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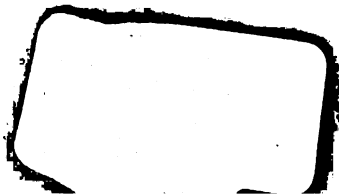
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THE
HISTORY
OF
CLINTON COUNTY,
I O W A,

CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

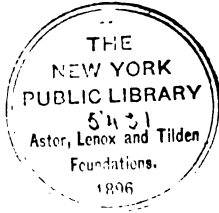
Biographical Sketches of Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers
in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits
of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the
Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Clinton
County, Constitution of the United States,
Miscellaneous Matters, &c., &c.

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WESTERN HISTORICAL COMPANY,

1879.



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P R E F A C E .

FORTY-FOUR years have passed since civilization's advance guard, in the persons of MR. ELIJAH BUELL and family, first commenced the work of developing the rich agricultural lands now embraced within the boundaries of Clinton County. Had these pioneers, or those who soon followed them, directed their attention to keeping a diary of events, or a chronological journal, to write a history of the county at this date would be comparatively an easy task. In the absence of all such records, the difficulties of such a work were greatly increased, and still further by the death or removal of the larger proportion of the original settlers. More than this, the official records, many of which are altogether lost, are meager in the extreme. It must be further borne in mind that it was twenty years before the first newspaper was published in the county, and the files of that one were destroyed by fire. The struggles, changes and vicissitudes of forty-four years have made their marks upon the minds as well as bodies of those men who first "awoke the echoes" in the wilderness, and the memory of names, dates and events becomes lost in the confusion which seems to overtake them as they endeavor to bring up the scenes and events of their early manhood and womanhood, and the recollections of these events, which transpired nearly fifty years ago, come dimly and in shadowy outline. But enough has been written to show to the thoughtful reader the wonderful progress that has been made during those years, and to place before him a picture of the "hundred-fold" harvest that has followed the first seedings of civilization—in the cultivated farms, schoolhouses, churches, cities, villages, railways, telegraphs and manufacturing establishments—that are scattered throughout the whole county. The geology of the county was prepared by DR. P. J. FARNSWORTH, and also other valuable scientific assistance rendered to the

compiler in the succeeding chapters. The complete and exhaustive history of De Witt was prepared by R. J. CROUCH, Esq., who also rendered other valuable assistance.

Acknowledgments are due to COL. J. VANDEVENTER, to MESSRS. ALLEN SLACK and B. B. HART for much valuable information; to the county officials for courtesy in extending all possible aid during the examination of the records; to the newspaper publishers for the use of files; to J. D. FEGAN for his patience "under fire" during a multitude of interviews; to DR. CHARLES H. LOTHROP for medical data, and HON. A. R. COTTON for the list of early attorneys; to City Clerks for access to city records; to the clergy of all denominations for church statistics; to the Secretaries of the various Orders and Societies; to SUPERINTENDENT J. S. OLIVER and other railway officials for statistical information; to ELIJAH BUELL, J. D. BOURNE, FRANKLIN K. PECK, DAVID and DANIEL HESS, LEVI DECKER, MRS. DANIEL H. PEARCE, E. M. OSBORN, THOMAS WATTS, JOHN PREFFER, S. N. BEDFORD, L. T. SLOAN, and scores of others of old settlers, as well as new, who have cheerfully assisted in furnishing items of interest for this work. To these parties is due, in a great measure, whatever of merit may be ascribed to this work. The compiler also acknowledges the valuable labors of MR. E. L. MOSES, who has assisted in the preparation of the work.

We would acknowledge our obligations to MR. LUCIUS P. ALLEN, the compiler of the history, who has labored with conscientious fidelity to make it thoroughly accurate. We have no doubt his energy and zeal in the prosecution of his duty have won for him not alone the approbation of his employers, but, also, of all with whom he has come in contact.

September, 1879.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here 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 giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort *Crevecœur* on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

“We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



• MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maunee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

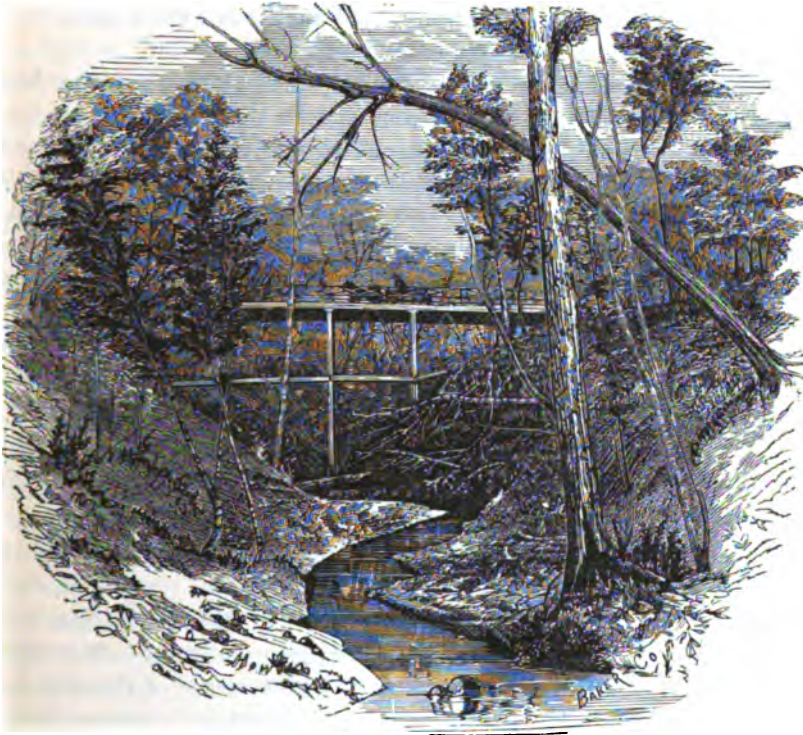
He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoïn, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants — the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made — "300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made :

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates — east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

“Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polyptamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

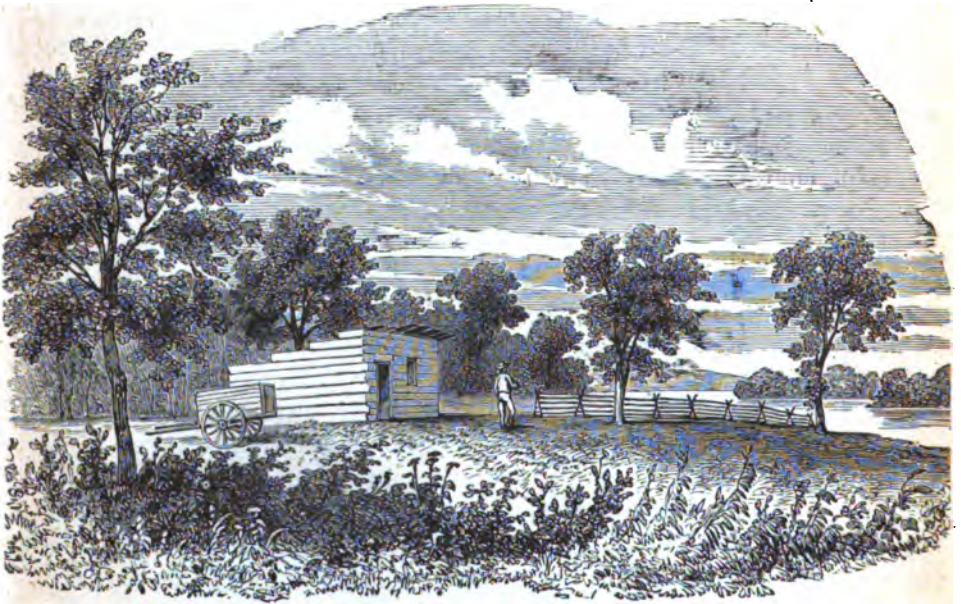
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

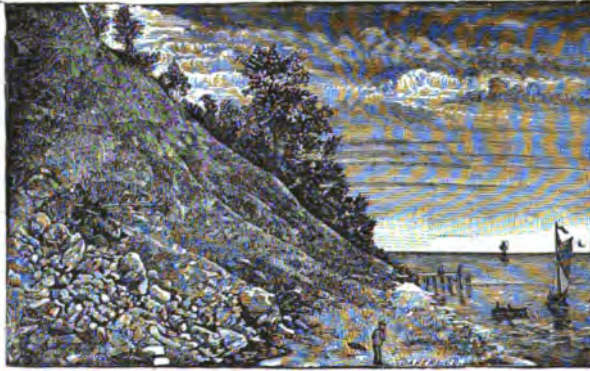
The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Poncechartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Redstone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jonett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

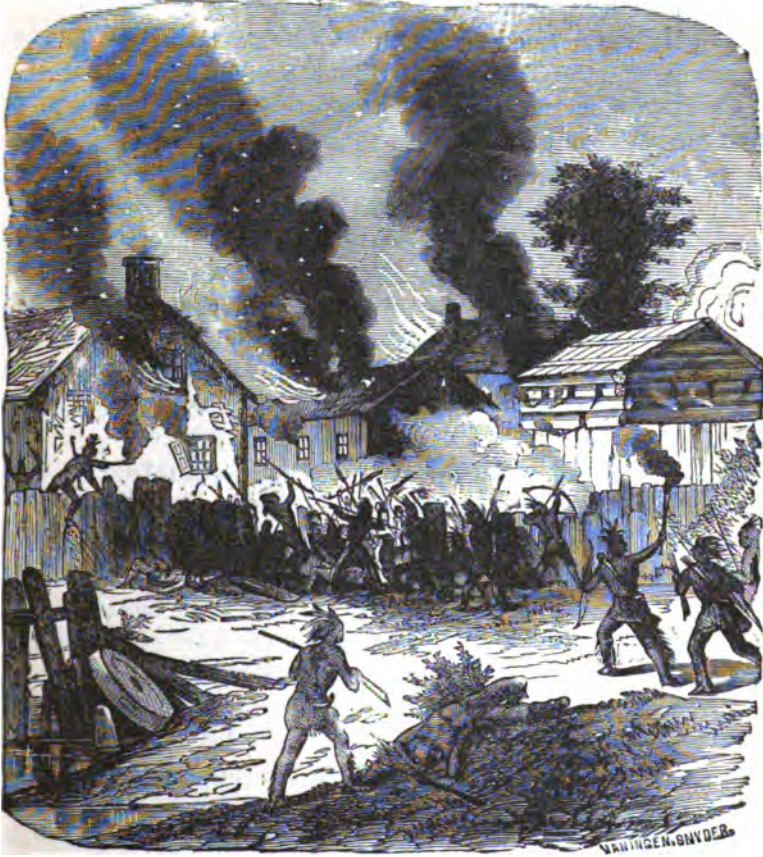
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief-tain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

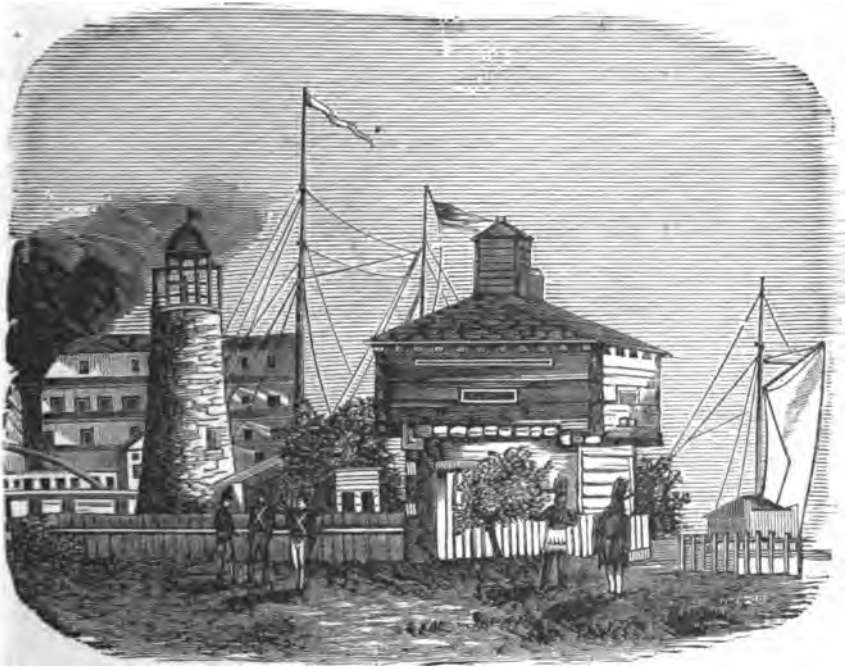
body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

