, and is doing a remunerative cash business. He has one child, Nina O. Socially he is connected with the A. F. & A. M.

Lee H. Smith, farmer and stock-raiser, Ames,

Iowa. It was natural, perhaps, that Mr. Smith should choose agricultural pursuits as his occupation through life, for his ancestors have for many generations followed that calling. He is a native of Franklin County, Ohio, his birth occurring October 18, 1848, and is the son of Aaron and Sarah (Paddock) Smith, and the grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth Smith, who were natives of Holland. The father, in connection with agricultural pursuits, was a molder by trade, having learned that in his early manhood, and this he carried on for many years. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of the war. After this he moved to Lee County, Ill., where he remained until 1869. His children were named as follows: Lee H., Winfield Scott, Eugene E. and Daniel P. In the fall of 1869 the family sought Iowa as their home, and located in Story County, where the subject of this sketch received a good college education in the Iowa State Agricultural College, finishing in 1871. He then went to Napa County, Cal., remained there two years, and afterward returned to Story County, Iowa. He was married in 1875 to Miss Mattie G. Evans, daughter of Walter and Susan J. Evans, and the fruits of this union have been six children: Sadie (deceased), Mabel, Winnie, Clifford, Nathan R. and Susie. Mr. Smith remained in Story County, Iowa, until 1882, being there for nearly seven years, and then went to Colorado, where he was successfully engaged in mining. In the fall of 1887 he returned to Story County, and has since remained on his farm, located nearly four miles northeast of Ames, on Section 32. Mr. Smith is a Republican, and at all times has voted the Republican ticket. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Smith's father died in July, 1885.

James S. Smith is a lineal descendant of

Jacob Smith, who, during the persecution of Presbyterianism in Scotland by King James I., left that country with many others and settled in the North of Ireland. From this and other similar immigrations are descended that people known to history as the Scotch-Irish. As a race they have retained the characteristic firmness of the Scotch, while acquiring much of the generosity, wit and vivacity of the Irish. Six generations of the descendants of Jacob Smith lived and died in the same county (Antrim), and Samuel of the sixth (1774-1854) was as strongly attached to the tenets of Presbyterianism as his early ancestors, who may have gathered inspiration from the voice of Knox. Mathew Smith was born October 12, 1812; was married, in 1836, to Miss Mary Hewitt, who died in 1843, leaving a son (Jonathan) and a daughter (Mary). Mathew was married again, in 1846, to Miss Margaret A. McElhose, a grand-daughter of Richard Smith, of Carnelough, by whom he had seven sons: Samuel S., William M., James S., Hugh B., Robert H., John (died 1861), and John M. (died in Rome, Ga., in 1889). In 1866 Mathew Smith bade a final adieu to his native country, and with his family arrived in Chicago on the 30th of April, of the same year, in search of land for his boys in a country where industry is honorable and labor not branded with the stamp of serfdom. He located in Osco, Henry County, Ill., the following August. In 1875 he came to Story County, Iowa, where he died in Warren Township September 3, 1877, and his wife August 26, 1880. James S. Smith was born in Finvoy, Ireland, January 17, 1853; came to Osco, Ill., with his parents in 1866; commenced teaching in the public schools in 1871; studied law at the Iowa State University. On account of his father's death, he gave up law and returned to the farm, which he had charge of for a time. From 1880 till 1885 he devoted

his time to teaching in Cleveland and Coal Valley, Ill. In the last-named year, in company with his brothers, Hugh B. and John M., as Smith Bros., he commenced business in McCallsburg, and later in Zearing, Iowa. He was married, on the 4th of August, 1886, to Miss Jessie M. Burkhart, daughter of J. C. and M. Burkhart, of Zearing. Socially Mr. Smith is connected with the A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Christian Church.

George W. Sowers, farmer, stock-raiser and shipper of Milford Township, Story County, Iowa, is a native of Putnam County, Ind., born in 1827, and is the second of six children, the result of the union of Solomon and Rachel (Pickett) Sowers, natives of North Carolina, the former born in 1802, and the latter in 1805. Solomon was one of eight children (Mary, Phoebe, Jefferson, Alexander, Alfred, Emaline and Christina), born to George and Elizabeth Sowers, early settlers of North Carolina. Solomon was of German and his wife of Irish extraction. Their son, George W. Sowers, subject of this sketch, received a common-school education, and was married in 1847 to Miss Melinda Bracken, daughter of Thomas Bracken, and the eldest of six children, Monroe, John, Margaret, Louisa, Thomas J. and Martha, only three of whom are now living. Mrs. Sowers died in May, 1856, leaving a family of two sons: Thomas and James. Mr. Sowers moved to Story County, Iowa, in 1854, locating in La Fayette Township, in what was then called Smith's Grove, in a house made of poles, 12x14 feet, in which he lived from November till the following March. He then moved into a house which he had built on the prairie, and with a very few neighbors began to improve and cultivate the home in the wilderness. In 1855 more settlers moved in, and in the spring of 1856 twenty-seven Scandinavians made their advent in the county and settled in what is now

Howard Township. Mr. Sowers entered three eighties on the prairie, and at the same time bought thirty acres of timber, paying \$10 per acre. In the spring of 1856 he unfortunately lost his wife by that dread disease, consumption. The fall of the same year his father and four brothers came and located in the same neighborhood, and there the father died at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. Two of the brothers, Charles M. and Alfred, also died in Story County. Mr. Sowers sold his farm in La Fayette Township in 1863, and bought his present property, which now consists of 345 acres of valuable land. In 1857 he married Miss Margaret Sowers, by whom he had five children: Sarah A. (now Mrs. William Hughes), Minda J. (now Mrs. George Young), Charles W., Elmer E. and Albert. Charles married Miss Metta McClure, daughter of R. McClure, of this county. Mr. Sowers is a Republican in his political views, and with his wife and daughters is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For the past twenty-two years he has followed buying and shipping stock quite extensively, and is a man exactly suited for that business. When he first came to Iowa he went to mill at Red Rock, where Perry County now stands, and went to Iowa City for salt. Mrs. Sowers was born in North Carolina on October 17, 1832, and is the daughter of Philip Sowers, of North Carolina.

William Waitt Spring, farmer and stock-raiser, resides on Section 18, Grant Township. It is now nearly thirty-five years since Mr. Spring first became identified with the interests of this county, and during this time, while his financial standing has been steadily advancing, he has always sustained his reputation for honesty, integrity and sterling worth. Originally from Ohio, he was born there on May 16, 1828, being the youngest in a family of four children, the eldest of whom, John,

is deceased; Mary is also deceased, Sarah is the wife of Paul Rodenburger, a farmer of Kansas, and William Waitt is the subject of this sketch. The parents of these children were natives of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, respectively, and both are now deceased, the father having passed away in his eighty-third year. William Waitt Spring obtained his education in the old subscription schools of Putnam County, Ind., and subsequently taught school for about four winters. Early in life he entered a woolen factory in his native State, and for nineteen years gained a livelihood as a factory hand in Ohio and Indiana. At the age of twenty-seven years he commenced life on his own responsibility by immigrating from Indiana to Story County, Iowa. He had previously taken a companion for life in the person of Miss Amy Coffelt, and a native of the "Hoosier State," born October 1, 1834. Her father was born in Tennessee, and her mother was a native of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Spring became the parents of ten children, six of whom survive. Those still living are: Margaret E. (who is the wife of B. W. D. Smith, an engineer by occupation, and makes her home in Nebraska), Lucy E. (who is the wife of Andrew Neilson, of Des Moines, Iowa), Ulysses S. (student in the Iowa Agricultural College, has chosen civil engineering as his profession, and is now perfecting himself in that science at the Iowa Agricultural College), Edith May (graduated from the Capital City Commercial College of Des Moines, Iowa, now a stenographer in the employ of Chamberlin & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa), and Charles W. and Claude Finley (are both residing at home). Those deceased are: Agnes Caroline (died at the age of three years), William H. (died in his eighth year), John S. E. (died at the age of eleven months), and Martha L. (was eighteen years of age at

the time of her death). Upon his arrival in Iowa, Mr. Spring found very few settlers, and but very few improvements. Indeed he it was who turned the first furrow in what is now the town of Ames, and assisted to plant the first fruit tree and rhubarb on the college farm. At the time that he located in Story County there were but four houses to be seen from Ontario to Nevada, a distance of about eleven miles, and the nearest markets were Iowa City and Cedar Rapids, a distance of seventy and eighty miles, and Mr. Spring relates how the Messrs. Coffelt hauled the first safe for Boone County from the Mississippi River, they being residents of Story County. Being a pioneer of this section, Mr. Spring was able to choose his own farm, and now owns 218 acres of very valuable land, on which he has erected a neat, comfortable residence, and good substantial out-buildings. He and wife both hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Ames, and have always contributed as far as possible to all laudable enterprises. The farmer is prominently identified with the "Grand Old Republican Party," and has ever been an ardent supporter of true Republican principles, and for a period of twenty-five years, not continuously, but at intervals, he has held the office of assessor. He is one of the prominent, well-to-do farmers of Story County.

Prof. E. W. Stanton, in the department of mathematics and political economy of the Iowa State Agricultural College, was originally from Pennsylvania, his birth occurring in Waymart, Wayne County, on October 3, 1850. His parents, F. H. and Mary (Rounds) Stanton, were natives also of the Keystone State, and the father has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. Both are living, and reside on the old homestead in Pennsylvania, purchased by the grandfather in 1793. The great-grandfather, Asa Stanton, was a farmer by occupa-

tion, and served in the Revolutionary War. Of the large family of children born to the parents, three are now living, and Prof. Stanton is the only son. He became familiar with agricultural life at an early age, and received his primary education in the village school. He then attended the academy at Franklin, N. Y., and in the spring of 1870, entered the Iowa State Agricultural College in the sophomore year, graduating in the fall of 1872. While a student he was clerk in the cashier's office, and has been connected with the financial department of the college ever since. Immediately after graduating he was appointed assistant in the mathematical department, and in 1874 was elected secretary of the board of trustees, which position he has held for seventeen years. He was elected to his present position in 1878. He was married in 1877 to Miss Margaret McDonald, who was preceptress in the college for six years before marriage and two years afterward. She was also Prof. Stanton's assistant and instructor in French. They have three children: Edwin McDonald, Margaret and Edgar W., Jr. Of the faculty when Prof. Stanton came here, his wife is the only one left in Story County.

Jacob M. Stark, proprietor of the Kelly Tile and Brick Yards in Washington Township, Story County, Iowa, was born in Indiana in 1847, and was one of nine children who grew to maturity, the result of the union of Stephen and Elizabeth (Wagoner) Stark. The father was born in the Blue-Grass State in 1808, but was reared to manhood in Indiana, where he was married about 1833. His family consisted of the following children: Daniel (died in the Civil War), Mary (became the wife of John Curtis, of Warren County, Iowa, and she and her husband are both deceased), Rebecca (wife of John Cooper, of Maxwell, Iowa), John (died), Stephen B. (of Marquette, Kas.),

Abraham (of Stockton, Kas.), Melinda (wife of Robert Nichols, of Des Moines, Iowa; she is now deceased), and Louisa (also of Des Moines, Iowa). The paternal grandfather was Abraham Stark. Jacob M. Stark moved with his parents to Illinois in 1849, locating in Mercer County, and in 1852 the family settled in Webster County, Iowa. Soon after they located in Warren County, where Jacob grew to mature years, and received his education in the common schools. About 1864 the parents removed to Story County, and settled at Iowa Centre, where Jacob M. followed his profession—wagon and carriage-making. In 1883 he engaged in his present business, and has followed it with marked success ever since, and, although there are other establishments of like character in the county, his is unsurpassed. He was married in 1866 to Miss Nancy G. Davis, daughter of Thomas C. Davis, of Nevada at that time, but now of Eldorado, Kas. To this union six children were born—Arthur D., Wilberth, Roy C., May, Nora, and Jesse. Politically, Mr. Stark traces his views back to the old Whig party, and is now a staunch Republican and a strong advocate of prohibition. Socially, he is connected with the I. O. O. F. His father died in Iowa Centre, Iowa, in August, 1870, and his mother in April, 1890, at the age of eighty years. The father had been identified as a Baptist minister from early manhood, and was a pioneer preacher of Iowa, holding services in school-houses and private dwellings before the time of churches.

Sam S. Statler is agent of the American Express Company, and a dealer in groceries, and is one of the pioneers of the town of Nevada, Iowa. A native of Somerset County, Penn., he was born on the 2d of December, 1830, and is the only surviving member of a family of four children, born to Jonathan and Maria (Snell) Statler, who were born in Penn-

sylvania, in 1804 and 1811, and died in Nevada, Iowa, in 1860, and September, 1857, respectively. Sam S. Statler acquired a good practical education in the common schools of his native State, and later learned the tanner's trade, at which he worked for some time. He reached Nevada, Iowa, on the 10th of September, 1855, and in 1857 was chosen deputy treasurer and recorder of the county, a position he held until 1860, after which he was elected treasurer and recorder for one term. During his residence in this place he has been employed as clerk and book-keeper, but since 1884 he has devoted his attention to the sale of groceries, and so popular with the public has his place of business become, that his time is fully employed in supplying its demands. His marriage occurred in 1860, to Miss Margaret Stephens, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he has the following named children: Edgar, Carrie, Maggie and Ferdinand. He has always supported the Democrat party by his vote, and since the 27th of February, 1858, has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and April 25, 1887, became a member of the 3 X 3 Chapter at Nevada. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., in which order he has attained to the Encampment.

William H. Stevens, farmer and stock-raiser, lives in Grant Township, near Ames, Iowa. The agricultural and stock-raising interests of Story County are ably represented by the subject of this sketch, a man whose life has been passed in the calling which now receives his attention. He was originally born in the Southern Peninsula of Michigan, near the city of Ann Arbor, on the 8th of March, 1839, and was the eldest of four children: Hattie, Laura, and James. The parents were natives of the Empire State, and both are now living. The father was an agriculturist by occupation, but he was also a first-class mechanic. The parents

reside near Ann Arbor, Mich. The paternal grandfather, who died at the advanced age of one hundred years, was also a fine mechanic, and assisted in the building of the first steamboat that ever floated on Hudson River. William H. Stevens' first educational training was received in the old subscription schools in Michigan, and he also attended the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, for about three years. After this he taught in the public schools for four years and then engaged in merchandising at Parma, Jackson County, Mich., in 1860, continuing in that, and was also in the furniture factory, until 1866. From there he went to Petrolia, Canada, engaged in the oil business, and this continued until 1870, when he emigrated to Story County, Iowa. Here he has since remained, and has made many improvements on his fine farm of 280 acres. He has it partially tilled, has good substantial buildings, and has one of the finest building sites in the township. He was unfortunate in his early marital relations and lost his first two wives by death. His third marriage was to Miss Sarah A. Sutton, in March, 1878, and four children have been born to him: Emma (resides in Kansas, and is married to L. C. Woodword, a farmer), Frank, Sidney and Katie. Mr. Stevens is a staunch Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for the honored and lamented Abraham Lincoln. He has held many positions of trust in the county, and was recently the census enumerator in his precinct. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1867 (Ames Lodge No. 249), and he and wife assist in all religious enterprises. They have resided for twenty years in Story County, and here expect to pass the remainder of their days. Mr. Stevens has seen six generations of his family.

Hon. J. L. Stevens, judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, Ames, Iowa. Judge Stevens

is not unknown to the people of this portion of Iowa, but in all the years his life has been conspicuous before the public not a shadow of distrust or suspicion of a wrong act has fallen upon his name. He was born in Northfield, Vt., on May 29, 1850, and was one of four children, three now living, born to the union of Isaac L. and Harriet E. (Tucker) Stevens, also natives of the Green Mountain State. The parents emigrated to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1863, thence to Belle Plain, and are now residents of Marshall County, Iowa. The father is an agriculturist by occupation, but also filled the position of road-master for the Chicago & North-Western Railroad for a number of years. He commenced life by driving an express wagon from Boston to Burlington, Vt., and upon the organization of the Vermont Central Railroad he commenced on the construction, and was thus occupied until 1860. After this he cultivated the soil for a year and then resumed railroading, which he continued until 1870. He is a thorough railroad man, and has a reputation for unflinching honesty and integrity. He commenced life a poor boy, but is now surrounded by every comfort. Although seventy-five years of age, he still manages his farm, and bids fair to live yet many years. Judge Stevens remained in his native State until thirteen years of age, attended the common schools, and later entered Northfield Academy. After coming to Iowa he attended the schools at Cedar Rapids, Belle Plain and Grinnell. On the opening of the Iowa State Agricultural College in 1868 he entered the freshman class, and graduated from that institution in 1872. During the vacations he improved his time by teaching school and reading law. After graduating in the civil engineering course with the degree of B. S., he went to Belle Plain, studied law with Frank G. Clark (now of Cedar Rapids), and was admit-

ted to the bar in October, 1873, at Vinton, Iowa. On the 25th of November of the same year he came to Ames, and opened a law office in partnership with Daniel McCarthy, continuing with him for a number of years. His first official position was city recorder, and next city attorney. In 1878 he was elected district attorney of the Eleventh Judicial District, consisting of eight counties, and was re-elected to the same office in 1882. Four years later he was elected district judge of the same district, and this office he is still holding. He is a prominent citizen of the county, and is respected and esteemed for his sterling integrity, sober, sound judgment and progressive ideas. He was married on August 10, 1876, to Miss Rowena E. Edson, a native of Wisconsin. They were schoolmates at Ames College for three years, and Miss Edson engaged in school teaching from 1873 up to the date of her marriage. Six children are the fruits of this union: Ollie E., Genevieve, Edith, Imogene, John E. and Thaddens. The Judge is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic Order. He is also a member of the K. of P. and others. He is the owner of half a section of land, well stocked with a high grade of horses and cattle, and his commodious house and other buildings indicate a progressive owner. Mrs. Stevens has been president of the Dorcas Society, in the interests of the sick and afflicted, for a number of years, and is always ready to assist and relieve suffering humanity.

John R. Stewart, one of the leading stock dealers of Central Iowa, and a prominent citizen of Story County, is a native of Ogle County, Ill., born on the 28th of February, 1851. Brought up as an agriculturist, it was but natural that he should permanently adopt that calling as his life occupation, and while he is a farmer of advanced ideas and tend-

encies, he does not lose sight, by any means, of the stock interests, and in this industry he has gained an extensive reputation. He received a common-school education, and at an early age began assisting his father in buying stock. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced for himself by farming and dealing in stock in Ogle County, Ill., and there continued until 1877. He then came to Story County, Iowa, settled at Colo, and here he owns 400 acres of well-improved land. He is one of the most extensive stock dealers in Central Iowa, and from January to June, 1890, he shipped twenty car loads of horses from Colo and Nevada. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1887 was elected a member of the Story County board of supervisors. He chose Miss Minerva Myers as his life companion, and was married to her in 1875. One child, Ida Maud, is the result of this union. Mr. Stewart is progressive in his ideas, and has applied himself to his chosen calling with the success which may be inferred from a glance at his extensive and well-kept farm. His father, William Stewart, was born in the North of Ireland, and came to the United States about 1840. He is now sixty-eight years of age and resides in Story County. The mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Jane Bell, was born in Canada, and is now about sixty-four years of age. They were the parents of six children, our subject being the second in order of birth.

George Stitzell, M. D., is a physician of established reputation, and one who has steadily risen in the channels of medical life. He was born in Franklin County, Penn., August 13, 1830, and is a son of George and Catherine (Wagner) Stitzell, who were also born in the Keystone State, near Philadelphia, the former in 1800 and the latter in 1796, their deaths occurring in Franklin

County, Penn., and Michigan, in 1876 and 1888, respectively. Dr. Stitzell was educated in the common schools of his native county, and finished his literary education in a college at Mercersburg. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Olig, at Waynesboro, and afterward attended lectures in the University of Pennsylvania and in the Pennsylvania Medical College, and after applying himself diligently to the course of study given him, he was graduated from that college as an M. D., March 12, 1858, well prepared to go out into the world and enter actively upon the practice of his profession. His time since then has been devoted entirely to the relief of suffering humanity, and as a physician he is held in the highest esteem and is in the enjoyment of a good practice. After first graduating, he settled at St. Thomas, Penn., there remaining until the spring of 1862, when he enlisted as an assistant surgeon in the Fifty-Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service until after the battle of Gettysburg, when he resigned, coming in October of that year to Nevada, where he has since made his home. He is one of the oldest physicians in the county; is a close student and assiduously applies himself to the practice of his calling. From 1864 to 1876 he was examining surgeon of United States pensions at Nevada, and he is now president of the pension board. He has had in his thirty-five years of professional life 2,400 cases of obstetrics, and in all, only two cases have proved fatal. He was married in 1852 to Miss Malinda M. Mowen, of Waynesboro, Penn., but her death occurred in Nevada, Iowa, in January, 1873, after she had borne a family of five children: LaVelle F., George A., John D., Charles E. and Mary C. The Doctor's second marriage took place in June, 1873, to Mrs. Susan Nichols, formerly Miss Stubbs, a native of the "Hoosier State." One

child has blessed this union—H. Delieux. The Doctor has been a life-long Republican, and socially belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Lodge No. 99, of Pittsburg. He also belongs to the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Osmond O. Stole was ushered into this mundane sphere near the city of Bergen, in Norway, October 7, 1846, and passed his youth in that country, receiving a fair education in his native language, and emigrating in the year 1875. Arriving in April, when Mother Nature wore her brightest smile, he found Story County a most charming home in the strange country of America. After one year he moved to Illinois, but soon returned to Story, where he is now located. His attention was for a long time devoted to agricultural pursuits, but changing to mercantile business, he started the first store in Roland, and carried a fine stock of hardware. He has at all times been successful, and in 1883 returned to his native land to view once more the scenes familiar to his childhood. February 14, 1879, Mr. Stole married Miss Mary Myrah, of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Erick Myrah. Mr. and Mrs. Stole are members of the Lutheran Church. The parents of our subject were natives of Norway. The father, Osmond Stole, was married to Miss Jennie Holland.

George Templeton is a native of England, born in Yorkshire, in the town of Knaresborough, on October 8, 1827. The parents were also natives of that country, where they were reared, and where they received very limited educational advantages. Both are deceased, the mother dying when about fifty years of age. They were the parents of four children, who were named as follows: Margaret (married Charles Thackary, a stone-mason by trade, and was residing in Philadelphia at the time of her death), an infant (who was

accidentally scalded to death), Mary (who was accidentally killed in a linen factory at Stavley, England, when about twelve or fifteen years of age, by having her clothing caught, and being drawn into the machinery before the eyes of her horrified mother), and George (who is the youngest of this family). The latter received a fair education in the National school of Knaresborough, and this, together with the unlimited amount of good practical common sense, with which his head is well stored, has rendered him a man of superior ability and judgment. He spent a number of years of his early life in a linen factory, and when about fourteen years of age he began for himself as an agriculturist, which he followed for about a year, and then entered a coach-maker's employ, by whom he was finally chosen as a servant. He remained with his employer for about a year, and then began working for a doctor, accompanying him as his servant to the famous watering resort, Harrogate, so well known in England. He continued with the doctor for about six years, and when eighteen years of age he made the acquaintance of an invalid gentleman, entering his employ as his *valet de chambre*, and remaining with him one year. After this he went to the town of Cottingham, near Hull, England, and was in the employ of a widow for about one year. He then resided with a doctor in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, but afterward learned the trade of letter presser in Edinburgh. As work became scarce he took the advice of a gentleman, and in 1852 came to America. He sailed from Glasgow on April 6 of that year, and after a pleasant voyage of twenty-eight days reached New York City. After remaining there for two years Mr. Templeton shipped as steward on board a coasting vessel belonging to the western coast of the Atlantic Ocean, and was on the ocean until the breaking out of the late Rebel-