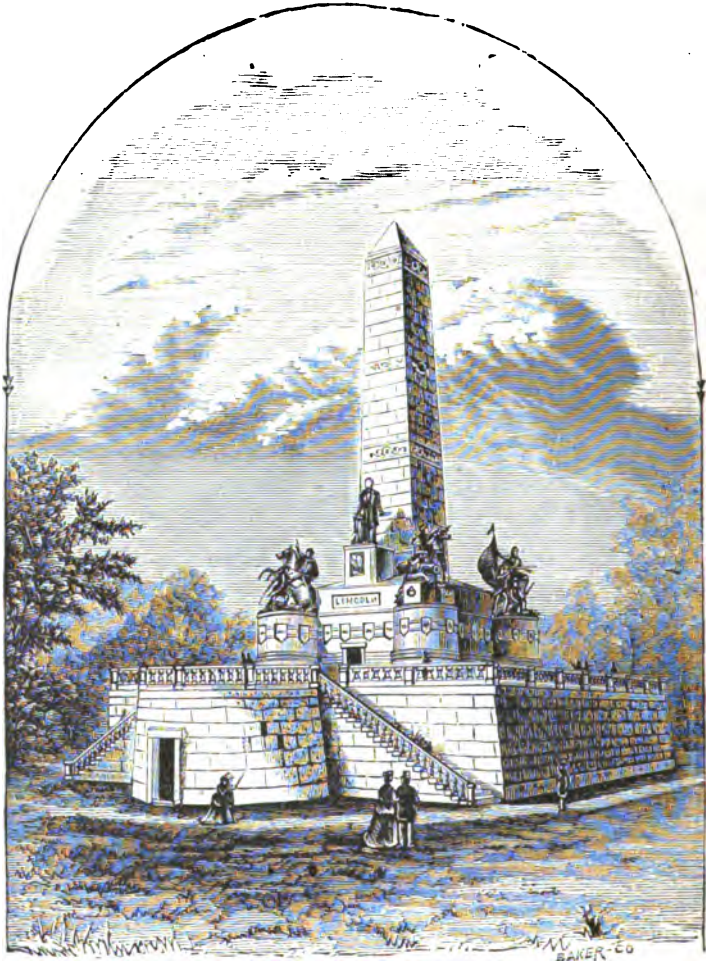
Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

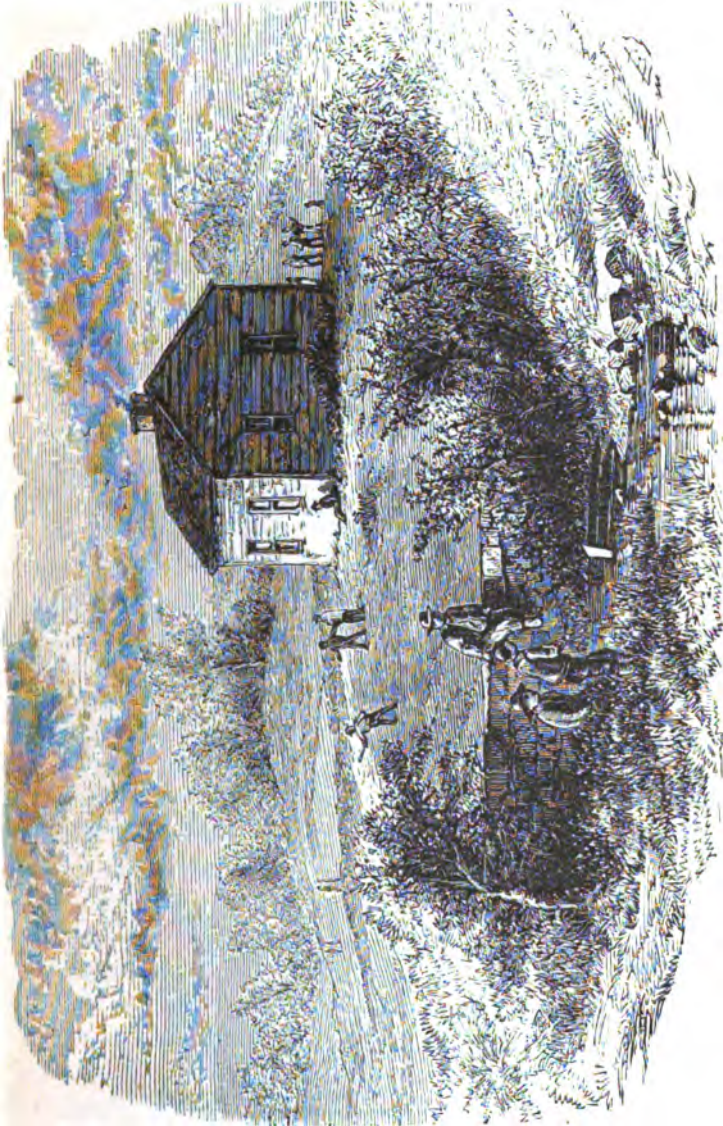
lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

it. and sent out at the head of one of its regiments the general who led
 'ts armies to the final victory at Appomattox. The struggle, on the



CHICAGO IN 1833.

whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving
 it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced.
 In a large degree this prosperity was an inflated one, and with the rest
 of the Union we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

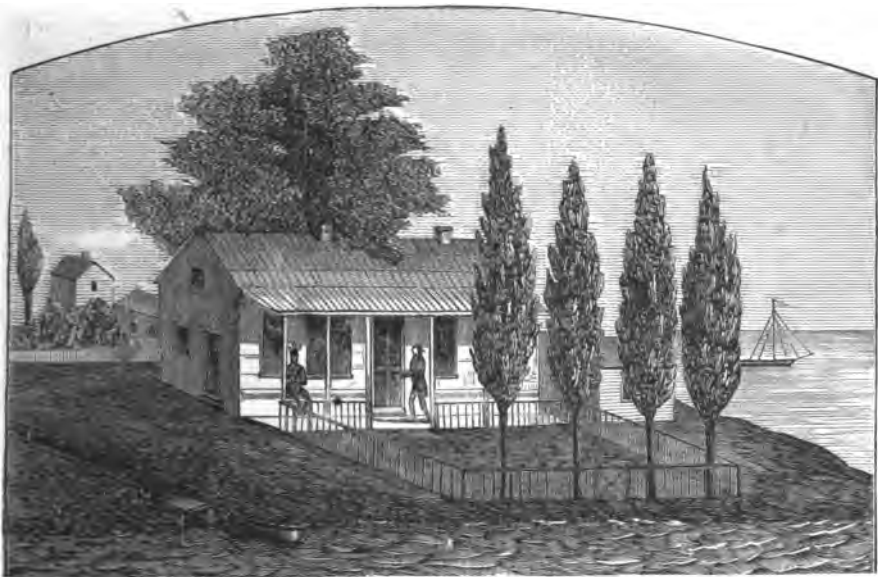
The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



KINZIE HOUSE.

EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illini*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. "Starved Rock," on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to



STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LA SALLE CO., ILL.

call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful; and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquottines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevecoeur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Touti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his History of Illinois, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return :

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view. No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop of welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

GENIUS OF LASALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the genius of LaSalle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest by the Ottawa River (of Canada) on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present

city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes; all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bien-ville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbriant, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain.

In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark. This man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the history of America are more deserving than this colonel. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued Vincennes and all Illinois from the English. And it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois County. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government, to be cut into States, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government; but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in

session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary,

and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their

slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State.

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only \$13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people \$100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, put the resolution as follows: "Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!" Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or caps

They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

The climate varies from Portland to Richmond; it favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her non-native population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over \$111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the shipload. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836–37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of

each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over \$12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of \$14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other people, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised in 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk*; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is \$211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. In 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses—three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund (good for a young state); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She is fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 850 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of 36½ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and pays to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State receives this year \$350,000, and has received in all about \$7,000,000. It is practically the people's road, and it has a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to this the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax is provided for.

THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With \$22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowzes on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

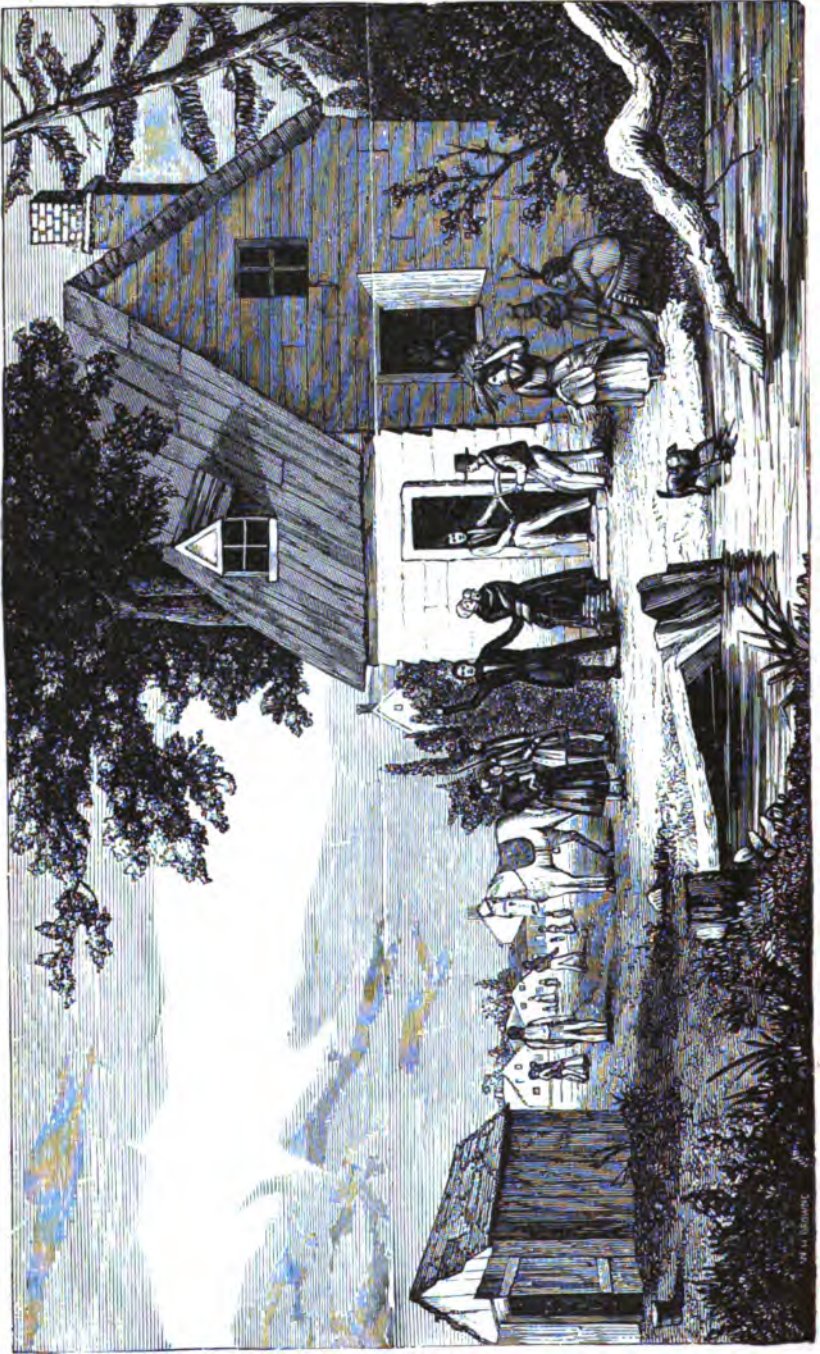
In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and \$1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a *Gazetteer of Illinois*. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,



AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

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 Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. 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 two hundred 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 our 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 we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer 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 N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....	1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....	2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. 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 S. E. 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 whole 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 eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find 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.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

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 two hundred 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 bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred 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 two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed 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.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

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 these 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 measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

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.—This 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 two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our 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.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

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.—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River.—This 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 Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River.—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course 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 exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream 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.—Under this head are included 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 one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This 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. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as 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. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This 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 one hundred 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 four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and 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 agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

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, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. 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.—This 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. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. 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. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

Cedar River.—This stream 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 and along the trend occupied by that formation.