lion, his last voyage being to Charleston, S. C., in March, 1861, on board a merchantman from the city of Boston. He was present at the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and heard the first gun fired at that place. He saw Maj. Anderson and his garrison land at the dock where the vessel on which Mr. Templeton stood was anchored. The latter returned to New York City, went from there to Boston, Mass., and then shipped aboard a passenger steamer bound for Baltimore, Md. The vessel was afterward sold to the Government as a transport. Mr. Templeton returned to Boston, and soon after shipped as captain's steward on board the "Young River," a gunboat. This vessel entered the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., thence to Fortress Monroe for supplies, and here part of the crew was transferred to the ill-fated "Cumberland," a few days before she was sunk by the rebel ram, "Merrimac." The gunboat with which Mr. Templeton remained was under close blockade in York River, and was afterward transferred to the Rappahannock, where she could arrest all smugglers. From there she was sent to Fortress Monroe, where there were taken on board about 2,000 shells for transportation to Pilot Town, La. From there she went on close blockade in Apalachicola Bay, Florida, remained there for twelve months, and then went to Key West, thence to Philadelphia, where Mr. Templeton was paid off and honorably discharged, after having served his country for the agreed length of time. Mr. Templeton emigrated to Story County, Iowa, during the fall of 1862, engaged in farming, and there remained for about six months, when he left for Chicago, Ill. There, on July 4, 1863, he shipped as steward on a lake sailing vessel, and was thus employed for about sixteen years, or until 1879. During all these years Mr. Templeton experienced many hardships and dangers, and one event in par-

ticular has left its trace indelibly stamped on his memory. It was in the north end of Lake Michigan when his vessel and another ran into each other. The great shock damaged both vessels so badly that they sank, and the crew were only saved by taking to the boats. As it was, two of his comrades were drowned. Mr. Templeton came back to Story County, Iowa, in 1879, purchased ninety acres of prairie land with no improvements, and since then, by his energy and perseverance, has made many and vast improvements. He has a neat little cottage, where he resides by himself, and his out-buildings are comfortable and commodious. As will be seen, Mr. Templeton has had a very eventful life, and has been a great traveler. He is a close student, and has improved his leisure hours by reading the choicest of standard literature. He has a fine library of selected books and periodicals of the present day, and he is a gentleman whose attainments are far above the average. He prefers a single life, and is comfortable and happy in his neat little home. During the years 1858 and 1859 he took a sea voyage in a merchantman vessel to Central America, and the shores of old Mexico, and the pleasing reminiscences of the customs and manners of the inhabitants would fill a volume of interesting reading. For some years past Mr. Templeton has identified himself with the Republican party, but has never asserted himself as an ultra partisan. He was naturalized on May 14, 1855, never having been a permanent resident of any place previous to this time. His first vote was cast for Gen. Harrison. By honest work and industry Mr. Templeton has accumulated a comfortable competency, and can pass his declining years in ease. He has seen many changes and witnessed many wonderful sights in his checkered career of sixty-two years, and nothing can be said to his discredit, but much to his honor and

uprightness. He distinctly remembers the time that Queen Victoria ascended the throne of England, and how the National school children, of whom he was then a member, were presented with medals and a feast in honor of the occasion. He also remembers many other interesting events that took place in his youthful days. After he had resided in the United States until 1857 he revisited the scenes of his childhood, and remained there for three months. He expects to make another visit to his native country before long. Mr. Templeton has resided in Story County for eleven years, and intends to pass the balance of his days here, where he has the unbounded respect of his friends and neighbors.

Dr. H. M. Templeton, physician and surgeon, Ames, Iowa. It is the prerogative of the physician to relieve or alleviate the ailments to which suffering humanity is prone, and as such he deserves the most grateful consideration of all. A prominent physician and surgeon, who by his own ability has attained distinction in his profession, is Dr. H. M. Templeton. This gentleman, who is also one of the pioneers of Story County, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, on the 18th of August, 1848, and was the son of William and Jane (McElroy) Templeton, the father a native of Washington County, Penn., born in 1809, and the mother born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1817. William Templeton emigrated with his parents to Ohio when quite a boy, and there grew to manhood. His parents both died in the Buckeye State. In 1855 he came to Illinois, and one year later to Story County, Iowa, locating in Palestine, near Ames. He entered land in Washington Township, was one of the first settlers, and always made farming his vocation. He endured many hardships, but was a persevering man, and made life a success. His death occurred in 1885. The mother is yet

living and resides on the homestead, the southwest quarter of Section 26. Dr. H. M. Templeton was the second of seven children, and was but eight years of age when he came to this State with his parents. He was early taught the duties of farm life, received his education in the common schools, and when twenty-four years of age he began the study of medicine, graduating at Louisville (Ky.) Medical College in 1877. He then commenced practicing at Ames, where he has since remained, and as a clever and scientific practitioner he is known all over the county. He is a member of the Story County Medical Society, of which he is secretary, is also a member of Central District Medical Association and the Iowa State Medical Society. He was married in 1880 to Miss Edna Granger, of Marion, Linn County, Iowa, and the fruits of this union were four children, three now living: Earl G., Mary A., and Henry M. Dr. and Mrs. Templeton are members of the Congregational Church.

M. A. Tendeland is a citizen and one of the principal business men of the thriving little town of Story City, Iowa. He is a Norwegian by birth, having been born near the site of Staranger, in February, 1842, being next to the youngest of five children, whose names are as follows: Carrie (who died at the age of fifty-five years), Christian (who died at the age of twenty-three), Christina (who is a resident of Norway), then comes the subject of this sketch, and the youngest of the family is Gunhild. The father of these children is still living, being about eighty-five years of age, but the mother passed from life in 1864. M. A. Tendeland received his early education in the select schools of Norway, acquiring a sufficient knowledge of the "world of books" to fit him for the practical duties of life, and at the early age of sixteen years he started out for himself

in search of Dame Fortune, his sole capital being a plentiful supply of energy and sufficient amount of intelligence and perseverance to properly direct his energy. He began his career as a sailor on the northeast Atlantic Ocean and the White Sea, and during a career of nine years on the "briny deep" he met with many interesting adventures. He later took up the calling of an agriculturist, and in 1864 determined to pursue this vocation in the new world, and accordingly came to America, his first location being in Kendall County, Ill. During the fall of that year he came to Story County, where he remained until the spring of 1865, and then returned to Illinois, afterward spending some time in Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and others, the time thus occupied covering about eight years. At the end of this time he settled in Marshalltown, Iowa, being for six years engaged in the produce business, and while there he was married, on July 4, 1873, to Miss Grette Jacobson, a native of Norway, who was brought to the United States when eight years old. He soon after removed to Nevada, Iowa, and here also sold produce on commission for one year, after which he came to Story City, and about one year later engaged in the general produce business for himself, and without very much capital, but by strict business principles, energy and enterprise has established a business which is known, not only throughout Story, but the surrounding counties. When he began business in Story City the appearances were most excellent for good, practical and energetic farmers, and the prospect has grown brighter and brighter each succeeding year. Mr. Tendeland ships his produce to eastern markets, the principal ones being New York, Boston and Chicago, and his name has become well known in business circles throughout this section. The business which he controlled in 1889 footed up to

\$200,000, and as his interests are constantly increasing, he contemplates a change of residence, but has not yet decided where he will locate. He and his wife are much esteemed and respected, and will prove an addition to any community in which they may choose to make their home for the future. Their children are as follows: Mabel (aged sixteen years), Julius Oscar Oliver (aged thirteen years), and Lillie (aged eleven). Mr. Tendeland has affiliated with the Republican party since making his home in the United States, and he (as well as his wife) is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Thomas Thatcher has been engaged in farming and stock-raising the greater portion of his life, and to say that he thoroughly understands the details of both these enterprises would be but stating the facts very mildly indeed. His birth occurred in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1823, and he was one of a family of six children born to the marriage of Thomas Thatcher and Susannah Stratton, who were Virginians. There other children are David and Theodora (living), and Joseph, Jesse and Ruth (deceased). Thomas Thatcher grew to maturity in Ohio, and in 1844 was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Elizabeth Simons, a daughter of Jesse Simons, of Richmond, Wayne County, Ind., to whom a family of seven children were born: Lucinda (wife of Frederick Buzzard, of Spokane Falls, Wash.), Jesse W., Charles N., Viola (deceased), Eldora (who became the wife of O. S. Wildman, of Hardin County, and died, leaving two children: Earl and Webb), William, and Ella (deceased). Mr. Thatcher has always supported Republican principles, and in his religious views is a Quaker, being a member of a church of that denomination located on Honey Creek, in Hardin County. He has a farm of 160 acres of splendidly improved land, furnished with excellent buildings of all kinds, and it is excel-

lently adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables. He settled on this land in 1869, it being then wild, and he has brought it to its present admirable state of cultivation by industry, intelligence and perseverance. In those days C. P. Page was the only man living between his home and Nevada, and wolves were very abundant and destroyed much property. He used to, occasionally, see deer and other wild animals. Mr. Thatcher has done his full share in bringing the county to its present state of improvement, and has aided, by voice and purse, all enterprises of a worthy nature.

James Thompson, farmer and stock-raiser, Iowa Centre, Iowa. The father of Mr. Thompson, Isaac Thompson, was a native of Pennsylvania and of Irish descent. The latter moved with his parents to Ohio when three years of age, and was reared in Perry County, where he resided until his death in 1880, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife died in 1840, and he afterward married again. He carried on a distillery for a number of years. His marriage was blessed by the birth of four sons and one daughter, all of whom grew to mature years. He made one trip to Iowa when an old man, to visit his son living there. James Thompson, the second in order of birth of the above-mentioned children, grew to manhood in Perry County, Ohio, and remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age. He came west in 1855, locating in Story County, Iowa, and was first on a stationary engine for three years. After this he traded for the place where he resides, then nearly all wild prairie land, and now has a good native timber tract of ten acres. He has ninety-five acres of land, all in a good state of cultivation, and has good, substantial buildings on the same. He commenced with little or no means, and has made what he has by industry and frugality.

After settling here, he was for four years without a team. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but is now a Prohibitionist, and acts with that party. Mr. Thompson served as township trustee for a number of years, and held other local positions. He was married in Grandville, Licking County, Ohio, on the 24th of December, 1857, to Miss Harriet Haynes, a native of Licking County, and the daughter of John Haynes. This union resulted in the birth of one son—Dr. Frank Thompson, a physician at Iowa Centre. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Thompson is a Master Mason, having joined that organization in 1887.

Frank D. Thompson is an attorney at law and the present postmaster of Nevada, Iowa. He was born in Erie County, Ohio, December 13, 1835, and is a son of Jason K. and Eliza Ann (Frisbee) Thompson, who were born in the "Green Mountain State" and died in Erie County, Ohio, aged about seventy-eight and sixty-seven years, respectively. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and the father was a farmer by occupation. Frank D. Thompson is the third of five children, two now living, and in his youth was initiated into the mysteries of farm life by his father, and attended the country schools near his home. He afterward entered the high school of Berlin Heights, and later spent some time at Oberlin College, Ohio. Leaving this institution, he taught a number of terms in the country, and later at Milan, Ohio, where, for four terms, he was principal of the graded schools. In 1858 he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Huron County, Ohio, in 1860. On the 30th of September, of that year, he came to Nevada, and until February, 1864, he was associated in the practice of law with George A. Kellogg. He then enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infan-

try, and from the latter part of March, 1864, until August, 1865, he was chief clerk at Gen. A. J. Smith's headquarters of the Sixteenth Army Corps. On August 14, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Montgomery, Ala., but before returning to Iowa he spent about two months at his old home in Ohio. In the spring of 1866 he became associated in his practice with Capt. McCall, a connection which lasted sixteen years, but he has since been alone. He has always been an ardent Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln. He was elected county superintendent of schools of Story County at one time, but resigned the position before his term had expired. He continued the practice of law until May 28, 1889, when he was appointed postmaster at Nevada by President Harrison, and he has since devoted his attention to discharging the duties of that office. On the 1st of September, 1889, he removed the office from the Patton building to the Dillon & Morris Block, where it now is. Mr. Thompson is careful, accurate and obliging, and it is saying a great deal when the statement is made that he is one of the best postmasters the town has ever had. He filled the office of mayor of the town in 1884-85, and the four following years was a member of the town council. As an official he has always shown good judgment, and as a lawyer, is considered one of the best in Central Iowa. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. In November, 1862, he was married to Miss Abby N. Price, a native of Iowa, by whom he has the following children: Kate (who assists him in the post-office), Frank L., Sylvia L. (who is also her father's assistant), Clayton and Cora (twins) and Olive.