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.—This 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. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred 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.—This 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 two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. 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 town

of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and 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.—This 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, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. 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 that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

LAKES.

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, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* 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. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them 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.—The width and length of this lake are 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.—This body of water 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 a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

Clear Lake.—This 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.—This body of water rests upon the great water shed 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.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water sheds 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.

SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

GEOLOGY.

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.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

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 Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS.	FORMATIONS.	THICKNESS. IN FEET.
	PERIODS.	EPOCHS.	
Cretaceous.....	Post Tertiary.....	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200
		<i>Inoceramous bed</i>	50
	Lower Cretaceous. {	<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i>	130
		<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i>	100
		Upper Coal Measures.....	200
Carboniferous.....	Coal Measures. {	Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
	Subcarboniferous. {	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	200
Upper Silurian.....	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
		Trenton. {	Galena Limestone.....	250
Lower Silurian.....	Trenton. {		Trenton Limestone.....	200
		St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
	Primordial. {	Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
Azoic.....	Huronian.....	Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
		Sioux Quartzite.....	50

THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

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 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 cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

Potsdam Sandstone.—This formation 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 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 Magnesium Limestone.—This formation 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.—This formation 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 GROUP.

Trenton Limestone.—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik 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.—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque 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.

CINCINNATI GROUP.

Maquoketa Shales.—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its 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 Winnesheik 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 that 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.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

NIAGARA GROUP.

Niagara Limestone.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is 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.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

HAMILTON GROUP.

Hamilton Limestone.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is 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 southward.

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."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this 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.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is 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 two hundred 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, Hamlin 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 LeGrand 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 oolitic 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: *lamellibranchiata*, 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.—This formation 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 three hundred, 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; bone 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.—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

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 *aulopera* are found, but crinoids 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.—This 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, *cythre* 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 rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

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.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

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 two hundred 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. Produce 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.

Lower Coal Measures.—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.

Middle Coal Measures.—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred 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 occurring 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.

Upper Coal Measures.—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, 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 *cephalopoda*, *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.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

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.

Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This rock 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.—These strata 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.

Inoceramus Beds.—These 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.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cerro Gordo.....	1,500
Worth	2,000
Winnebago	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 two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

GYPSUM.

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 smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particularly in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

Lithological Origin.—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminæ of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it, in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

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. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine.*)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, 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 of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral 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.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being 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 rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. 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. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-

catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.



HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

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 one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of 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 Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies 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 extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, 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 head waters 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 assured 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 day 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 rattlesnake, 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 so 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 situate 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-gou-na 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 monopolize 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 eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philippe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred 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 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, fifteen thousand 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 six hundred 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 one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "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 of which we speak, 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 settle-

ments 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 taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and 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 effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor 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 Alleghany, 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 a hundred and fifty 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 day 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 head waters 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 three hundred 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 Governor 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 opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismembership 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 formally 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 twenty millions 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 one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day 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,

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have 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 one hundred 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 her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her 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 a 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 the sight 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, 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 hereditary 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 14 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.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very 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 at St. Louis. From this post, Captains 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 the 9th day of August, 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 the 23d of August, 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 Moyné 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 pur-

suit 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 stream, 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 State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand 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.

INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of the Americans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qua-me (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen. Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

some of his own people ; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but, it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force ; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his appearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galena*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River ; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831-2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson : "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

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 now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were 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 six million 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, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, 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 six thousand 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 fertile and 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* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

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 at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, 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 Pottawatomes. 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 Mississippi, 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 three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottobes and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—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 two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars 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 the 1st day of June, 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, ten thousand dollars 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 three thousand dollars 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 thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 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 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 one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. 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.

SPANISH GRANTS.

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.

Dubuque.—On the 22d day 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 twenty thousand 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 ejectment 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."

Giard.—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty 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 three hundred dollars.

Honori.—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 Robedoux, 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." Robedoux 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.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

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, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

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 speculators 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 six dollars 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 were 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 one hundred and one 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.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

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 Moliese, 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 nine hundred 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 Ansdal, 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.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

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, Illinois, 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 now 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 :

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, we have, in 1830, 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

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

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 three hundred thousand 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 Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially 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 five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty 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 fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand 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 the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & 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, Captain 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, Kansas, 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 re-surveyed 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 Tothero 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 burnt 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 Septem-

ber, 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 flatboat 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 LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, 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 LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter 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 LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomes, in the treaty at 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, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire 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 11th, 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 *Lacote 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 Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed 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 1846-7 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 five hundred 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, Captain 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 Sturtevant, 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 a million and a quarter of 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.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By 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," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having 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, Governor 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, Thomas 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 Leffler, 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 the 25th day of October, 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 1st, 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 the 1st of November, 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 estab-

lish 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 election, 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-Governor 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, Governor 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 day 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. Delashmutt, 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 Summers, † 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

^{*}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 R. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

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 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 8, 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. Governor 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 Chauncey 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 4th, 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 Napo-

leon, 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 QUESTION.

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 taking 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 Clarke County, Missouri, 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. Mr. Nourse remarks that "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."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississippi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at \$1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid*. This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See *Hill v. Smith*, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at \$3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for \$600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received \$50.00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 87½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, \$1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for \$50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City; but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for \$15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of \$20,000 and the loan of \$5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. 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 first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Löffler, 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 Nicolle'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 seventeen degrees and thirty minutes 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 day 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 3d 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 day of October, and elected Oresel 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 re-location 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 re-location 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 proceedings 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 were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were 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 the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon 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 the 3d day of September 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 the 19th of October following, Governor 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 capital. 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 day 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 estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at \$2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

“In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount.” Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. 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 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1838.....	22,589	1852.....	230,713	1869.....	1,040,819
1840.....	43,115	1854.....	326,013	1870.....	1,191,727
1844.....	75,152	1856.....	519,055	1873.....	1,251,338
1846.....	97,588	1859.....	638,775	1875.....	1,366,000
1847.....	116,651	1860.....	674,913	1876.....	.....
1849.....	152,988	1863.....	701,732	1877.....	.....
1850.....	191,982	1865.....	754,699		
1851.....	204,774	1867.....	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. 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 thirty 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.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the “Star of Empire” had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as “The Great American Desert.”

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being *ex officio* members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The \$20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "ATA, Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

Board of Instruction.—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen biennially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created three State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a University with such branches as public convenience may hereafter demand," as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing \$2,500.

This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows :

The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place ; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk ; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University ; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and \$10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term ; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows : Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem*.

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem*., until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869-70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio.....	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.....	1859	1863
Francis Springer.....	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio.....	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio.....	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio.....	1877	1878
John H. Gear.....	1878	.....

VICE PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
Silas Foster.....	1847	1851
Robert Lucas.....	1851	1853
Edward Connelly.....	1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman.....	1855	1858

SECRETARIES.

Hugh D. Downey.....	1847	1851
Anson Hart.....	1851	1857
Elijah Sells.....	1857	1858
Anson Hart.....	1858	1864
William J. Haddock.....	1864	.....

TREASURERS.

Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop.....	1855	1862
William Crum.....	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark.....	1868	1876
John N. Coldren.....	1876	.....

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D.....	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.....	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*.....	1862	1867
James Black, D. D.....	1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D.....	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle.....	1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homœopathic Medical Department.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of \$500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost \$55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humanitarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, \$4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and \$50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to \$13,721.26.

Trustees, 1877:—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

Resident Officers:—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the Winter of 1867-8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for \$6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.

Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of \$55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to \$3,000 per annum, and a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of \$5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for \$10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

Faculty.—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Matice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857-8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861-65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 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 General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty :

Board of Directors.—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

Board of Officers.—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

Faculty.—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and \$2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Eldora, Hardin County.

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and \$45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, is a complete release from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailling supply of pure running water. During

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875-6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows :

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands :

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849.....	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849.....	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850.....	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850.....	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852.....	10,552.24
Total.....	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entitled "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851.....	81,707.93 acres.
March 10, 1852.....	143,908.37 "
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853.....	83,142.43 "
Dec. 30, 1853.....	12,818.51 "
Total.....	271,572.24 acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about \$108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about \$1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than \$1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for \$1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for \$1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to

the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State \$20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to \$109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859-60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Raccoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted:

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,

1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, \$949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that “the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs' petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey's successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of pre-emption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad *companies*. The lands were granted to the *State*, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them *by the State*, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them,*" these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.....	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.....	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.....	775,464.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.....	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal to that originally authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of 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 for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District.....	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District.....	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District.....	138,478.97 "

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows :

Under the act of July 2, 1852.....	204,309.30 acres.
Of the five-section grant.....	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County.....	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County.....	200.00 "
Total.....	208,430.30 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The 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 migrated to the "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.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. 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. Today, 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 \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first 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 1833-4, 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 1834-5.

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 1846-7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie 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 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

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, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

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 3,500 to less than 900.

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 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor 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 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

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 expenses 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 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 one thousand dollars 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 fifty dollars 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 the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"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 one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand 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 the 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.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was \$34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of \$28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, \$1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at \$9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, \$1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, \$1,136,995, making the grand total of \$5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was \$3,462,000. Annual interest, \$276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only \$364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at \$571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from \$198,142, in 1857, to \$2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from \$364,515 to \$5,197,428.

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

POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

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. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

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

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

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1853 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to —.

Lieutenant Governor—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dy-sart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to —.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to —.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to ———.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 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 Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to ———.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to ———.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to ———.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to ———.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elijah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to ———.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Brown, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble, 1855–6; Samuel McFarland, 1856–7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858–9; John Edwards, 1860–1; Rush Clark, 1862–3; Jacob Butler, 1864–5; Ed. Wright, 1866–7; John Russell, 1868–9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870–1; James Wilson, 1872–3; John H. Gear, 1874–7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1859—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunken, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacer D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan ; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866-1872 ; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d ; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871-1877 ; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872 ; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings ; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson ; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. 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 Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—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 to 1867.—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 to 1869.—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 to 1871.—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 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, W. G. Donnan ; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, William Y. Donnan ; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt ; Fifth District, James Wilson ; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.

William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.—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; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.—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.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether 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, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa 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 tithe 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 24th 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 one hundred and seventy 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 con-

tract 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 first 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 were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "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 services 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-enlistments 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 following 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 four hundred and fifty 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 two thousand.

“ At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand 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 regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days’ men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. 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 five thousand.

“ 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 there 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 material 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.

INFANTRY.

THE FIRST INFANTRY

was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque, and Company K, from Linn County, and were mustered into United States service May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The above companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their services before breaking-out of hostilities. The First was engaged at the battle of Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, where it lost ten killed and fifty wounded. Was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 25, 1861.