John Thompson, farmer and stock-raiser, Collins, Iowa. Mr. Thompson was born in Wayne County, Ohio, on November 14, 1840,

and his father, William Thompson, was a native of Pennsylvania. The elder Thompson was reared and married in his native State, and moved to Ohio in about 1830. He settled in Wayne County and afterward in Hancock County. Mr. Thompson was a wheelwright by trade, and worked at this in connection with farming for many years. In 1851 he made the trip overland to California, spent twenty-six years in that State, and then returned to his family in Iowa, in 1878. He died in Jasper County, in 1885, and his wife died in Wayne County, Ohio, in about 1886. They were the parents of five sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. John Thompson was reared in Hancock and Medina Counties, remained with his mother until twenty-five years of age, and in February, 1862, he emigrated to Iowa. He located first in Jasper County, followed farming for several years, and in 1878 moved to Story County, where he has resided ever since. He is the owner of 200 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, has a two-story house and a good barn. His farm is situated two miles south of Collins, and is a very desirable property. Although starting in life a poor man Mr. Thompson has improved every opportunity, and is today one of the substantial men of the county. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held several local offices in the township. He is president of the school board. On January 1, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Angelo, a native of Illinois, but who was reared and educated in Iowa. She is the daughter of Samuel Angelo. The two children born to this marriage are Walter H., and Rhoda Ellen (a young lady of fifteen years). Mr. Thompson is a Master Mason, and Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Christian Church.

Lorenzo D. Thompson, of Iowa Centre, Iowa,

a respected and esteemed resident of Story County, was born in Illinois, Ogle County, on the 18th of October, 1850, and is the son of James and Catherine (Mellinger) Thompson, natives, respectively, of New York and Ohio. The father went to Ohio with his parents when a child, married there and shortly afterward moved to Illinois, locating on a farm in Ogle County. He still resides on the same, and his wife is also living. He is hale and hearty and about seventy years of age. Lorenzo D. Thompson grew to manhood on the Ogle County farm, remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, and in 1875 came west to Iowa, locating in Story County on a farm near Nevada. He moved to Iowa Centre in the fall of 1882, and has not been engaged in business since that time, except handling some stock at this place. Mr. Thompson was married in Ogle County, Ill., on the 31st of March, 1875, to Miss Sarah Richardson, daughter of William Richardson, of Ogle County, and a native of Ogle County, where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have four children: Katie, Luleen, Flora and Edna. One child—Clair—was killed in the tornado of June, 1882. Mr. Thompson is a Republican in politics, was elected justice of the peace of Indian Creek Township in 1886, re-elected in 1888, and is now serving his second term. He is a delegate to the next Story County Convention. He has been reasonably successful since his residence in this county, and is considered one of its substantial citizens. He owns a good farm in Nevada Township and good residence property in Iowa Centre. He is a Master Mason, socially.

James Thurston, farmer and stock-breeder, Nevada, Iowa. Nearly ever since his identification with Story County as one of her citizens, Mr. Thurston has been interested in the

raising and breeding of horses, and by reason of his long and intimate acquaintance with this branch of industry, he has become well known. Born in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 13th of September, 1827, he was the son of Isaac and Phoebe (Inman) Thurston, the father a native of Rhode Island. The mother died in Ohio in 1841, and the father died in Kane County, Ill., at the age of sixty-nine years. James Thurston, the youngest of nine children, three of whom are living, came to Kane County, Ill., in 1844, and made his home in that State until 1880. As he had early been taught the duties of the farm, he followed this occupation in Illinois, until coming to Story County, Iowa, in the last mentioned date. He settled on 140 acres on Section 13, Nevada Township, and has for many years been engaged in stock-breeding. He is now the keeper of two thoroughbred Percheron horses, owned by a Farmers' Stock Improvement Company, of New Albany—Sebastapol, four years old, and weighing 1,850 pounds; and Muscat, also four years old, and weighing 1,700 pounds. These thoroughbred horses, valued at \$2,000 each, were purchased in Europe by W. L. Elwood, of De Kalb, Ill., in March, 1889, and were imported thence direct to this country. These are two of the finest horses in the county. Mr. Thurston was married in 1852 to Miss Sarah Perry, a native of De Kalb County, Ill., and three interesting children have been born to this union: Laura J., Esther A., and Anna V. Mr. Thurston is a Republican in his political views, and Mrs. Thurston is a member of the United Brethren Church.

Mrs. Martha Tichenor, consort of Joseph Tichenor (deceased), is a resident of Section 28, Nevada Township, Story County, Iowa. She was born in Indiana, on March 10, 1830, and was the second in a family of eight children, all deceased but four, born to the union

of William and Jane (Neal) McCullough, both natives of South Carolina. The mother died at the age of forty-two and the father at eighty years of age. The children living are: Isabella (resides in Keokuk, Iowa, and is the widow of Marion Beatty), Adaline (resides in Peoria, Ill., and is the wife of Thomas Leve, who is baggage-master of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), and William (residing in Republic County, Kas.). The latter married Miss Anna Mullen. Mrs. Tichenor secured a limited education in the old subscription schools in Indiana, and was married to Joseph Tichenor on April 3, 1855, in Scott County, Ind. Shortly afterward they emigrated to Iowa, and there engaged in cultivating the soil. Their marriage was blessed by the birth of seven children—five sons and two daughters: Eldert (married Miss Nettie Wiseman, and is engaged in farming in Story County), Belle (resides in Story County, and is the wife of William Hogné, a farmer), Eva died at the age of fourteen years), Carleton and Joséph (twins), (both deceased, the former at the age of twenty-seven years and the latter when young; Carleton married Miss Mary Whittaker and left a little boy), Edward (is a farmer and resides on the home place), and Oliver (resides on the home place). Mrs. Tichenor is a worthy member of the Evangelical Society, as was also her husband, and is a liberal supporter of all benevolent and religious institutions. The society numbers about thirty members, and is prospering finely. Mrs. Tichenor came to Story County in 1855, and has witnessed the marvelous growth of the same since that time. She is the owner of 160 acres of good prairie land, and also has 20 acres in timber. She lost her husband on June 15, 1877, and his remains are interred in the Mullen Cemetery, near the home. Mrs. Tichenor expects to

spend the balance of her days in Story County surrounded by her children and many warm friends. Joseph Tichenor (deceased) was a native of Delaware, born in 1814, and always cultivated the soil. He was an honorable, upright man, and was respected by all acquainted with him. He was a Republican in politics. He started life a poor boy, but by industry and economy had accumulated considerable property at the time of his demise, which occurred on June 15, 1877, from cancer of the stomach.

John W. Torry, farmer and stock-raiser, Collins, Iowa. Story County is quite fortunate in having among her foreign-born element men whose industry, strict attention to business, economy and perseverance, have produced such substantial results in the different affairs with which they have connected themselves. Mr. Torry belongs to this class, for, originally from England, his location in this country dates from 1868. He was born in Lincolnshire on the 10th of April, 1844, and is the son of William and Jane (Baker) Torry, both natives of England. The father died in 1846, and the mother in 1857. John W. Torry was the third of four children, and is the only survivor. He was obliged to start out to fight life's battles for himself when thirteen years of age, and as a consequence obtained but very little schooling. He emigrated to the States in 1868, locating in Kane County, Ill., and began working on a farm by the year. This he continued for five years, and was married on the 5th of December, 1872, to Miss Mary Fothergill, a native of Illinois, born in Kane County, Ill., and the daughter of John Fothergill, a native of England. Mr. Torry then rented a farm and engaged in tilling the soil up to 1885, when he moved to Iowa and bought 160 acres of land, where he now lives, and which had some slight improve-

ments. He has greatly improved the place in the short time he has been on it, has a good story-and-a-half residence, a large new barn just completed, one of the best, in fact, in the county, and also has good sheds, out-buildings, etc. The farm is all fenced and cross-fenced, a portion of it is tilled, and it is one of the best in the township. He devotes some attention to cattle and the dairy business, and is wide-awake and enterprising. He is a Republican in politics, and held several local offices in Illinois. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and Mr. Torry is class-leader and one of the trustees of the same. He served three years as superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and is a man universally respected. He has mostly educated himself by individual effort since coming to the States. To his marriage were born four children: Hattie (a young lady), Thomas A., Roy Irving and Ethel May.

John Twedt, a prominent farmer and stockman of Story County, was born near the city of Bergen, Norway, March 10, 1844, and is a son of John J. Twedt and Carrie Helvig Twedt, both natives of Norway. They emigrated to America in 1866, locating in Story County, Iowa, where they still reside. The subject of this sketch passed his youth in the land of his forefathers, receiving an excellent education in the Norwegian language, and coming to Uncle Sam's broad domain with his father. After settling in America he continued his education, and thus possesses a very superior amount of knowledge. He married in Story County on December 17, 1869, the fair maiden of his choice being Miss Anna Erickson, a native of Norway, and sister of Mike Erickson, whose history appears in this book. Soon after marriage Mr. Twedt devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, buying his present valuable farm in October, 1874, and, adding to the

original purchase from time to time, now owns a vast amount of property. He is a member of the Republican party, and has held several public offices. His family consists of eight children, viz.: Joseph, Jacob, Ellen, Carrie, Hannah, Lizzie, Albert and Clara. The family belong to the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Twedt is an industrious and enterprising citizen, an ornament to the neighborhood in which he resides.

George A. Underwood, attorney, Ames, Iowa. What is usually termed genius has little to do with the success of men in general. Keen perception, sound judgment, tact and a determined will, supported by persevering and continuous effort, are essential elements to success in any calling, and their possession is sure to accomplish the aims hoped for in the days of one's youth. The jurisprudence of a commonwealth is the most necessary factor toward its growth and permanence, for without a thorough knowledge and administration of the law, no form of popular government could long exist. George A. Underwood, by virtue of his ability as a jurist and his victories at the bar, is eminently worthy of a place in this record of successful men, and the history of his life is an important and honorable part of that of his State and country. He was born in Kane County, Ill., on March 25, 1852, and is a son of Almon and Lucetta (Smith) Underwood. The former was born in Massachusetts, March 2, 1821, and died at Kaneville, Ill., in 1889, and the latter was born in Pennsylvania, March 4, 1829, and died at Kaneville, Ill., April 3, 1872. The paternal grandfather, Walter Underwood, was born in Massachusetts, and died in New York, at about fifty years of age. The Underwood family came from England to the United States at an early day, and settled in Massachusetts. By occupation the father was a farmer. George A. Underwood, the eldest of

four children, became familiar with the duties of the farm in early life, and had some of the advantages afforded by the common schools, subsequently attending the Kaneville (Ill.) high school, from which he graduated in 1873. He was then principal of the Algonquin, Ill., schools for one year, after which he went to Madison, Wis., and took a law course in Wisconsin University, graduating in the class of 1875. In January of the following year he came to Ames, and here he has since resided. On coming here he was at once admitted to the bar of Story County, the courts of Iowa and the United States courts. Since 1876 Mr. Underwood has been doing a good law business. He is one of the best trial lawyers in Central Iowa, and has been connected with some very important cases. He is the owner of a valuable farm of 240 acres, near the town of Ames, and this farm is well stocked with fine horses and cattle. In politics Mr. Underwood is a Republican, and soon after settling in Ames was mayor of the town for three terms. He has also been a member of the Ames school board for about twelve years, and he has ever taken an active part in the educational affairs of the town; also the affairs in general for the best interest and advancement of Ames. He is a popular man, and a leading lawyer and citizen of Story County and Iowa. He was married in August, 1875, to Miss Augusta E. Ames, a native of New York, and they have six children: Frank A., James Lucien, Ethel Lynn, Sadie A., George Carrell and Jean R. Mr. Underwood is a Mason, belonging to Arcadia Lodge No. 249, at Ames, and 3 X 3 Chapter No. 99, at Nevada.

William W. Utterback, a pioneer and much-esteemed resident of Story County, owes his nativity to Woodford County, Ky., born July 27, 1814. He remained in his native State until 1828, when he moved with his parents to In-

diana. In 1852 he came to Story County, Iowa, and in the spring of 1853, settled where he now lives, in the eastern part of Nevada Township. On coming to the township, Mr. Utterback bought out a squatter by the name of John Cox, who had cleared about two acres, and Mr. Utterback now owns 150 acres of well-improved land, and has on his fine farm a never-failing mineral spring. He led to the altar, on the 27th of July, 1837, Miss Margaret Lakin, who died April 12, 1847, leaving three children: Elizabeth S., Mary E. and William F. Only Mary survives. On the 29th of September, 1847, Mr. Utterback took for his second wife Miss Margaret McCartney, a native of Livingston County, N. Y., born in 1819, and to them were born five children: Joanna, Martha, John W., Joseph A. and Calista. John is deceased. Mr. Utterback is a Republican, politically, and was a member of the board of township trustees at the time of the naming of Nevada Township, and he had the honor of giving it that title. He has lived to see Nevada Township and Story County grow from a wild and unsettled state to their present condition of prosperity, and he has aided in all enterprises for their advancement. He has many warm friends, and is one of the county's best citizens. His parents, Benjamin and Matilda (Hanks) Utterback, came to Indiana in 1828, and to Story County, Iowa, in 1852. The father died in Boone County, Ind., at the age of sixty-five years, and the mother passed the closing scenes of her life in Mills County, Iowa, when seventy-five years of age.

Jesse E. Vanscoy, farmer and stock-raiser, Ames, Iowa. A life-long experience in the channels of agriculture, and an intimate acquaintance with every detail of the calling, have contributed to place Mr. Vanscoy among the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of the county. He was born in Randolph County,

W. Va., in 1823, and is one of sixteen children, the result of the marriage of Aaron and Jane (Grimes) Vanscoy, both natives of the Old Dominion. Aaron Vanscoy was born in 1770, and was the son of Aaron Vanscoy, Sr. His brothers and sisters were named as follows: Sarah (wife of Robert Darling, of Jackson County, Ohio), Timothy, Jonathan, and Elizabeth (who became the wife of George Tidrich, of Highland County, Ohio). Our subject's maternal grandparents, John and Jane (Tough) Grimes, were natives of Virginia, and his mother was one of five children born to this union: John, Henry, Solomon and Sarah. Jesse Vanscoy grew to manhood in his native State, moved to Ohio in 1846, and located in Jackson County, where he was married, in 1847, to Miss Mary Vanscoy, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Lobry) Vanscoy, natives of that grand old State of Virginia. Of the eight children born to this union five are still living: Cynthia A. (now Mrs. John Corkin, of Washington Township), Levi, John (was struck by lightning in April, 1889, and left a wife and one child), Orilla L. (wife of B. Neth, of Dakota, died in 1888), James, Henry and Ellsworth. Mr. Vanscoy came to Story County in 1882, located where he now resides, and is the owner of 157 acres of excellent land. His buildings are all first-class, and his improvements are of the same order. He comes of Democratic parentage, and supports that party at all times. He extends a helping hand to all worthy enterprises, and is especially liberal to churches and schools, giving the land on which the United Brethren Church, south of Ames, is erected. He was identified with the I. O. O. F. while a resident of Illinois.

William J. Veneman, farmer and stock-raiser, Maxwell, Iowa. Mr. Veneman was born in Kosciusko County, Ind., on the 5th of June, 1844, and is the son of Lemuel Vene-

man, a native of Ohio, who went to Indiana when a young man. There he married Miss Matilda Cory, a native also of the Buckeye State, and they became the parents of two sons and five daughters, all of whom are living and heads of families. Mr. Lemuel Veneman farmed in Indiana until 1849 and then moved to Iowa, settling in Polk County, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in November, 1868. His wife survives him and is married again. William J. Veneman grew to manhood in Polk County, and remained with his father until August 11, 1882, when he enlisted in the Union army, Company B, Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until honorably discharged on the 5th of June, 1865. He was promoted from private to corporal, and participated in the battles of Cross Roads, Resaca, Atlanta and Altoona, and a number of smaller engagements. He was taken prisoner at Altoona and held about two months, when he was paroled and returned to his regiment. After this he was in two active engagements and was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. He participated in the Grand Review at Washington City, and after being discharged, returned to his home in Polk County. There he tilled the soil and attended school at Des Moines, also taking a course at Commercial College. On the 30th of August, 1867, his nuptials to Miss Maggie Kirby, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., occurred, and he afterward engaged in teaching, following this for one term in Story County. The parents of Mrs. Veneman, Jacob and Harriet (Ames) Kirby, resided in Indianapolis for some time, and then moved to Iowa in 1863, settling in Polk County. He now resides at Des Moines. After finishing his term as teacher, Mr. Veneman began farming and has continued in that occupation ever since. He settled on his

present farm in 1872, buying an improved place, but has made many other improvements. The home place consists of 280 acres, all good, tillable land, and with thirty acres of timber. He has good buildings of all kinds on his place. Aside from this he is the owner of 247 acres of other lands, all the result of hard work and good management. He is considered one of the substantial men of the county. In politics he is a Republican, and has held several local positions, viz., assessor, for six years; trustee, for the same length of time; a member of the school board, and road supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. Veneman have six children: Rowan (now at college), Lemuel J. (at home), Nelson, Hattie, Alberta and Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Veneman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as are also four of their children, and Mr. Veneman is steward and trustee in the same.

David J. Vinje is a well-known lawyer of Nevada, Iowa, for he has been closely connected with the legal affairs of this section since the fall of 1876. He was born in Vos Bergens Stift, Norway, February 20, 1850, a son of John and Ingeborg (Klove) Vinje, who were born in that country in 1822 and 1824, respectively. The father was a worthy agriculturist by occupation, and made his home in his native land until his death, which occurred in 1859. His widow still survives him, and is at present living in Marshall County, Iowa. The subject of this sketch was the second eldest of five children, born to his mother's first marriage, and three of the family are now living. He first attended the public and private schools of Norway, and after coming to the United States, he settled near Decorah, Iowa, in 1868, where he became an attendant of the public schools. Later he removed to Marshall County, Iowa, where his mother and her family

had settled in the spring of 1869, and here he again began attending school. In 1875 he entered the law department of the Simpson Centenary College, and was graduated from that institution in June of the following year, being at the same time admitted to practice before the Iowa Supreme Court. In the fall of that year, as above stated, he came to Nevada, where by his own efforts he has built up an excellent and paying practice. He has climbed the ladder of success without the assistance of any one, for which he deserves much credit, for he came to this country totally unacquainted with the English language, consequently the disadvantages under which he labored were greater than that of the average. His marriage, which took place on October 11, 1876, was to Miss Helen Huseboe, her birth having occurred at Stavanger, Norway, May 25, 1855. They have five children: John M., Helen L., Lulu J., Bertha K. and Arthur T. Mr. Vinje is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for James A. Garfield.

Isaac Walker is the second oldest settler in Nevada, having come to this place in September, 1854. He was born near Hagerstown, Md., September 28, 1828, a son of John and Margaret (Johns) Walker, the former of whom was born on and was the owner of Hill Island, in the Susquehanna River, near the head of Chesapeake Bay, in 1779, and died in Hardin County, Ohio, in 1861. The mother was born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1788, and also died in Hardin County, Ohio, in 1865. When the subject of this sketch was six years of age he was removed from Maryland to Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, in 1844, where he was reared to manhood. His youth was spent at hard labor on the farm, and his schooling was limited to a few terms, during the winter, in the old-fashioned subscription schools. In 1853 he removed to the State of Illinois, and

the following year he came to Story County, which has continued to be his home up to the present time. Soon after coming here he entered one-quarter section of land one mile south of Nevada, but sold the same in 1855 and bought his present farm, one mile east of the town, it comprising 165 acres. In addition to doing ordinary farming, he has been an extensive raiser of fruit, and has an exceptionally fine vineyard. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and after serving for nearly two years, he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. He came home, and after fully recovering his health, which was near the close of the war, he enlisted in the Iowa State Troops, and was commissioned first lieutenant by Gov. Stone, to protect the inhabitants from the depredations of the Sioux Indians. Although formerly a Republican in his political views, he is now a Greenbacker, and socially is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Nevada Lodge No. 99. October 11, 1863, he was married to Miss Julia Romane, who was born in Parke County, Ind., a daughter of Isaac Romane, a Kentuckian. Mr. Walker planted the first tree that was ever set out in Nevada, which was in the spring of 1855.

Mrs. Orris (Morgan) Ward is a resident of Franklin Township, Story County, Iowa, but was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 21, 1830, being the eldest of five children, whose names are as follows: Senaca (who died at the age of forty years), John (who is married and is a farmer and stock-raiser of Fremont County, Iowa), Ruth (who was the wife of Joseph Duncan, died at the age of forty years, leaving seven children), and Josiah (who is a farmer of Nebraska). All of Mrs. Ward's brothers were soldiers in the Union Army during the Rebellion. Her father was a native of Wales, but immigrated to the United

States when he was twelve years of age, and, although he followed the trade of a tanner, he also owned a farm, his first location being in Butler County, Ohio, later in Indiana, and finally in Iowa. He died at the age of seventy-four years, his wife's death occurring at about the age of forty years. Although she was born in Ohio, her parents, whose names were Whipple, were born in Vermont, and, being themselves intellectual and intelligent, were earnest advocates of the cause of education. Mrs. Ward obtained her education in the old subscription schools of Ohio, and on September 10, 1848, was married in Parke County, Ind., to Hiram Ward, a native of Grayson County, Va., and by him became the mother of six children: Elizabeth (wife of James Reese, a brick and stone mason, of Boone City, Iowa, by whom she has two little daughters), Ruth (is the wife of Henry Shepherd, a bridge contractor and builder at Omaha, Neb.), Ezra (is farming near Sioux City, Iowa, and is married to Miss Belle Briley, by whom he has two children), Morgan (who resides with his mother on the old homestead), Senaca (who also lives with his mother), and Hiram (who is now in Empire City, Colo., engaged in silver mining). Mrs. Ward is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at West Boone, and is also an attendant at Ontario. She and her husband were deeply interested in the erection of the beautiful church at West Boone, and, besides contributing liberally to aid in its erection, they have always given of their means in the support of worthy enterprises. Mr. Ward was a man who possessed numerous worthy qualities, and, although he always insisted on having his rights, he had a wholesome respect for the rights of others, and in every instance endeavored to follow the teachings of the Golden Rule. He was a devoted husband and father, a benevolent citizen, and

was ever ready to advance the interests of the county, and his efforts to gain a competency for his family met with good results. His death, which occurred on the 1st of February, 1890, was regretted by all, for his friends were numerous and his enemies few, and not only will he be missed in social circles, but his loss to his sorrowing widow and children can not be estimated. He is now sleeping his last sleep in the cemetery at Boone, where a tasteful monument has been erected to his memory by Mrs. Ward. They had immigrated to Iowa in 1853, when the country was in a primitive state of cultivation, Indians and wild animals being very numerous, but Mr. Ward laid out and perfected four different farms, all in the immediate locality of the present homestead. It consists of 180 acres of improved land, on which are a lovely farm residence, commodious farm buildings, orchard, etc., and fitted up with everything to make life easy and comfortable. All that Mrs. Ward now possesses she can attribute to the hard and constant toil and economy of her husband, herself and her children. She expects to make Story her future abiding place, as her friends and acquaintances here are numerous.