THE SECOND INFANTRY

was organized, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Jas. M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant Colonel, and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Company B, from Scott County; Company C; from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County; and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; Tunnel Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, and Bentonsville. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. The Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

THE THIRD INFANTRY

was organized with N. G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, Major, and was mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler Black Hawk and Mitchell Counties, and Company K from Cedar Falls. It was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., Meridian expedition, and Atlanta, Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The veterans of the Third Iowa Infantry were consolidated with the Second, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. R. English, Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861; Company C, Guthrie County, mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 3, 1861; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, August 16th; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, August 8th; Company F, Madison County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company H, Adams County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, August 31st; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, August 31st. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Taylor's Ridge; came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864. Returned in April, and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Matthias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; Company K, from Allamakee County; was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga; went home on veteran furlough, April, 1864. The non-veterans went home July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, Lieutenant Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, etc., etc. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; of enlisted men 102 were killed in action, 30 died of wounds, 124 of disease, 211 were discharged for disability and 301 were wounded in action, which was the largest list of casualties, of both officers and men, of any regiment from Iowa. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861, with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and E. W. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee County; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; Company K, from Keokuk. Was engaged at the battles of Belmont (in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 237 men), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22d of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Monroe County; Company K, from Louisa County. Was engaged at the following battles: Shiloh (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out of the United States service at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866.

THE NINTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service September 24, 1861, at Dubuque, with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Company B, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company D, from Jones County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County and Company K, from Linn County. Was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

THE TENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City September 6, 1861, with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; and John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from

Warren County ; Company H, from Greene County ; Company I, from Jasper County ; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. Participated in the following engagements : Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In September, 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, where will be found their future operations.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, in September and October, 1861, with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel ; Jno. C. Abercrombie, as Lieutenant Colonel ; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine ; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties ; Company C, from Louisa County ; Company D, from Muscatine County ; Company E, from Cedar County ; Company F, from Washington County ; Company G, from Henry County ; Company H, from Muscatine County ; Company I from Muscatine County ; Company K, from Linn County. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861, at Dubuque, with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel ; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel ; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major. Company A was from Hardin County ; Company B, from Allamakee County ; Company C, from Fayette County ; Company D, from Linn County ; Company E, from Black Hawk County ; Company F, from Delaware County ; Company G, from Winneshiek County ; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties ; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties ; Company K, from Delaware County. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where most of the regiment was captured, and those not captured were organized in what was called the Union Brigade, and were in the battle of Corinth ; the prisoners were exchanged November 10, 1862, and the regiment re-organized, and then participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Tupelo, Miss. ; White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in November 1, 1861, at Davenport, with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel ; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel ; John Shane, Vinton, Major. Company A was from Mt. Vernon ; Company B, from Jasper County ; Company C, from Lucas County ; Company D, from Keokuk County ; Company E, from Scott County ; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties ; Company G, from Benton County ; Company H, from Marshall County ; Company I, from Washington County ; Company K, from Washington County. It participated in the following engagements : Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Campaign against Atlanta. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina. Was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in the United States service October, 1861, at Davenport, with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel ; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as

Lieutenant Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; Company K, from Des Moines County. Participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, etc., etc., and was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service March 19, 1862, at Keokuk, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clark Counties; Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was under fire during the siege of Atlanta eighty-one days; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, August 1, 1864.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, December 10, 1861, with Alexander Chambers, of the regular army, as Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties; Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. Was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta; was in Sherman's campaigns, and the Carolina campaigns. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in March and April, 1862, with Jno. W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, Major. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. They were in

the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, at Clinton, with John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A, was from Linn and various other counties; Company B, from Clark County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine and Henry Counties, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Company F, from Louisa County; Company G, from Louisa County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Van Buren County; Company K, from Henry County. Was engaged a Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo River expedition, Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, at which place they surrendered; three officers and eight enlisted men were killed, sixteen enlisted men were wounded, and eleven officers and two hundred and three enlisted men taken prisoners out of five hundred engaged; they were exchanged July 22d, and joined their regiment August 7th, at New Orleans. Was engaged at Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, at Clinton, with Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn Co., as Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn Co., as Major. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; Companies C, D, E, G and K, from Scott County, and was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and assault on Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Clinton in June and August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (late Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Charles W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. G. VanAnda, of Delhi, as Major. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Company B, from Clayton County; Company C, from Dubuque County; Company D, from Clayton County; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company H, from Dela-

ware County ; Company I, from Dubuque County ; Company K, from Delaware County, and was in the following engagements : Hartsville, Mo. ; Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, at Iowa City, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel ; Jno. A. Garrett, of Newton, Lieutenant Colonel ; and Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major. Company A was from Johnson County ; Company B, Johnson County ; Company C, Jasper County ; Company D, Monroe County ; Company E, Wapello County ; Company F, Johnson County ; Company G, Johnson County ; Company H, Johnson County ; Company I, Johnson County ; Company K, Johnson County. Was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, losing 109 men, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered into United States service at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862, with William Dewey, of Sidney, as Colonel ; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major. Companies A, B and C, were from Polk County ; Company D, from Wayne County ; Company E, from Pottawattamie County ; Company F, from Montgomery County ; Company G, from Jasper County ; Company H, from Madison County ; Company I, from Cass County, and Company K, from Marshall County. Was in Vicksburg, and engaged at Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

was mustered into United States service at Muscatine, September 18, 1862, with Eber C. Byam, of Mount Vernon, as Colonel ; John Q. Wilds, of Mount Vernon, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton Counties ; Companies B and C, from Cedar County ; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties ; Company E, from Tama County ; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County ; Company I, from Jackson County, and Company K, from Jones County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with George A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel ; Fabian Brydolf as Lieutenant Colonel, and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant, September 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County ; Companies B and H, from Henry County ; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties ; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County ; Company F, from Louisa County, and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ring-

gold, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and on Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH

was organized and mustered in at Clinton, in August, 1862, with Milo Smith, of Clinton, as Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Clark, of De Witt, as Major. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, Sherman's campaign to Savannah, went through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

was mustered into United States service at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862, with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties, and Company K, from Mitchell County. Engaged at Little Rock, Ark., was on Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

was organized at Iowa City, and mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, with William E. Miller, of Iowa City, as Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, as Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was on Banks' Red River expedition, and engaged at Sabine Cross Roads; was engaged in Shenandoah Valley, Va., and engaged at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865.

THE TWENTY-NINTH

was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the United States service December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Pottawattamie and Mills Counties; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adair and Adams Counties, Company E, from Fremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County. Was engaged at Helena, Arkansas and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge; was in Sherman's campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; was in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Davenport October 13, 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. Was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1865

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County, and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties, and was mustered into the United States service October 5, 1862. Was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out of the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized at Oskaloosa, with Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Makaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Makaska and Polk Counties, and mustered in October 1, 1862. Was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. Was mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur County, as Major, and mustered in at Burlington, October 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clark Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties, and Company K, from Lucas County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Ft. Gaines, etc., etc. Was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, January 1, 1865, and mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Muscatine, and mustered in the United States service September 18, 1862, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James H. Rothrock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E, were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties, and Company K, from Cedar County. Participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major, and mustered in October 4, 1862; Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County, and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. Was engaged in the following battles: Mark's Mills, Ark.; Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. At Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, out of 500 engaged, lost 200 killed and wounded, the balance being taken prisoners of war; was exchanged October 6, 1864. Was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.

THE THIRY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS,

was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Muscatine December 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties, and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The object of the Thirty-seventh was to do garrison duty and let the young men go to the front. It was mustered out at Davenport on expiration of three years' service.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, and mustered in November 4, 1862, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudnut, of Waverly, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, F, G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County, and Company I, from Howard County. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, and on December 12, 1864, was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry. Mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieutenant Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk County; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clark County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clark and Decatur Counties. Was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Corinth, Allatoona, Ga.; Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Iowa City November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. Was mustered out at Port Gibson August 2, 1866.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

formerly Companies A, B and C of the Fourteenth Infantry, became Companies K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, under authority of the War Department. Its infantry organization was under command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Company A was from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; Company B, from Johnson County; and Company C, from Des Moines and various counties.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, Muscatine County; Company C, Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, Boone and Polk Counties; Companies I and K, Scott County. The Forty-fourth did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn. Mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. The companies were from the following counties: A, Henry; B, Washington; C, Lee; D, Davis; E, Henry and Lee; F, Des Moines; G, Des Moines and Henry; H, Henry; I, Jefferson, and K, Van Buren. Was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. L. Tarbet, as Major, and was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek; C, from Dallas and Guthrie; D, from Taylor and Fayette; E, from Ringgold and Linn; F, from Winneshiek and Delaware; G, from Appanoose and Delaware; H, from Wayne; I, from Cedar, and K, from Lucas. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into United States service at Davenport, June 4, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company B, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County, and Company K, from Wapello.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—BATTALION—(100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County, and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties, and was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.

CAVALRY.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Burlington, and mustered into the United States service May 3, 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Chas. E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company L, from Dubuque and other

counties; Company M, from Clinton County. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, Clear Creek, etc. Was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

THE SECOND CAVALRY

was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport September 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; Company L, from Jackson County, and Company M, from Jackson County. The Second Cavalry participated in the following military movements: Siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville, battle of Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.

THE THIRD CAVALRY

was organized and mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties; Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County, and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. It was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Botts' Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of United States service at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was organized with Asbury B. Porter, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. D. Swan, of Mount Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Majors, and mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant November 21, 1861. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Company D, from Henry County; Company E,

from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company K, from Henry County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth Cavalry lost men in the following engagements: Guntown, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; near Bear Creek, Miss.; near Memphis, Tenn.; Town Creek, Miss.; Columbus, Ga.; Mechanicsburg, Miss.; Little Blue River, Ark.; Brownsville, Miss.; Ripley, Miss.; Black River Bridge, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Little Red River, Ark.; Tupelo, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; White River, Ark.; Osage, Kan.; Lick Creek, Ark.; Okalona, Miss.; St. Francis River, Ark. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY

was organized at Omaha with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant Colonel; and C. S. Bernstein, of Dubuque, as Major, and mustered in September 21, 1861. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K were from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; Company M, from Missouri; Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota Volunteers Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies C, E, F and I of Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Cavalry August 8, 1864. The second Company I was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry August 18, 1864. Was engaged at second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newnan, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski, Cheraw, and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

was organized with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel; T. H. Shephard, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten-Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors, and was mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. The Sixth Cavalry operated on the frontier against the Indians. Was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

was organized at Davenport, and mustered into the United States service April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque,

and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D, were from Wapello and other counties in immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H, were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City and known as Sioux City Cavalry; Company K was originally Company A of the Fourteenth Infantry and afterward Company A of the Forty-first Infantry, was from Johnson and other counties; Company L was originally Company B, of the Forty-first Infantry and afterward Company B, of the Forty——, and was from Johnson County; Company M was originally Company C, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and afterward Company C, of the Forty-first and from Des Moines and other counties. The Seventh Cavalry operated against the Indians. Excepting the Lieutenant Colonel and Companies K, L and M, the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. Companies K, L, and M were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

was organized with J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton, J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenburg, as Majors, and were mustered in at Davenport September 30, 1863. The companies were mostly from the following counties: Company A, Page; B, Wapello; C, Van Buren; D, Ringgold; E, Henry; F, Appanoose; G, Clayton; H, Appanoose; I, Marshall; K, Muscatine; L, Wapello; M, Polk. The Eighth did a large amount of duty guarding Sherman's communications, in which it had many small engagements. It was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan, Nashville, etc. Was on Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. Was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

THE NINTH CAVALRY

was mustered in at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, Linn County; Company C, Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D, Washington County; Company E, Fayette County; Company F, Clayton County; Companies G and H, various counties; Company I, Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, Keokuk County; Company L, Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, Wapello and Lee Counties. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866.

ARTILLERY.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, etc., and was mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in Atlanta campaign, Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865.

THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawattamie, and mustered into United States service at Council Bluffs and St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson T. Spear, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. Was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and mustered into United States service at Dubuque, September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. Was at battle of Pea Ridge, etc., etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865.

THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, with P. H. Goode, of Glenwood, Captain. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOURTH BATTALION

Company A, from Fremont County, W. Hoyt, Captain; Company B, from Taylor County, John Flick, Captain; Company C, from Page County, J. Whitcomb, Captain.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier, James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It had Companies A, B, C, D and E, all enlisted from the Northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the Southern border of the State, and was organized in counties on the border of Missouri. Company A, First Battalion, was from Lee County, Wm. Sole, Captain; Company B, First Battalion, Joseph Dickey, Captain, from Van Buren County; Company A, Second Battalion, from Davis County, Capt. H. B. Horn; Company B, Second Battalion, from Appanoose County, E. B. Skinner, Captain; Company A, Third Battalion, from Decatur County, J. H. Simmons, Captain; Company B, Third Battalion, from Wayne County, E. F. Estel, Captain; Company C, Third Battalion, from Ringgold County, N. Miller, Captain.

THE FIRST INFANTRY—AFRICAN DESCENT—(SIXTIETH U. S.)

was organized with John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, as Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, as Major. Had ten companies, and were mustered in at various places in the Fall of 1863. The men were from all parts of the State and some from Missouri.

During the war, the following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:*

MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier General, from March 21, 1862.
 Frederick Steele, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
 Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.
 Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
 James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
 Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
 Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
 Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
 William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
 Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862. (Since died.)
 Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry from March 13, 1863.
 Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.
 John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.
 Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
 Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 15th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
 John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.
 James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.
 James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General from October 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Brigadier General, from December 15, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
 W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
 Wm. Vandever, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 18th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
 Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.
 S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864. (Since died.)
 Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.
 Samuel L. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.
 Clark R. Wever, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.
 Francis M. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.
 George A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
 George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
 J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

*Thomas J. McKean was appointed Paymaster in U. S. A. from Iowa, and subsequently promoted Brigadier General, to date from Nov. 21, 1861.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.		DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.		Resigned.	Dismissed.	Total casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.	
	In action.	Accidentally.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause un-known.					Total.	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appoint-ment.
First Cavalry.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	34	8	46	1	8	8
Second Cavalry.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	12	25	3	45	1	5	6
Third Cavalry.....	3	3	2	4	6	5	9	9	39	1	63	5	3	3
Fourth Cavalry.....	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	8	31	2	55	4	2	2
Fifth Cavalry.....	5	5	2	2	4	1	6	6	35	2	51	8	1	1
Sixth Cavalry.....	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	15	2	21	1	1	1
Seventh Cavalry.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	15	6	23	1	1	1
Eighth Cavalry.....	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	10	23	1	41	22	2	2
Ninth Cavalry.....			1	1	1	1	1	2	25		30			
Artillery, First Battery.....									6		10			
Artillery, Second Battery.....														
Artillery, Third Battery.....														
Artillery, Fourth Battery.....														
First Infantry.....	1	1	4	2	6	2	2	4	25	1	61	1	8	9
Second Infantry.....	2	2	4	2	6	1	1	8	3	3	9	1	1	1
Second Veteran Infantry.....														
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated).....	2	2	4	1	5	1	1	1	8		6		1	1
Third Infantry.....	2	2	4	2	6	1	1	85	40		81	8	2	2
Third Veteran Infantry.....														
Fourth Infantry.....	3	3	8	2	6	1	1	16	34		59		5	5
Fifth Infantry.....	4	4	5	6	11	2	4	17	28	1	68	7	3	3
Sixth Infantry.....	7	7	7	2	9	1	4	18	32	2	67	2	1	1
Seventh Infantry.....	4	4	8	3	6	1	5	22	37	8	73	6	7	7
Eighth Infantry.....	3	3	4	4	5	2	4	14	30	2	57	12	3	4
Ninth Infantry.....	6	6	7	2	9	1	3	24	26		72	9	1	1
Tenth Infantry.....	6	6	2	4	4	4	4	16	32		58	1	1	1
Eleventh Infantry.....	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	8	25	3	47	5	5	5
Twelfth Infantry.....	3	3	1	8	9	4	4	8	19	1	45	2	1	1
Thirteenth Infantry.....	2	2	4	8	7			19	36	1	65	4	4	4

Fourteenth Infantry.....	3	8	2	1	8	6	6	22	1	85	20				
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion.....										1	1				
Fifteenth Infantry.....	6	6	2	1	8	22	3	22	1	62	5				
Sixteenth Infantry.....	5	5	3	3	6	2	2	21	18	47	15				
Seventeenth Infantry.....	2	2	3	1	6	2	1	19	1	69	14				
Eighteenth Infantry.....								5	20	5	2				
Nineteenth Infantry.....	5	5	2	1	3	2	2	7	18	38	12				
Twentieth Infantry.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	7	1	33	8				
Twenty-first Infantry.....	1	1	3	1	4	2	3	6	20	33	3				
Twenty-second Infantry.....	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	11	26	48	1				
Twenty-third Infantry.....	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	9	26	56	5				
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	7	7	2	4	6	1	8	4	27	47	4				
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....								17	28	54	4				
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	2	2	4	4	8	4	2	19	24	49	1				
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	4	4	2	3	5	2	2	16	21	50	4				
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	4	4	1	1	2	2	3	8	25	39	2				
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	4	4	5	2	7	3	8	17	27	58	1				
Thirtieth Infantry.....	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	9	8	46	1				
Thirty-first Infantry.....	2	2	3	2	5	3	4	7	9	38	6				
Thirty-second Infantry.....	3	3	3	2	6	3	2	8	13	38	1				
Thirty-Third Infantry.....								9	9	42	1				
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....								8	26	42	1				
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] consolidated.....								3	28	35	1				
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	5	1	1	1	2	4	2				
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....								4	16	27	23				
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....								4	16	27	23				
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....								3	5	11	11				
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....								5	21	27	2				
Fortieth Infantry.....	7	7	2	2	2	2	5	5	15	29	8				
Forty-fourth Infantry.....								3	9	35	1				
Forty-fifth Infantry.....								2	18	1	1				
Forty-sixth Infantry.....								1	1	1	1				
Forty-seventh Infantry.....								2	2	No	alt's				
Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion).....								2	2	1	1				
First Colored Regiment of Iowa (60th U. S.).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	16	16				
Total.....	138	2185	88	115	2205	51	80	132	565	8	566	1225	56	2321	241
														4	105

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.			DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.		Missing.	Total Casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.						
	In Action.	Accidentally.	Of Wounds.	Of Disease.	By Suicide.	By Drowning.	Total.	For Disability.	Cause Un-known.				Total.	In Action.	Accidentally.	Total.	By Appoint-ment.	Total.	
First Cavalry.....	84	8	20	187	1	4	812	187	16	208	81	8	84	21	543	21	14	22	86
Second Cavalry.....	37	3	28	191		8	222	140	29	169	158	8	161	73	602	73	26	11	87
Third Cavalry.....	68	4	62	19	224		245	220	85	305	155	2	157	141	770	141	24	7	81
Fourth Cavalry.....	37	4	41	186		4	201	151	82	233	108	4	112	3	590	90	25	8	33
Fifth Cavalry.....	36	6	42	127	1	2	137	172	51	223	47	3	50	209	452	209	14	3	17
Sixth Cavalry.....	16	8	19	5	59	2	70	70	16	86	15	3	18		193		1	6	6
Seventh Cavalry.....	37	8	45	2	92		7	101	228	18	246	4	1	8	402		3	5	8
Eighth Cavalry.....	24	3	27	9	91		4	104	49	15	64	75	2	77	274	237	20		20
Ninth Cavalry.....	6	1	6	10	162		8	175	54	8	62	13	2	15	238	1	10	1	11
Artillery, 1st Battery.....	7		3	51			54	25	9	34	28	1	20		124				3
Artillery, 2d Battery.....	1		1	29			30	16		16	14	1	15		62	1	5	1	6
Artillery, 3d Battery.....	2	1	3	1	33		34	23	3	26	15	1	16		79				
Artillery, 4th Battery.....				5		1	6	11		11					17				
*Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry.....								7							7				
+Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	1			4			4								5				
Dodge's Brigade Band.....								8							8				
First Infantry.....	12		5	7		1	13				137		137		165				
Second Infantry.....	55	3	58	17	107	4	128	137	191	328	244	1	245	13	758	13	9	6	15
Third Infantry.....	11		11	3	11		14	2	1	3	41		41		69				1
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry.....	4		4	27			27	14	14	28	8		8		67	18	5	3	8
Third Infantry.....	62	3	65	28	99	2	120	163	67	230	338	2	335	10	749	85	13	4	17
Third Veteran Infantry.....	17		17	1	9		10	1							28	23			2
Fourth Infantry.....	57	1	58	51	237	2	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	5	973	44	30	2	82
Fifth Infantry.....	59	1	60	29	90	1	120	222	15	237	278	4	282		699	96	45	2	47
Sixth Infantry.....	102		102	102	124		154	211	47	258	331	4	335		855	54	7		7
Seventh Infantry.....	94		94	35	135		172	180	108	288	328	3	331		885	73	15	7	22
Eighth Infantry.....	49	1	50	44	137		182	245	63	308	210	4	214	8	761	362	21	13	34
Ninth Infantry.....	76	2	78	57	208	1	266	243	26	269	354	5	359	1	973	23	24		24
Tenth Infantry.....	56	1	57	35	134	1	170	137	115	252	257	4	261		739	16	41	5	48

Eleventh Infantry	54	1	55	26	148	1	174	121	80	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	23	11	37		
Twelfth Infantry	80	30	32	243	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	768	882	768	882	19	8	22		
Thirteenth Infantry	65	1	66	34	182	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	6	862	84	16	15	30		
Fourteenth Infantry	27	1	28	23	122	1	145	137	53	190	162	1	162	1	526	249	13	10	28		
Fourteenth Residual Battalion																					
Fifteenth Infantry	52	52	78	194	2	274	270	82	802	392	2	894	7	1029	78	13	14	27			
Sixteenth Infantry	57	57	32	217	1	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27			
Seventeenth Infantry	48	48	18	97	1	116	129	93	222	225	223	8	614	204	614	204	23	3	26		
Eighteenth Infantry	26	2	28	7	109	3	119	222	6	228	78	1	74	449	68	5	5	10	10		
Nineteenth Infantry	53	53	33	91	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	191	562	204	27	13	40	2		
Twentieth Infantry	8	8	5	130	7	142	157	6	163	48	3	46	350	10	86	2	38	38	38		
Twenty-first Infantry	37	1	38	29	157	2	188	139	14	163	147	3	150	2	531	20	49	5	64		
Twenty-second Infantry	58	1	54	52	126	2	180	150	8	168	245	245	245	634	79	40	2	42	42		
Twenty-third Infantry	39	39	30	196	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	570	8	41	4	1	42	42		
Twenty-fourth Infantry	58	1	59	58	137	8	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	2	761	72	48	6	54		
Twenty-fifth Infantry	39	39	22	199	2	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	564	17	16	8	69	69	69		
Twenty-sixth Infantry	40	2	42	29	204	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	4	562	24	69	69	69		
Twenty-seventh Infantry	7	7	14	162	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	530	32	40	5	45	45	45		
Twenty-eighth Infantry	52	52	24	180	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	43	43		
Twenty-ninth Infantry	19	2	21	17	248	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	63	1	6	37		
Thirtieth Infantry	39	1	40	24	233	1	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	2	646	19	46	1	47		
Thirty-first Infantry	11	11	11	16	261	1	277	137	38	175	77	77	77	540	18	72	72	72	72		
Thirty-second Infantry	56	56	33	203	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	589	93	27	6	33	33	33		
Thirty-third Infantry	25	1	26	37	166	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	7	580	73	18	10	28		
Thirty-fourth Infantry	4	4	2	228	1	231	286	27	313	13	13	13	561	3	561	3	22	22	22		
Thirty-fifth Infantry	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated	8	1	4	2	10	12	29	7	30	12	2	14	66	66	66	66	66	66	66		
Thirty-fifth Infantry	28	2	3	19	182	1	209	172	17	189	93	93	93	8	510	15	51	14	65		
Thirty-sixth Infantry	85	85	24	226	1	211	187	4	191	142	142	142	437	619	437	17	6	23	23		
Thirty-seventh Infantry	8	8	141	141	1	142	326	80	356	2	2	2	593	593	593	2	2	2	2		
Thirty-eighth Infantry	1	1	810	810	1	311	108	9	117	2	2	481	481	481	481	8	4	12	12		
Thirty-ninth Infantry	33	1	34	21	119	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	406	203	12	8	15	15		
Fortieth Infantry	5	5	10	179	5	194	117	4	121	41	41	41	861	2	861	2	20	6	26		
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion)																					
Forty-fourth Infantry	1	1	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15		
Forty-fifth Infantry	2	2	1	17	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	22	22	22	1	1	1		
Forty-sixth Infantry	2	2	1	23	24	24	24	1	1	1	1	21	26	3	26	3	26	26	26		
Forty-seventh Infantry	1	1	45	45	45	45	45	4	4	4	4	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47		
Forty-eighth Infantry	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
First African Infantry [60th U. S.]	4	1	5	1	337	40	337	40	40	40	40	1	1	1	368	368	1	1	1		
* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. † Partial returns.	1940	78	2017	1199	8695	8	109	10	11	8005	1982	9987	8180	112	8282	115	30394	4489	1264	281	1545