John Warren was born in Johnson County, Ind., November 1, 1821, and is the second of five children born to John Warren and Elizabeth Collins, who were born in Connecticut and Virginia, and died at the age of seventy-five years, and on February 19, 1847, respectively. Their children are Minerva (who was married to George Bradshaw, a farmer, and died at the age of sixty-six years, leaving a family of six children), John came next in order of birth, Eliza and Retta (died in infancy) Amanda M. (married Robert Neil, a politician and agriculturist, of Fairfield, Iowa), and L. C. Warren (married Miss Nancy Tyson, and is a minister in the Christian Church in Colorado).

John Warren received his early education and training in his native county, in Indiana, and being naturally intelligent he has been enabled to conduct his business affairs very successfully. He commenced to make his own way in the world at the age of twenty-two years, but as he began life with no means he was compelled to work very hard at first to gain a foothold. At this stage of life he was married to Miss Ellen Groseclose, a native of Johnson County, Ind., their union taking place there on the 21st of December, 1843, and to them a family of six children have been born: Elizabeth C. (wife of James H. Kirk, a farmer of Story County, by whom she has eight children), Esther M. (wife of J. E. Jones, a merchant of Cambridge), Mary A. (who died in infancy), Jefferson C. (who married Mary Huff and farms in Story County), John Wesley (who tills the soil in Story County, and is married to Lora White), and Jacob Eddy (who is one of the tillers of the soil of this county, and is married to Miss Alice Wharton, by whom he has one son named Cecil, aged one year). Mr. Warren has always been a Republican, and for a period of about eight years he has served as school director and school treasurer in his district. He has always been a warm supporter of education, and in 1861 established the first school-house in Centre Grove, Union Township, purchasing the sash, doors, etc., in the city of Des Moines, on his own credit. He and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cambridge, Iowa, and have always earnestly endeavored to follow the Golden Rule. From Johnson County, Ind., they came direct to Story County, Iowa, in 1853, and built the second cabin in Centre Grove, and at that time the present flourishing town of Nevada was not known, there being only one little cabin erected by Theodore Alderman. The sale of town lots commenced the

next spring, March 12, 1854. Cambridge consisted of only a few houses, and the nearest market of any importance was Des Moines, which was also their nearest post-office. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have in their possession a fine farm of 160 acres, on which they live. They are comfortably and independently fixed, and are perfectly contented here to spend the rest of their days, surrounded by their children and many friends, by whom they are honored for their generosity, benevolence and sterling worth and integrity. Mr. Warren's father was a native of Wythetown, Va., a farmer by calling, and died at the age of fifty-six years. Her mother was a North Carolinian, who died when seventy-nine years of age.

A. Wortman, merchant and postmaster, Kelley, Iowa. One of the most successful business men in the town of Kelley to-day is Mr. Wortman, who came to Story County, Iowa, in 1874, and located on a farm two miles north of Kelley. He was originally from Mercer County, Penn., where he was born in 1844, and is the son of Samuel and Susan (Basel) Wortman. The parents were also natives of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to Illinois in 1850, and the father died in Rockford of that State. The mother is still living at that place. Their family consisted of seven children, six of whom are living. A. Wortman was reared, principally, at Rockford, Ill., where he was educated in the public schools, and in 1864 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, and served faithfully and well until cessation of hostilities. He then returned home, remained there until 1874, and then came to Story County, Iowa, as mentioned above. He tilled the soil successfully until about 1881, when he embarked in the creamery business at Kelley, and this he still carries on. During the summer season he turns out about

400 pounds of creamery butter. In 1884 he also engaged in merchandising at that place, and since 1889 he has been postmaster. He has held several township offices, and is regarded as a thoroughly upright and conscientious citizen. His marriage to Miss Alice Banks, a native of New York State, occurred in 1869, and four children have blessed this union George, Florence, Raymond and Frank. Socially, Mr. Wortman is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Milton P. Webb, attorney, Slater, Iowa. Prominent among the successful legal lights of the county stands the name of Milton P. Webb. He is a native-born resident of the State, his birth occurring on October 4, 1849, and is the youngest of seven children who are named as follows: Porter J. (is engaged in farming in Sioux County, Iowa, and married Miss Margaret Kelsey, a native of Iowa), Garville D. (a farmer of Nebraska, married Miss May Allen), Abbott K. (attorney by profession, held the county judgeship of Greeley County, Kas., for some time; he married Miss Fannie Van Wechel), Margaret J. (married Stephen B. Baird, a farmer, and is now residing in Sioux County, Iowa), Mary E. (married James W. Donahue, a farmer, and now resides in Story County), and Martha A. (married John Q. Moore, a farmer, and resides in Story County). Nathan Webb, the father of the above mentioned children, was born in West Virginia in 1808, and can remember the War of 1812. He was a farmer by occupation, and was an early settler of Story County, where he built the first flouring mill. The mother was also a native of West Virginia, and died when about fifty-four years of age. Milton received his early education in the common schools and afterward attended Cornell College, Linn County, Iowa, where he took a scientific course of two years. Later he entered Simp-

son Centenary College, at Indianola, Warren County, Iowa, attended there about two years, and then for two years was in the State University of Iowa, the law department, from which he graduated in 1875, in a class of about 110 graduates. He was at once admitted to the bar of Iowa, and is now a valuable legal practitioner of Story County. He is a business-like and painstaking lawyer, is concise in argument and well read, and has a large and constantly increasing practice. He married Miss Frances Seal, a native of Iowa, who received her education in the common schools of that State, and two children were born to this union: Cecil D. and Ralph C. Mr. Webb has always been identified with the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. U. S. Grant, during his second administration. He has always been a stalwart Republican in principle and is active in his county. He has prosecuted the true principles of Republicanism with vigor, and has aided very materially in the elevation of local politics in his place of residence. Mr. Webb is well and favorably known throughout his county, and in adjacent counties as a rising, aggressive, energetic and capable gentleman. He is the present nominee for county attorney of Story County, and received the unanimous nomination at the county convention on June 14, 1890, which is practically an election, since Story County is overwhelmingly Republican. His legal practice extends over Story and Polk Counties, and he is highly endorsed by his friends and brother attorneys in Story County. Mr. Webb is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Nevada Lodge No. 99, and is also a member of Slater Lodge No. 384, I. O. O. F., at Slater, Iowa. He has occupied all the different chairs in the lodge, and was the representative of District No. 77, to the Grand Lodge during the years of 1888-89. Mr. and

Mrs. Webb are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have always contributed of their means to the support of all laudable and benevolent institutions which have been presented for their consideration. Mr. Webb emigrated to Story County from Polk County in the year 1853, when the country was in its primitive state of development and very sparsely settled. He related that when he first came to this county he could almost count the settlers by name, so few in number were they, and many and rapid have been the improvements made since then. The great development of the county, Mr. Webb says, is attributable to the great agricultural resources, the excellent system of drainage and farming which have been inaugurated by the farming community. He has a valuable law library of 175 volumes, making a very excellent, complete and practical library. He has a nice home in Slater, Iowa, and surrounded by an intelligent family, and with his vigorous, progressive duties, lives in the enjoyment of peace and contentment.

Dr. A. S. Welch, first president of the Iowa Agricultural College, died at Pasadena, Cal., March 14, 1889. He was born in East Hampton, Conn., April 12, 1821, and at the age of eighteen years emigrated to Michigan, where he prepared himself to enter the university of that State at the academy at Romeo. He was admitted to the university in 1843, and graduated in 1846. During the last two years of his course he had charge of the preparatory department of the university, where by successful work he laid the foundation of his great reputation as a teacher. In 1847 he was elected principal of the school at Jonesville—the first union or graded-school established in Michigan. So marked was his success in the conduct of this school, and so strongly did he impress him-

self upon the public-school system of the State, that in 1851 he was offered and accepted the principalship of the State Normal School, at Ypsilanti, Mich. He remained at the head of this institution for fifteen years. In the management of its affairs he displayed an executive power and an ability as an instructor and disciplinarian which placed him in the front rank of educators. He rendered service of the highest value in the general upbuilding of the educational system of Michigan. He conducted teacher's institutes and lectured on education in all parts of the State; he organized the State Teachers' Association, serving as its first president, and being for many years prominent in its management. As trustee of the Michigan Agricultural College, he became greatly interested in industrial education. Leaving the Normal School in 1865, because of impaired health, he removed to Florida, seeking rest and renewed strength in a change of climate. He was elected to the United States Senate from that State in 1867, but terminated his senatorial career the following year in order to accept the presidency of the Iowa Agricultural College. The charter and seal of the institution were formally delivered into his hands March 17, 1869, but he had already outlined a course of study and prepared a plan of organization which had been submitted to and approved by the board of trustees. Able, faithful, vigilant, he proved himself thoroughly competent to guide the institution safely through the difficulties and vicissitudes of its early years. His cultured taste projected its beautiful grounds, his executive ability organized its departments, and his far-seeing wisdom planned its courses of study. The fifteen years of his presidency saw the college advanced to the front rank of industrial institutions. Resigning the presidency in 1884, he was in the following year

elected professor of psychology and history of civilization, which position he continued to hold with pleasure to himself and great profit to the institution until his death. Dr. Welch received from the University of Iowa in 1873 the degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1878 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the same high honor. He was the author of several educational works, among which are: "An Analysis of the English Sentence," "A Treatise Upon Object Lessons," "Talks on Psychology," and "Psychology for Teachers." Dr. Welch was a born executive, a ripe scholar, a natural educator. His well-rounded character and generous, kindly disposition won the respect and confidence of his associates, and the love and reverence of his students. For the great work he wrought in the upbuilding of this institution, his name will be held in grateful and lasting remembrance.

John M. Wells, farmer, Nevada, Iowa. Like so many of the representative citizens of this county and township, Mr. Wells is a native of Illinois. He was born near Rochelle on June 2, 1852, and is the son of Chester and Mary (McLain) Wells. The father was born in Chittenden County, Vt., on the 5th of May, 1815, and the mother's birth occurred on the 12th of February, 1821, in Bedford County, Penn. The parents came to Story County, Iowa, on the 16th of October, 1861, and here the father died in 1872. The paternal grandfather, Peleg Wells, was a native of the Green Mountain State, and there received his final summons. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. John M. Wells, the third of four children, came with his parents to this State, in 1861, and received his primary education in the public schools of Story County. In 1869 he entered the State Agricultural College at Ames, where he paid his way by teaching during the winter months, and working at the college while attending,

and graduated with the first class in 1872. After this he spent two years in Chicago as book-keeper, and in the employ of the North-Western Railroad, in the engineering department, and for two years was a teacher in the schools of Illinois. He then returned to Story County and since then has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning at present 300 acres of excellent land. In politics he has always been rather retiring, but in the fall of 1889 he was nominated by the Independent Republicans for Representative of the county. He was defeated by only 178 votes, in a county which gave Hutchison 1,258 Republican majority for governor. Although never very active in politics, he has always affiliated with the Republican party. He was married on the 18th of September, 1879, to Miss Alzina E. Loring, a native of Illinois, born at Marseilles, on the 1st of January, 1856, and one child, Reine G., is the result of this union. Mr. Wells is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Nevada Lodge No. 99, and is also a prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance of the county. Quiet and unobtrusive, at the same time Mr. Wells possesses strong personal characteristics; he is one of the self-made men of the county, and is thoroughly posted on all the current topics of the day.

Andrew D. Wherry, farmer and stock-raiser, Ames, Iowa. Mr. Wherry has been a resident of Story County since 1879, and during this time has been actively and successfully engaged in tilling the soil, the occupation to which he was reared, and has done much to promote the agricultural and stock-raising interests of the county. A long experience in the business has rendered him well acquainted with every detail connected with it. He owes his nativity to Guernsey County, Ohio, where his birth occurred in 1837, and was the seventh of nine children born to John and Catherine (Bonnell) Wherry. John Wherry was born in 1800, and

was one of seven children, the result of the marriage of David Wherry. They were named as follows: James, David, Joseph, Ann (wife of William McBurney), Sarah (wife of Mr. Patterson), and Mary (wife of M. Meltain). The brothers and sisters of our subject are named as follows: David, Isaac, Mary (deceased, wife of Hamilton Hicks, of Marion, Grant County, Ind.), Samuel, Harriet (now Mrs. Burton Fuller, of Seward, Neb.), John of Greene County, Iowa), Matthew (of the same county), and Sarah (now Mrs. John Shannon, of that county also). Andrew D. Wherry remained in Ohio until 1854, after which he came with his father's family to Jones County, Iowa, where he was married, in October, 1862, to Miss Mary Hubbard, of the Buckeye State. Four children were the fruits of this union: Lloyd (at home), Lida (now Mrs. William Templeton, of Story County), Lilly (deceased), and Levie (now Mrs. Charles Goodyear, of Medina County, Ohio). Mrs. Wherry died in September, 1872, and he was again married, in 1873, to Miss Eliza McCool, who died in 1874. Two years later he married Miss Emma J. Bailey, and they have two interesting children: Maggie and Lulu B. Mr. Wherry came to Story County in 1879, located on Section 35, where he owns eighty acres, and is also the owner of a farm in Section 36. He has good buildings, and his farm is considered one of the best in the part of the county where he resides. He is a man of judgment and sound practical sense, and a citizen esteemed by all acquainted with him. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ames.

Thomas Whitaker, farmer and stock-raiser, Nevada, Iowa. It is a fact unnecessary of denial that a person is better fitted to follow the occupation with which he became familiar in early life than to engage in an undertaking

learned in later years. This truth is borne out by the career of Mr. Whitaker, who from a boy has known all the details of agricultural life. His parents, Samuel and Keziah (Jones) Whitaker, were both natives of Pennsylvania, the father dying on November 26, 1876, at the age of seventy-four years, and the mother in Story County on May 24, 1888, when eighty-six years of age. Thomas Whitaker, the eldest of four children, was born in West Virginia on March 29, 1836, and emigrated with his parents to Iowa in 1855. They settled in Polk County, and in the spring of 1857 came to Story County, where our subject has since resided. He is now the owner of 127 acres of land six miles from Nevada, and is a wide-awake, thorough-going farmer. He was married on February 17, 1859, to Miss Harriet McConnell, a native of Allen County, Ohio, born on July 27, 1841, and to them were born the following children: Lonisa (born in 1859), Mary (born in 1861), Hattie (born in 1867), Frank (born in 1871), Kate (born in 1875), and Maggie (born in 1882). Mary, the second daughter, was married, on March 17, 1886, to Carleton W. Tichenor, who was born February 19, 1862, in Story County, and died October 29, 1888. One child was born to this union, viz.: George L. George, the third child of our subject, was born February 12, 1865, in Story County, and died April 25, 1888. He was married on January 20, 1887, to Miss Laura J. Golden, who bore him one child, Georgia. The parents of Mrs. Whitaker were natives of Ohio, and came to Story County in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker are members of the Evangelical Church.

John W. Will, merchant, Iowa Centre, Iowa. Mr. Will is a native of West Virginia, born in Buckhamon, Upshur County, on December 1, 1844, and the general mercantile business that this gentleman carries on is a thoroughly rep-

resentative one. His father, James S. Will, is a native of New Market, Shenandoah County, Va., where he was reared and where he married Miss Levina Heavner, a native of Buckhannon, Upshur County, W. Va., where the father followed his trade, that of tailor, until 1858, when he moved to Iowa and located at Iowa Centre in June. He now resides in Maxwell, whither he moved soon after that town started, and is now working at his trade. His wife died in Virginia, and he afterward married again in West Virginia. John W. Will came with his parents to Iowa Centre and received a good practical education in the common schools. He began clerking in 1860 for Mr. Baldwin, at that place, and continued with the firm in that capacity for twenty years. After this, or in 1880, he began business for himself on a small capital, but now carries a large and complete stock, and is doing a good business. He owns his store building, a nice residence property with twenty acres of land, and good substantial out-buildings. Mr. Will was married in this county in April, 1872, to Sina Maxwell, daughter of G. W. Maxwell. She died in August, 1872, and in 1881 Mr. Will led to the altar Mrs. Hattie E. Maxwell, a widow, and the daughter of H. A. Higly, Sr. Mrs. Will was born in Hiram, Ohio, and was there reared and educated. Two children were the fruits of this union: Leon H. and Ina H. Mrs. Will has two children by her former marriage to C. B. Maxwell: Edwin H. and Veva H. Mr. Will is a Mason, belongs to Nevada Chapter No. 99, R. A. M., and the Blue Lodge at Maxwell, and is also a member of the Good Templar lodge.

Henry Wilson, Jr., clerk of the district court, Nevada, Iowa. Every life has a history of its own, and although in appearance it may possess little to distinguish it from others, yet the political career and experience of Mr. Wil-

son, as well as his popularity as a citizen, have contributed to give him a wide and popular acquaintance with nearly every resident in the county. He was born on February 4, 1841; was reared in Chelsea, Mass., and there resided until he entered the army. On May 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, First Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, being mustered out in Boston, on May 25, 1864. He served as a private, except the last year, when he received a corporal's warrant. His father served in Company H, Forty-third Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, for nine months, and a brother served in the same company and regiment as the father, but later enlisted in the First Massachusetts Cavalry and was killed in battle at Weldon Railroad, near Petersburg, Va., in the fall of 1864, when he was a little less than eighteen years of age. On his return from the army, Henry Wilson Jr., started out in business as a clerk for the Chelsea Oil Company, and continued in their employ until he moved to Ames, Iowa, in August, 1878. He was married in January, of that year, and his wife died in January, 1883, at Ames. Mr. Wilson was in the grain business at Ames and other points almost continuously until January, 1887. He was twice elected mayor of Ames, and held that position from 1881 to March, 1883. He has been active in all good work for the improvement of the place which he has made his home, and as a citizen, is highly esteemed. He is an ardent Republican in politics, and an active G. A. R. man, having been chief mustering officer one year, and a member of the Council of Administration, Department of Iowa, G. A. R., two years at different times. He has been a member of the Elsworth Post, at Ames, from shortly after its organization in 1881, and also was its commander one year. He has also been captain of J. L. Geddes' Camp 58, Sons

of Veterans, of Ames, joining shortly after its organization. He was very active in military circles in Massachusetts, and was captain of Company H, First Massachusetts Infantry (militia), over three years, and was also a member of it in various capacities as officer and private, fourteen years. He is at present clerk of the district court of Story County, his second term expiring on the first Monday in January, 1891. He was married, the second time in June, 1888. Mr. Wilson has been the owner, in part, of the Ames Intelligencer since January 1, 1890. He is always interested in military and fraternity matters, and is one of the public-spirited citizens of the county. In the different official positions he has held, he is recognized as a faithful incumbent, and his successful career in the different capacities has been heartily endorsed by all. He is positive and aggressive in everything with which he is connected, but he always concedes those who oppose him the same honesty of purpose which marks his own character.

Orpheus W. Wilson, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, residing on Section 36, Grant Township, owes his nativity to the "Empire State," where he was born in November, 1841, being the first in order of birth of seven children, all sons, born to his parents. His father was born in New York on the 22d of October, 1818 (his father having been born on the same day of the same month just thirty years previous), and died June 20, 1890, aged nearly seventy-two years. His widow, whose maiden name was Harriett A. Swimming, still survives. She was born in 1821, of German and Yankee origin, and reared the following children: O. W., Charles W. (who died in Wisconsin, leaving a widow and child, who still survive), William (deceased), Alfred (unmarried, lives in New York), George E. (married Miss Frances Brooks, a native of New

York; he was formerly a merchant, but is now following farming with marked success), Osman J. (married Miss Stella ———, and is now engaged in lumbering near Port Sarنيا, in Western Canada), and Williard Frank (married to Miss Lightfoot, is a resident of New York). Orpheus W. Wilson attained his growth in his native State, obtaining his education at the classic school of Morristown, that State, Rev. Andrew Phillip, the author of the Analysis of the Bible, being the principal at that time. After leaving school he engaged in teaching, first in Missouri, then in Kansas, Wisconsin and Iowa, for a period of twenty-one terms. His marriage to Miss A. D. Stoddard was consummated on the 24th of November, 1870. She was born in New York on February 24, 1844, and was the daughter of Rev. John Stoddard, of the old Black River conference of New York, which included parts of four other conferences, and took in the northern portion of New York and a part of Canada. Their union was blessed in the birth of two children; H. E. (born on the 17th of January, 1871), and Jay Warren (born on January 7, 1880). The former received a good education, and is now fitting herself to be a teacher, it being her ambition to be a trainer of the little minds; the latter is attending school. On July 28, 1862, Mr. Wilson enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteers, and after being mustered into the United States service at Ogdensburg, N. Y. (the residence of United States Senator Preston King, who nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, at Baltimore, Md.), in August, 1862, at Camp Wheeler the command was ordered to Pope's army, but Col. Judd was too drunk to obey orders, and it was sent to West Virginia, and there remained until just previous to the battle of Gettysburg. His regiment was actively engaged in the battles of Wapping Heights and

Mine Run (after which it became identified as part of A. of P.), the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, siege of Petersburg, Cold Harbor (in this battle the regiment lost 150 out of 400 men, including Lieut.-Col. Townsend, of the Albany Townsman), Sheridan's Valley campaign, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Ricket's Division Sixth Corps, then back with A. P. until Lee's surrender, and was finally discharged at Washington, D. C., on June 24, 1865, after having taken part in the grand review in that city. Immediately after his discharge, Mr. Wilson returned to his New York home, but remained there only for a short time, and then went to Wisconsin and engaged in business. This State continued to be his home for about three months, and then he disposed of his interests and went to Kansas, and subsequently to Missouri. After five years spent in this latter State, he returned to New York, and in 1870 he immigrated with his family to Story County, Iowa, where they have ever since resided. He has now been identified with the material interests of this county for nearly twenty years, and during this time he has made a good comfortable home for himself and family, and established a reputation for honesty, integrity and sterling worth that is unimpeached. He has always been identified with the Republican party, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has held many local offices of trust, among them being that of justice of the peace, which office he held for seven consecutive terms. He is connected with Jason Ferguson Post No. 31, G. A. R., at Nevada, the lodge numbering about eighty members in good standing, and he also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is identified with the Farmers' Alliance, and affiliates with the Jefferson Alliance, with headquarters in Union Township. For the last twenty-five years he has been a worthy member of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, and he is now steward in his church, and is acting as assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school, the latter institution numbering about forty in actual attendance.

Hon. William K. Wood, farmer and raiser and breeder of thoroughbred stock, Iowa Centre, Iowa. The political career and experience of Mr. Wood, as well as his connection with the agricultural and stock-raising affairs of this community, have contributed to give him a wide and popular acquaintance with nearly every citizen of Story County, if not personally, than by name. William K. Wood was born in Logan County, Ohio, on April 19, 1823, his parents being John G. and Anna (Kennison) Wood, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father went to Ohio when a young man, was there married, and followed agricultural pursuits in Logan and Allen Counties until 1840. He then moved to Indiana, and there remained some fourteen years. About 1854 he moved to Iowa, and located near where his son William now resides, where his death occurred on January 27, 1870, at the age of seventy-eight years. He served in the War of 1812, and was on the Northern frontier. He was a prominent church man, and a leading member of the Baptist denomination. His wife died about 1844. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of England, William K. Wood, the fourth of nine children, four sons and five daughters, all of whom, with the exception of one son, grew to maturity and became the heads of families, was a young man when he moved to Indiana with his parents, and there he received an ordinary education in the common schools. He remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age and then started out for himself, remaining in Indiana up to 1849. In the fall of that year he came to Iowa, and located first in Polk County,

where he tilled the soil up to 1851 or 1852. After this he came to Story County, and as his means were rather limited, he bought but a small tract where he now lives. He has been very successful, and is now one of the wealthiest farmers of Story County, owning at the present time 1,200 acres of land, with about 400 acres in the home place, all fine land and in a good state of cultivation. He has a large two-story house, good, substantial barns and out-buildings. He is the owner of three other farms, one of 220 acres in Polk County, and he keeps a good breed of stock, having fed and bred cattle and hogs for over twenty years. He has some fine Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs, and also some good horses. In the management of everything connected with his farm he displays excellent judgment and thoroughness, qualities which can not fail of success. He has ever held to the principles and supported the measures of the Republican party. In the fall of 1868 he was nominated and elected to represent Story County, re-elected in 1872, and served through two terms of the Legislature, serving on several of the most important committees with credit to himself and his constituents. Mr. Wood has served as delegate to the State and other conventions, and his personal popularity is thus shown. He was married in Kosciasko County, Ind., in October, 1847, to Miss Melinda Cory, a native of Elkhart County, Ind., and the daughter of Jeremiah Cory. To them were born three children: Cory (grew to manhood, married and died in this county in 1873), Curtis A. [see sketch], and James H. (who is married and resides in the county). The mother of these children died on March 29, 1862. Mr. Wood afterward married Miss Louisa Ingersol, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of David Ingersol. One child, Carrie (wife of Edwin Pizer, of this county) (was

the result of this union. Mrs. Wood died on February 3, 1870, and Mr. Wood was married again on December 8, 1870, to Mrs. Julia Hobbs, a widow, and the daughter of Mr. Addis, a native of Ohio. One daughter is the fruit of this union. Mrs. Wood died on May 8, 1874. Mr. Wood is now living with his fourth wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Griffith, but who was the widow of a Mr. Davis. She was born and reared in Ohio, and by her first marriage became the mother of one child, a daughter, who is grown and married. Mr. Wood is a member of the Baptist and his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has had three wives who were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Mason, but has not met with the lodge for a number of years.