**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	39th Iowa Infantry.....	933
2d " ".....	1,247	40th " ".....	900
3d " ".....	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry.....	294
4th " ".....	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men).....	867
5th " ".....	1,087	45th " " ".....	912
6th " ".....	1,013	46th " " ".....	892
7th " ".....	1,138	47th " " ".....	884
8th " ".....	1,027	48th Battalion " ".....	346
9th " ".....	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
10th " ".....	1,027	2d " ".....	1,394
11th " ".....	1,022	3d " ".....	1,360
12th " ".....	981	4th " ".....	1,227
13th " ".....	989	5th " ".....	1,245
14th " ".....	840	6th " ".....	1,125
15th " ".....	1,196	7th " ".....	562
16th " ".....	919	8th " ".....	1,234
17th " ".....	956	9th " ".....	1,178
18th " ".....	875	Sioux City Cavalry*.....	93
19th " ".....	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.....	87
20th " ".....	925	1st Battery Artillery.....	149
21st " ".....	980	2d " ".....	123
22d " ".....	1,008	3d " ".....	142
23d " ".....	961	4th " ".....	152
24th " ".....	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S.†.....	908
25th " ".....	995	Dodge's Brigade Band.....	14
26th " ".....	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry.....	10
27th " ".....	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1, 1864, for the older Iowa regiments.....	2,765
28th " ".....	956	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments of other States, over.....	2,500
29th " ".....	1,005		
30th " ".....	978		
31st " ".....	977		
32d " ".....	925	Total.....	61,658
33d " ".....	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regiments.....	7,202
34th " ".....	953	Additional enlistments.....	6,664
35th " ".....	984		
36th " ".....	986		
37th " ".....	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan. 1, 1865.....	75,519
38th " ".....	910		

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.

**POPULATION OF IOWA,
BY COUNTIES.**

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					Voters.
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Adair.....	7045	3982	984			1616
Adams.....	7882	4614	1533			1727
Allamakee.....	19168	17868	12237	777		3658
Appanoose.....	17405	16456	11931	8131		8679
Audubon.....	2370	1212	454			527
Benton.....	28807	22454	8496	672		4778
Black Hawk.....	22913	21706	8244	135		4877
Boone.....	17251	14584	4232	735		3515
Bremer.....	18220	12528	4915			2656
Buchanan.....	17315	17084	7906	517		8890
Buena Vista.....	3561	1685	57			817
Buncombe*.....						
Butler.....	11734	9951	3724			2598
Calhoun.....	3185	1602	147			681
Carroll.....	5760	2451	281			1197
Cass.....	10552	5464	1612			2422
Cedar.....	17879	19731	12949	8941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo.....	6685	4722	940			1526
Cherokee.....	424 ⁹	1967	58			1001
Chickasaw.....	11400	10180	4336			2392
Clarke.....	10118	8735	5427	79		2218
Clay.....	8559	1523	52			868
Clayton.....	27184	27771	20728	8878	1101	5272
Clinton.....	34295	35357	18988	2822	821	5569
Crawford.....	6039	2530	883			1244
Dallas.....	14886	12019	5244	854		3170
Davis.....	15757	15565	13764	7264		3448
Decatur.....	13249	12018	8677	965		2882
Delaware.....	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines.....	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1748	1389	180			394
Dubuque.....	43845	38969	31164	10841	8059	8759
Emmett.....	1436	1392	105			299
Fayette.....	20515	16973	12073	825		4637
Floyd.....	13100	10768	8744			2884
Franklin.....	6558	4738	1309			1374
Fremont.....	13719	11173	5074	1244		2998
Greene.....	7028	4627	1374			1622
Grundy.....	8134	6399	793			1525
Guthrie.....	9638	7061	3058			2339
Hamilton.....	7701	6056	1699			1455
Hancock.....	1482	999	179			303
Hardin.....	15029	13684	5440			3215
Harrison.....	11818	8931	8621			2658
Henry.....	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard.....	7875	6282	3168			1712
Humboldt.....	3455	2596	332			695
Ida.....	794	226	43			172
Iowa.....	17456	16644	8029	822		3576
Jackson.....	23061	22619	18498	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	24128	22116	9883	1280		5239
Jefferson.....	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson.....	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones.....	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

* In 1862, name changed to Lyon.

POPULATION OF IOWA—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					Vetera.
	1873.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Keokuk	20488	19484	18271	4822		4202
Kossuth.....	8765	8351	416			773
Lee	38913	38210	29232	18861	6093	7274
Linn	81815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7509
Louisa.....	12499	12877	10870	4939	1927	2899
Lucas.....	11725	10388	5766	471		2464
Lyon*.....	1139	221				287
Madison.....	16030	13884	7339	1179		3632
Mahaska.....	23718	22508	14816	5989		5267
Marion.....	24094	24436	16813	5482		4988
Marshall.....	19629	17576	6015	338		4445
Mills.....	10555	8718	4481			2365
Mitchell.....	11523	9582	3409			2338
Monona.....	2267	8654	832			1292
Monroe.....	12811	12724	8612	2884		2743
Montgomery.....	10389	5934	1256			2486
Muscatine.....	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien.....	2349	715	8			595
Osceola.....	1778					496
Page.....	14274	9975	4419	551		3222
Palo Alto.....	2728	1336	182			556
Plymouth.....	5282	2199	148			1136
Pocahontas.....	2249	1446	103			464
Polk.....	81558	27857	11625	4513		6842
Pottawattomie.....	21665	16893	4968	7828		4392
Poweshiek.....	16482	15581	5668	615		3634
Ringgold.....	7546	5691	2923			1496
Sac.....	2873	1411	246			657
Scott.....	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby.....	5664	2540	818			1084
Sioux.....	3120	576	10			637
Story.....	13111	11651	4051			2574
Tama.....	18771	16131	5285	8		3911
Taylor.....	10418	6989	3590	204		2282
Union.....	8827	6986	2012			1924
Van Buren.....	16980	17672	17081	12270	6146	8893
Wapello.....	23865	22346	14518	8471		5346
Warren.....	18541	17980	10281	961		4168
Washington.....	19269	18952	14236	4957	1594	4168
Wayne.....	13978	11287	6409	340		2947
Webster.....	13114	10484	2504			2747
Winnebago.....	2986	1562	168			406
Winneshiek.....	24233	28570	18942	546		4117
Woodbury.....	8568	6172	1119			1776
Worth.....	4908	2892	756			763
Wright.....	3244	2392	653			694
Total.....	1853118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

* Formerly Buncombe.

ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,589,891, in 1870.



INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warefare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,918; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,358,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,860 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$1,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totaled 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

N E B R A S K A .

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law:

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations ;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

To provide and maintain a navy ;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings ; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury ; but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

*President and Deputy from Virginia.**New Hampshire.*JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.*Massachusetts.*NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.*Connecticut.*WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.*New York.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.*Pennsylvania.*B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.*Delaware.*GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.*Maryland.*JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.*Virginia.*JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.*North Carolina.*WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.*South Carolina.*J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.*Georgia.*WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair.....	982	161	681	15	1334	593	Johnson.....	1884	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams.....	876	397	485	38	1370	624	Jones.....	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1703
Allamakee.....	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk.....	1772	1525	322	105	2304	1862
Appanoose.....	1105	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	463	236	13	69	638	327
Audubon.....	410	352	23	.....	437	352	Lee.....	2157	2863	350	239	3160	3682
Benton.....	1452	712	567	449	2301	1356	Linn.....	254	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk.....	1786	1111	95	244	2018	1365	Louisa.....	1328	817	89	108	1920	1008
Boone.....	1612	981	466	10	1737	767	Lucas.....	1263	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer.....	1180	582	198	1	1737	767	Lyon.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1290	769	725	223	2227	1419	Madison.....	1792	1077	616	56	2245	1538
Buena Vista.....	747	152	161	20	770	200	Mahaska.....	1823	1066	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler.....	1453	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion.....	1976	1866	760	85	2736	2264
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	632	196	Marshall.....	1448	1032	389	504	3056	1189
Carroll.....	633	744	141	11	799	771	Mills.....	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass.....	1522	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell.....	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar.....	1315	1093	206	416	2328	1448	Monona.....	680	119	432	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo.....	913	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe.....	1034	928	247	26	1418	1246
Cherokee.....	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery.....	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Chickasaw.....	1279	1167	37	94	1574	1000	Muscatine.....	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2076
Clark.....	1054	267	813	19	1403	816	O'Brien.....	306	21	201	14	463	116
Clay.....	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola.....	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton.....	1873	1770	66	167	2682	2621	Page.....	1166	568	348	293	2243	861
Clinton.....	2144	2327	286	66	3654	3398	Palo Alto.....	311	367	.....	3	343	333
Crawford.....	898	651	19	111	1043	638	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	80	2136	759	Pocahontas.....	370	93	44	36	374	141
Davis.....	893	1231	803	12	1586	1631	Polk.....	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Decatur.....	1269	961	310	19	1647	1282	Pottawattamie.....	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Delaware.....	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1466	Poweshiek.....	1496	882	420	346	2566	1083
Des Moines.....	2315	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold.....	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dickinson.....	197	8	.....	12	259	48	Sac.....	656	128	177	13	661	166
Dubuque.....	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Scott.....	3631	1963	309	37	3819	2853
Emmett.....	213	28	.....	2	246	36	Shelby.....	888	639	3	16	897	631
Fayette.....	1943	1067	389	27	3029	1709	Sionx.....	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd.....	1233	208	162	30	2032	751	Story.....	1260	344	644	187	1843	579
Franklin.....	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Tama.....	1426	833	196	133	2337	1317
Fremont.....	1250	1331	334	.....	1658	1682	Taylor.....	1325	293	868	.....	1277	676
Greene.....	1031	215	551	2	1310	510	Union.....	899	516	830	63	1248	795
Grundy.....	909	504	.....	8	1099	417	Van Buren.....	1490	1305	301	130	2113	1661
Guthrie.....	1180	496	364	21	1434	629	Wapello.....	1710	1029	1265	296	2582	2412
Hamilton.....	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren.....	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hancock.....	340	95	29	2	281	99	Washington.....	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Hardin.....	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Wayne.....	1316	832	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison.....	1348	864	523	19	1557	1386	Webster.....	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1485	Winneshiek.....	544	40	.....	.....	498	39
Howard.....	551	647	201	519	1194	600	Winnebuck.....	2074	1009	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	64	523	183	Woodbury.....	1109	867	226	9	1034	997
Ida.....	321	54	104	.....	212	67	Worth.....	628	132	8	14	703	149
Iowa.....	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright.....	391	168	117	98	574	184
Jackson.....	1619	1966	924	15	2126	2485	Totals.....	121546	79353	34228	10639	171338	112121
Jasper.....	1977	1154	1018	268	3375	1804	Majorities.....	42193	.....	.....	.....	59211	.....
Jefferson.....	1396	753	576	169	2166	1449							

Total vote, 1877, 245,766, 1876 (including 349 Greenback), 292,943.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. 74.	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. 74.
I.....	17188	14814	2374	32002	D. 1863	VII.....	19496	11688	7808	31184	R. 2300
II.....	16439	14683	1756	31122	R. 657	VIII.....	19358	15236	4122	34594	R. 2127
III.....	17423	16100	1323	33523	D. 63	IX.....	19563	10583	8960	30146	R. 5849
IV.....	20770	9379	11391	30149	R. 3824						
V.....	19274	11154	8120	30428	R. 5243						
VI.....	18778	14719	4069	33497	R. 2724						

Total vote, 1874, 184,640; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. *Including 5,466 Greenback votes.

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs diminished by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the quality and the time it has been cribbed must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{4}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 $\frac{1}{5}$ if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by inverting the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	.....	make 1 link.
25 links.....	.....	“ 1 rod.
4 rods.....	.....	“ 1 chain.
80 chains.....	.....	“ 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to 1½ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.	Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat..... at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....		\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats..... at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter..... at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow.....		18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....		40
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....		2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....	48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....	6 25	
"	9	By Cash.....		25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....		4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....	17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....		35 15
			\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.		CASSA MASON.	Dr.	Cr.
March	21	By 3 days' labor..... at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats..... at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn..... at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's Labor.....		25 00
"	1	To Cash.....	10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing..... at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....	2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat..... at \$.10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting..... at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor..... at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash.....	20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....	18 20	
			\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the principal (amount of money at interest) by the time reduced to days; then divide this product by the quotient obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the per cent. of interest, and the quotient thus obtained will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by 48 gives \$222,000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222,000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222,000 by 30 (60 divided by 2); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50
48
222000
60
37000
185000
60
\$3.70
180
420
420
00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	300 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	30 quires paper 1 Ream.
30 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	264,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,191,739
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	780,894
Massachusetts.....	1,437,351
Michigan.....	1,184,039
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	122,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,099
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,361
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,353
South Carolina.....	705,606
Tennessee.....	1,434,539
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	330,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,570
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,399
Montana.....	20,593
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	88,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,556,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,357
Boston, Mass.....	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	82,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	63,386
Allegheny, Pa.....	53,180
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,936
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,374
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Hartford, Conn.....	38,413
Scranton, Pa.....	35,092
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260
Mobile, Ala.....	32,034
Columbo, Ohio.....	31,584
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,841
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,323
Savannah, Ga.....	28,313
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.					
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.						
<i>States.</i>														
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113			
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	.....	136			
California.....	138,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201				
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520			
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	.....	237	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	865			
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675			
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,440			
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,074	.....	483			
Indiana.....	33,909	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,070	1,236,726	1,723				
Iowa.....	55,043	1,191,732	.....	3,160	<i>Total States.....</i>	<i>1,950,171</i>	<i>38,113,253</i>	.....	<i>59,587</i>			
Kansas.....	81,318	864,399	528,349	1,760	<i>Territories.</i>									
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....			
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	539	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392				
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....			
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	820	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700	.....	.....			
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....			
Michigan*.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235	Montana.....	143,776	20,595	.....	.....			
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....			
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	.....	990	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	371			
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	420			
Nebraska.....	75,955	123,993	246,280	828	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	491				
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	<i>Total Territories.....</i>	<i>965,032</i>	<i>442,730</i>	.....	<i>1,265</i>				
New Hampshire.....	9,280	138,300	730	Aggregate of U. S. 2,915,203 38,555,983 60,852									
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,235	* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.									
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,795,308	4,470	* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.									
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190									
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740									
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	.....	109									

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;
POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,800	1870	2,905,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,193
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,564,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	823,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,000
Bararia.....	4,861,400	1871	29,829	162.9	Munich.....	169,503
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,690	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	43,000
Chill.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,190,000	.....	497,321	4.4	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurtemberg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	48,400
Guatemala.....	1,380,000	1871	40,879	34.	Guatemala.....	40,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	San Salvador.....	15,000
Hayti.....	572,000	.....	10,203	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	480,000	.....	58,171	8.3	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	400,000	1871	66,232	6.5	Monte Vides.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,633

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, are *liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz.:

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed—time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisalment need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

sufficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one-half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of _____ County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at _____ and running thence _____ and terminating at _____, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries, 40		Sorghum Seed.....	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries, 32		Broom Corn Seed.....	80
Osage Orange Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed.....	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.....	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed.....	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans.....	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	33
Onions.....	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Bran.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes.....	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

§ — means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£ — means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ₪ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ₪ lb, and Flour at \$8@\$12 ₪ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and # for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls." as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned :

\$100.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus :

Mr. F. H. COATS :

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus :

\$100.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50.....	\$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30.....	60

Received payment, \$6 60

A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$—, _____, Iowa, _____, 18—.
 _____ after date — promises to pay to the order of _____, _____ dollars, at _____, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after _____ until paid. Interest payable _____, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —.

P. O. _____, _____.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In _____ Court of _____ County, Iowa, _____, of _____ County, Iowa, do hereby confess that _____ justly indebted to _____, in the

sum of _____ dollars, and the further sum of \$_____ as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from _____, and _____ hereby confess judgment against _____ as defendant in favor of said _____, for said sum of \$_____, and \$_____ as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the _____ Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against _____ with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from _____, the interest to be paid _____.

Said debt and judgment being for _____.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And _____ hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said _____ so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated _____, 18____.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
_____ County. }

_____ being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to _____, and that _____ understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said _____ as aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said _____ this _____ day of _____, 18____. _____, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
— County, } ss.

I, —, of the County of —, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of —, bearing date the — day of —, A. D. 18—, made and executed by — and —, his wife, to said — on the following described Real Estate, in the County of —, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of —, and State of Iowa, on the — day of —,

A. D. 18—, at — o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full.

_____. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }
 _____ County, } ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written. _____.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —, of — County, and State of —, in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by — of — County, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said — the following described premises, situated in the County —, and State of —, to wit: (here insert description,) and — do hereby covenant with the said — that — lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that — have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said — shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note for the sum of — dollars.

- One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
- One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
- One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.
- One note for \$ —, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said — hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to — day of —, A. D. 18—.

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed — by and between — of the county of — and State of —, part of the first part, and — of the county of — and State of — party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of — dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, — heirs and

assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of — and State of —, described as follows, to-wit:

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said — or order —

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within — days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of — dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of —, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

_____,
_____.
_____.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this — day of —, A. D. 187—, by and between —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first

part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit :

[Here insert description.]

for the term of _____ from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the _____ rent of _____ dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit :

[Here insert Terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to destrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a _____, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

FORM OF NOTE.

§ _____, 18—. On or before the — day of —, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay _____ or order, _____ dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at _____. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within _____ days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ in consideration of _____ dollars, in hand paid by _____, of _____ County and State of _____ do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ the following described personal property, now in the possession of _____ in the county _____ and State of _____, to wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And _____ do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of _____ certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ dollars,

- One note for \$ _____, due _____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
- One note for \$ _____, due _____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
- One note for \$ _____, due _____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
- One note for \$ _____, due _____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$ _____ Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the _____ day of _____, 18____. _____

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] _____

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County and State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ Dollars, in hand paid by _____ of _____, County and State of _____, do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of _____, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said _____ that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said _____ hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____.

IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____, of _____ County, State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ dollars, to _____ in hand paid by _____, of _____ County, State of _____, the receipt whereof _____ do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs and assigns forever, all _____ right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ am held and firmly bound unto _____ of _____ County, and State of _____, in the sum of _____ Dollars, to be paid to the said _____, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the _____ day of _____ A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of _____ certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ Dollars,

- One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
- One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
- One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of _____ and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife,

child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such devise or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report; to whom sold; for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician; or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws; provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is, that they can not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.