Jesse R. Wood. Prominent among the successful men whose history forms the glory of Story County, Iowa, is found Jesse R. Wood, an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Indian Creek Township. Mr. Wood was born in Allen County, Ohio, August 19, 1832, and is a son of John G. Wood, who was born in Mason County, Ky., July 17, 1792. After a happy youth passed in the Blue-Grass State, he moved to Ohio, where he met and married Miss Anna Kinnison, of Greenbrier County, Va. After his marriage Mr. Wood settled in Logan County, Ohio, in 1816, from thence he moved to Allen County in 1826, after which he located in Story County July 17, 1854, remaining there until the time of his death, January 27, 1870. He served in the War of 1812. The subject of our sketch moved with his parents to Indiana in September, 1840, and remained with them until nineteen years of age, when he located in Story County, Iowa, while there was still an abundance of game. His estate of 220 acres is in a state of excellent cultivation and very well located. In politics Mr. Wood

was a Republican, but is now an Independent. In 1862 he married Miss Julia E. Wilson, of Ohio, a daughter of Alfred and Anna Adams Wilson. They are the parents of six children: Anna (who is now the wife of Walter King), Henrietta, Harvey A., Louisa A., Jessie E. and Ada L. Mrs. Wood and her daughters are members of the Christian Church, Mr. Wood belonging to the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Grand Army of the Republic. Through the late war he served from 1861 until discharged April 29, 1862, on account of disability, as third sergeant Company E, Third Iowa Infantry Volunteers.

Curtis A. Wood, county sheriff. Among the representative, thorough-going and efficient officials of Story County, Iowa, there is probably no one more deserving of mention than Mr. Wood, for his residence within its borders has extended throughout his entire life, his birth having occurred here on the 9th of October, 1855. He became familiar with the duties of farm life at a very early period, his father being a well-to-do agriculturist, but, in addition to tilling the soil, he attended the common schools near his home, and in 1873 entered the Iowa State Agricultural College, where he continued to pursue his studies until the spring of 1876. He left this institution a wide-awake, enterprising and well-informed young man, and immediately began buying and shipping stock to Chicago, an enterprise which tended to develop his knowledge of things in general, and human nature in particular. In pursuing this calling, he became well and favorably known throughout the county, and, being a staunch Republican in his political views, his numerous friends elected him to the position of county sheriff in 1887, and in 1889 re-elected him with a majority of 1,805. He is the first native-born resident of the county elected to a

county office, but the very efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties has fully testified to the wisdom of the people's choice. The confidence which they have in him is intelligently placed, for they have known him from boyhood, and have had every opportunity to judge of his character and qualifications, and, to his credit be it said, that all speak warmly in his praise. He was married on the 13th of September, 1877, his wife being Miss Rose E. Beatty, her birth having occurred in Kosciusko County, Ind., November 5, 1860, and to their union two bright little boys have been born: Claud K. (born October 31, 1878), and Walter R. (born October 2, 1880). Mr. Wood is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Herald Lodge No. 455, of Maxwell, the I. O. O. F., of that place, and he also belongs to Sampson Lodge No. 77, K. of P. His parents, William K. and Malinda (Cory) Wood, were born in the "Buckeye State" in 1822 and 1830, respectively, but the latter was called from the scene of her earthly labors at the untimely age of thirty-two years, her demise occurring in Story County, Iowa, whither they had moved about 1854, being among the first settlers of this region. They were the parents of two children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the elder. His record as a private citizen, as well as a public man, is untarnished, and in all the affairs of life he has borne himself in an upright and straightforward manner, and is recognized to-day as a man of true worth.

Solomon Young is a pioneer farmer of this county, but since disposing of his farm in 1889, he has devoted his attention to the breeding of fine stock. He was born in Somerset County, Penn., March 4, 1827, and is a son of David and Mary (Ash) Young, who were also born there, the former in 1793, and the latter in 1798, their deaths occurring in 1877 and 1843, respectively. Solomon Young is the fourth of

their six children, three of whom are living at the present time, and in his boyhood days learned the details of farm work under the direction of his father. His knowledge of books was acquired in the old time subscription schools, and after he had reached years of discretion he began tilling the soil on his own responsibility, and carried on the same in Pennsylvania for three years, or until 1855, at which time he came to Story County, Iowa, and settled on a farm in what is now known as Milford Township, which he named. He entered his land on the 14th of April, 1855, and on this farm he continued to make his home until 1884, when he gave up the active duties of life and removed to Nevada, selling his old homestead in 1889. Having been long a resident of this county, and an honorable and upright man in every business transaction, he is well known throughout this region, and is highly esteemed and respected. He has always supported the men and measures of the Democratic party, and has been trustee and also justice of the peace of Milford Township. He belongs to Lodge No. 99, of the A. F. & A. M., of Nevada. Miss Louisa Boucher, who was born in Somerset County, Penn., November 7, 1831, became his wife on the 5th of February, 1852, and by her he has become the father of the following children: Almira M., Hiram B., George K., Ida A., Charles E., William M., and Marion B.

Theodore Elihu Alderman, the pioneer merchant of Story County, has had mention in various chapters in this history. In the early days his prominence in business, also as the county school-fund commissioner, and as the leading citizen of the county seat, gave him great influence. This, by strict integrity in his dealings with all sorts of people, he has fully maintained and still enjoys. In the summer of 1853 he started out from the village of

Hillsboro, in Henry County, Iowa, where he had engaged in mercantile business in a small way, to seek a broader field. When at Des Moines, he learned that the commissioners would meet to locate the county seat of Story County on the following day. His attention was attracted by the opportunity that was offered to begin with the beginning, and he joined the locating party. How he secured a lot, contracted for the delivery of logs for a house, and raised the building on the day the town lots were offered for sale, is told elsewhere. This occurred on his twenty-eighth birthday, September 8, 1853. His wife and infant son had arrived at the cabins of J. P. Robinson, one of which the Alderman family occupied, on August 8. It was soon known that the material for the pioneer store was on hand, and Mrs. Alderman was frequently called on to open the boxes and supply pressing needs in advance of the regular opening day. In this manner, in the Robinson cabin, with the earth for a floor and a split-board roof to shut out the sky, was begun a business that has continued without cessation to the present. Soon after Mr. Alderman took possession of his place, near the southwest corner of the courthouse block, it was more noted than any other place in the county. Being the only house in town, it must shelter the public as well as be the only place for mercantile traffic. It became the office of the county judge and of the only physician in the east half of the county. It was the only post-office, and within its walls occurred the first birth, the first marriage, the first death and the first sermon. During these years Mr. Alderman was school-fund commissioner, and was ordered by his superior officer, James D. Eads, of unsavory memory, to sell the university lands in the county at their appraisal. In obeying these orders, he had serious embarrassment for a time. Mr. Eads

repudiated the acts of his subordinate, because the latter would not forward the funds illegally. But the firmness of Mr. Alderman secured title to the purchasers, and probably saved some money to the State, though at some risk to himself. Elisha Alderman, the grandfather of the Story County pioneer, was born in Connecticut about 1755. His father was captain of a British merchantman, and with his vessel was captured by a French war vessel, from which he made his escape in mid-ocean, and was picked up by a friendly sail and landed at Boston. From this seaman it is said that all those in America who bear the name are descended. Elisha Huff Alderman, a son of Elisha, came with his father from Central-western New York in 1808, and settled in Southern Ohio. Here he married Sarah Baker, whose father came from Germany. To this pair was born at West Rushville, Fairfield County, Ohio, September 8, 1825, the subject of this sketch. The father of T. E. Alderman was a farmer and contractor; he made brick and built houses for the neighboring farmers. The son wrought with his father in these labors. He was thus, at an early age, inured to honest toil. He followed his father's fortunes through various removes in Ohio, which included residence in Fairfield, Athens, Jackson, Scioto and Pike Counties, and December 2, 1845, landed in Lee County, Iowa. June 3, 1850, he was married in Clark County, Mo., to Hannah A. Reynolds, a native of Washington County, Ohio. The surviving issue of this marriage are a daughter, Minnie A., wife of J. A. Mills, the present treasurer of Story County, and the sons, Oscar B., Ed T. and Ulysses S. About twenty years ago Mr. Alderman associated with himself in business the elder son, and the style of the house became T. E. Alderman & Son. About two years ago the father retired from active participation

in the business, the younger sons' names were added to the firm, and they assumed active management. The 960-acre farm adjoining the town, and the rearing of improved live stock, have been made a part of this continuous business of thirty-seven years. Mr. Alderman is a man of fine physique, large and portly, of strong mental organization, and with the courage of his convictions to do and dare whatever

he believes to be right. He is modest in asserting himself, but tenacious in purpose when set in a given direction. With early advantages as to scholarship he would have been a forceful leader in any community. He has a just pride in his long and not uneventful business career, and in which he has survived every one who entered the race with him.

ERRATA.

Correction of matter received too late for proper insertion:

Page 309: Sketch of Frank B. Cramer.

1st line, *Bertis* instead of *Bartis*.

Page 310: Same sketch.

12th line, *Stiey* instead of *Stier*.

13th line, *29th* instead of *15th*.

Efforts to secure the following reference to the schools of Iowa Centre for insertion in the proper place on Page 237 proved unavailing. Same is given here:

Among those who have taught in the schools of Iowa Centre since 1856 are the following: Porter Webb, Miss Lizzie White, Miss Sallie Jenness, Albert Ingersoll, Miss Aggie Taylor, W. K. Webb, Milton Webb, Clara Funk, Maggie Cadwalader, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherby, Miss Clara Brubaker, Mr. and Mrs. Sisson, Mr. Hannah, Lorna Baldwin, Jennie Funk, Charlie Elwood, Ansel Bartlett, Nellie Harmen, Ellen Forbes, John Ellen, Carroll

Tichenor, Kitty Hall, Kate Squires, David Hankins, Carrie Wood and Kate Smith, all of whom gave satisfaction. During the first three or four years school was held in a log building 12x14, but as the population increased, a frame edifice was erected, 20x30, in 1858 or 1859, followed later by another structure of the same size for the use of more advanced scholars. In 1876 the present building was completed, containing two large rooms, with lobby and ante-rooms. The attendance is well kept up during the year. Among the well known individuals who have interested themselves from time to time in this school and its work may be mentioned Nathan Webb, Rev. Cadwalader, Henry Funk, William White, F. M. Baldwin, Dr. Sheldon, W. K. Wood, J. W. Maxwell, William Smith, J. W. Will, Frank Highly, James Thompson, Jacob Ray and D. D. Sheldon.

The Publishers will cheerfully correct by special errata sheet to be sent to every subscriber any error in the book, upon notification of the same.