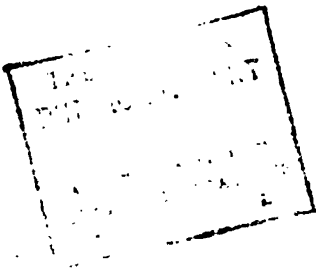


STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Improved Land.	No. of Acres Unimproved Land.	No. of Acres under Cultivation in 1874.	Spring Wheat.		Winter Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Oats.		Value of Products of Farm in Dollars.	
				No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvested.		
Appanoose.....	161039	161083	125188	9606	77789	1049	10838	64871	2382343	13756	887346	\$161987	
Alamakee.....	134167	156821	106888	61880	957639	181	1964	34325	909920	12776	447829	1415769	
Audubon.....	21146	23819	15366	6576	89235	10	97	9225	394665	788	32338	184153	
Adair.....	63439	48733	41532	17947	231376	7	174	25472	969777	8951	141293	628518	
Buena Vista ..	83182	55689	66265	27350	435014	70	3500	30860	1402428	4455	159739	828173	
Benton.....	33118	37034	27010	15514	162737			7888	228231	2791	67009	207828	
Benton.....	297518	53911	239408	99406	1343666	7	280	83244	3366892	15490	445070	2664995	
Boone.....	156957	71810	106642	32305	429257	11	84	46151	1595732	10401	404620	1810453	
Butler.....	149498	59808	124877	57907	779167	20	700	39685	1370878	13827	421719	1309785	
Bremner.....	143267	77001	104810	48878	644736			28754	3132664	14259	518771	1146240	
Black Hawk..	213325	158881	181256	83061	1108024			66592	1962590	16804	838196	3894224	
Buchanan.....	19056	71118	15240	64291	812342			48831	1811590	17431	556209	2615049	
Clay.....	37059	39919	33375	17481	158159			9797	180120	4436	98766	128343	
Cherokee.....	54638	28974	45312	31693	401507			8459	315215	3545	115595	32049	
Cass.....	110864	45304	92785	40123	676209			40682	1901062	9079	176281	1284899	
Crawford.....	58038	283414	15362	24000	324894			17957	648658	2902	99158	483357	
Cedar.....	248989	11417	166485	40467	646454	36	205	78244	2845921	20313	675887	286149	
Cerro Gordo..	63439	308983	49424	17947	231376			9514	381445	7185	248397	1189424	
Clayton.....	212291	151908	173622	66883	1305125	1347	21080	31948	1471363	20624	606985	2081783	
Clinton.....	298355	57337		66883	1010845	12	448	89297	3061328	25704	702059	3904909	
Chickasaw...	96704	94772	74104	40162	648519	3	63	16281	514729	11744	446300	894656	
Carroll.....	58035	80744	39189	26756	840161	3	20	16014	550041	8238	107577	451365	
Clarke.....	94694	50487	78003	17968	217090	7	55	39066	1380260	12337	367468	705487	
Calhoun.....	26590		29618	11040	106361	10	150	10656	351140	2993	73152	221613	
Lincoln.....	13179		8396	30408	38149	53	9	56405	142191	329	12819	35977	
Decatur.....	115751	87172	93275	8211	71169	817	12339	50484	176340	10555	944551	102451	
Dubuque.....	187881	98561	146244	49440	634133	84	1730	67118	1702991	25115	643522	1636132	
Des Moines..	148665	58165	97618	10615	113396	8688	11730	102944	2907308	9242	287392	1772992	
Delaware.....	473029	62305	161357	60401	71728	5	50	56150	169035	20577	632113	109334	
Dickinson...	15740	29850	11961	5701	23822			3183	44455	2403	37282	45334	
Dallas.....	154335	57165	114025	28236	445848			25632	2484908	9637	335174	1590747	
Linn.....	13719		9261	30408	38149			56405	142191	329	12819	35977	
Floyd.....	14708	82180	110708	62067	914436			57662	642448	15461	487729	156377	
Fayette.....	179401	98156	133758	60719	863670	46	968	37091	1296459	20770	704407	1508127	
Franklin.....	69359	4346	65900	31096	455006			24066	758983	9532	238679	117172	
Freemont...	115077	198322	103329	13229	206901	841	16625	73845	1708385	5419	179645	1046066	
Grundy.....	146039	47326	135108	67384	976677			40175	1482592	11786	401948	1593977	
Green.....	58010	49858	57523	19391	257700	2	44	78937	787927	4327	120948	629095	
Guthrie.....	74389	72488	89326	38149	389874	22	500	66738	1669391	14035	445397	1768670	
Hardin.....	20321	39930	55365	38464	497251			41304	1379961	10982	356915	1066527	
Humboldt...	29114	36506	27013	13016	29602			9998	297881	3974	90944	300001	
Howard.....	115823	171018	61871	36115	583803			9616	307912	10210	340308	734409	
Harrison...	94848	33451	72287	22918	143701	84	1200	44730	1620392	3462	69140	786677	
Hancock...	10162	316115	9005	4889	70066			2067	57399	1533	48816	89405	
Hamilton...	63966	93035	53300	20578	244682			30441	670131	5108	165362	52762	
Henry.....	18300	60249	110831	13295	161904	9041	118933	29712	135670	18393	32921	1768670	
Ia.....	7292	9194	6514	8109	48318			2190	108465	455	14000	748221	
Iowa.....	191041	83357	158188	48110	670717	36	1080	42518	3712830	11756	319071	2000949	
Jackson.....	193230	142401	114401	48515	550000	491	7912	38962	1665518	23023	521156	1750091	
Johnson...	241021	71257	193019	45306	66679	100	1271	77142	3158138	17760	521297	2447875	
Jasper.....	278891	179752	21949	79926	1077170			100217	4523839	15367	552229	2916828	
Jones.....	298907	63298	140841	36904	464478	31	409	63423	1900534	18260	464824	1866416	
Jefferson...	18300	60249	110831	13295	161904	6193		66738	1669391	14035	445397	1768670	
Keokuk.....	208125	98939	149672	82778	968528	148	368	75697	5827282	15282	447603	1919728	
Kossuth.....	31530	48338	29835	10798	18179	10		9281	119771	6143	27857	105306	
Lee.....	183832	78692	125780	3051	72624	15400	30047	58663	2190306	11817	279069	1633158	
Lucas.....	108542	59757	88857	13954	153387	31	329	47022	1903530	12665	342164	1000554	
Lyon.....	15812	518811	12706	8132	76742			54	2645	10996	8477	18789	82051
Linn.....	281118	63649	175537	52578	650597	14	1607	91773	3489923	22670	585648	2590093	
Louisiana...	51078	52322	30469	16004	180749	1388		16267	49642	2134528	173753	163670	
Mitchell...	126384	91126	91133	62534	1038311			112741	411901	14078	544326	1891878	
Mahaska...	123968	122190	150768	8162	305332	205	2691	83775	3768330	16646	496248	2195788	
Marion.....	299699	84719	157214	45156	624668	189	2112	84630	3835063	10987	335746	2181466	
Mills.....	141512	53601	99837	24885	312961	32	543	50543	1532976	6528	232609	1003029	
Madison...	161998	185709	157379	87553	628314	25	484	69194	2953680	8743	285108	1700330	
Monroe...	102215	78206	91390	11638	101418	263	554	45575	1738916	11512	241081	939862	
Marshall...	223733	47532	117803	69735	1123389	21	200	67099	2803636	7661	463451	2898778	
Monona.....	62342	56278	39944	15331	183811			2157	118338	2304	6625	447665	
Muscataine..	178945	48482	129599	32715	416711	63	629	51480	1715933	13387	405662	1747906	
Montgomery	104638	50607	86706	1381	551329	8	166	39251	1441467	6322	201628	1077217	
O'Brien...	38266	32070	2631	14904	153236			6519	106052	8107	53921	191422	
Oseola.....	18190	31406	14651	8769	74757			2370	17279	1390	20829	66081	
Polk.....	207689	56841	140150	87696	563399	21	394	77497	327210	12189	401841	2140233	
Pocahontas..	124589	85772	191219	7433	80174			8941	2234528	6793	419484	1713966	
Pottawatomie	104638	419489	90839	58894	58894			478	1750338	5378	163291	123649	
Poweshok...	208989	48697	171388	57122	762876			87448	3768330	11416	333625	2293622	
Page.....	156782	175171	115184	22559	355792	1229	20325	71396	2280139	9758	346057	1286468	
Plymouth...	582839	5192	44379	33628	442706	10	160	10097	175778	4161	130487	494123	
Palo Alto...	18517	32225	16679	8636	242308	323		6641	14257	2979	46889	96616	
Ringgold...	18400	58829	30133	10336	78351	125	1762	35613	115637	9118	253007	1115782	
Scott.....	233515	19123	38742	47038	762315	40	618	89011	326236	15015	530472	3018752	
Story.....	148978	90839	90839	58894	58894	8	30	5113	178342	12916	343805	148846	
Shelby.....	53180	89336	47254	22329	317944			17674	680536	2254	71676	571326	
Sioux.....	39824	367394	83515	22797	251286			6780	32038	4591	45096	166800	
Sac.....	31336	47301	24179	11056	110004			10862	279716	3085	6509	228880	
Taylor.....	102861	235515	79442	15416	206813	244	3008	48260	1419680	8718	206657	908476	
Tama.....	255182	90222	21941	91013	1437807			73251	2942859	13574	384449	2316409	
Union.....	57005	33216	45326	10336	141888	53	860	24083	1190300	6127	187468	62460	
Van Buren...	129738	112423	7433	58894	58894	10928		80213	1823236	12916	343805	148846	
Wayne.....	14766	66738	31689	10373	76316	149	1296	6515	2405147	13242	367396	1361782	
Warren.....	194265	167178	155737	42173	654679	61	910	80280	3561305	8391	261510	2308392	
Winnechesk..	246140	131670	259169	112175	1813463			27185	973761	24507	8216508	2265222	
Woodbury...	44179	57097	33007	15243	238875			14647	490371	3072	91647		



Elyah Buell



HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY.

BY L. P. ALLEN.

PREFATORY.

“ Upon the world’s great battle-field the brave
Struggle, and win and fall. They proudly go,
Some to unnoticed graves, and some to stand
With earth’s bright catalogue of great and good.”

Less than half a century has passed since the extinguishment of the Indian title and the pioneer entrance of the white man to these fertile lands, now bearing the rich fruits of civilization. Less than a half-century has witnessed the wonderful transformation of a vast area, redeemed from a “howling waste,” over which a few savages roamed, into a populous and wealthy State, environed and bisected with railways, teeming with an intelligent, industrious and thriving population, dotted with prosperous cities and villages and with a future outlook that can only promise as rapid and wonderful a growth in wealth and population for the next half century. Measured by the historian’s work, whose chapters record meridian lines of time by cycles, and whose ranges are centuries, and who writes of the rise and downfall of nations; whose story is of conquests and “feats of broil and battle,” the compiler of the history of a peaceful conquest of a single county in a State in the line of civilization where “Westward the course of Empire takes its way,” may seem to be an humble task. Nevertheless, the faithful gathering of the facts connected with the early settlement of this county, and the dangers, privations and hardships encountered by the hardy pioneers who advanced the standards of civilization across the “Father of Waters” is a work that is worthy of attention, and one which, we trust, will meet with a cordial reception. If this work is ever to be done, the time is opportune. A true history can only be written from “actual facts.” The preserved facts are meager and not easily found. The pioneers are rapidly passing away, and the few yet remaining must soon be “gathered to their fathers.” The difficulties to be overcome in the preparation of the work have been beyond the anticipation of the compiler, as “forty years” have warped the memories of the “Old Settlers” who remain. Effort has, however, been made to verify dates and statements by such records as are obtainable, and to corroborate by cumulative testimony. Errors will doubtless be found, but we believe that, in the main, the history will be found to be accurate and authentic.

The early history must necessarily be largely narrative of a personal or biographical character, as the history of a few individuals is the history of the county at that date. The records of the county, of cities and towns, have been consulted, as well as the early records of churches, societies and incorporations. The files of newspapers in existence have been pored over, and the “Old Settlers” have been interviewed and diligent effort made to glean all possible facts.

NAME.

Clinton County was named in honor of De Witt Clinton, a most worthy namesake, a prominent literary and public man in the State of New York, and one of the prime movers and most efficient advocates of the scheme for building the Erie Canal. He was twice Governor of that State, held many offices of public trust, and was a proficient classical and belles-lettres scholar, a man of incorruptible integrity and stainless purity of character. He died in 1828, at the age of 59 years.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.

Clinton County embraces an area of about seven hundred and fifty square miles, composed of Congressional Townships 80 north, Ranges 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 east; 81 north, Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 east; 82 north, Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 east, and 83 north, Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 east, and is bounded north by Jackson County, east by the Mississippi River, south by the Wapsipinicon River and Township 80 north, Range 2 east, being the boundary line between Clinton and Scott Counties, and west by Cedar and Jones Counties.

The county is about thirty-six miles long, east and west, by about eighteen miles north and south. Being in a latitude where the heat of summer is modified by the cool breezes from the north, and yet far enough south to escape the rigor of the extreme northern winters, its location is healthful and desirable.

The Mississippi River forms the eastern boundary line, and flows in a bend sweeping around toward the east, nearly midway on the eastern boundary of the State. Being due west from Chicago, it is the nearest point in the State between that great commercial entrepot and the Mississippi. Thus, geographical position made it the gate to the interior, and the initial point for the first railroad enterprises which were projected westward to reach the Missouri River. Its western boundary is the Fifth Principal Meridian of the Survey of the State, which is 91° W. longitude, and extreme eastern point 90° 35' W. Its approximate latitude is 41° 50' to 42° 05' N. The 42d degree of N. latitude divides the northern tier of townships from the tier to the southward.

*GEOLOGY.

The rock underlying the soil or drift deposit of Clinton County is the Niagara limestone. In some earlier geological epoch, it was either deposited at a uniform level with the surface of the sea, or the water receded from it, leaving it dry. It was never greatly disturbed by earthquakes or upheavals, so that it now remains in nearly horizontal strata. Its chemical composition is a carbonate of lime and magnesia, with a small amount of silica and alumina, colored yellow by the hydrated oxide of iron. At a later period, it was submerged and then cut and worn into an uneven surface, by deep channels and fissures, through which numerous streams found their way, oftentimes cutting entirely through the formation.

The Niagara limestone belongs to the upper part of the Silurian of the English geologist. It has a wide range in this country, covering a large part of Wisconsin, the upper part of Illinois, and extending east to Western New York, being prominent at Niagara Falls, from which it is named.

In this county, it is very rich in fossils, which, owing to the softness of the rock, are generally preserved as casts, and only occasionally found in perfection.

*The Historian is indebted to Prof. P. J. Farnsworth, M. D., for the chapter on Geology, and for other valuable scientific data.

Certain strata appearing at the river at Lyons, and in places in the northern part of the county, are almost entirely made up of casts of the pentamerous; in other strata, encrinites or sea-lilies are abundant. Othoceritites are found everywhere, and many specimens of trilobites and fragments of them appear, some of them being of large dimensions. Also, corals of many varieties are found, characteristic of the formation.

It has many outcrops, especially along the streams. The bank of the Mississippi, from Lyons to the northern line of the county, is a precipitous bluff, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet above the river. At the base of the cliff another and lower formation is exposed, called the Cincinnati group or formation, consisting of a bluish clay shale, and thin beds of fossiliferous limestone. This stratum is impervious to water and its junction is marked by a line of springs, some of them quite large. It has an exposure of from ten to twenty feet. As we go north, the Niagara has been entirely eroded, or washed away, and this formation caps the bluffs at Dubuque, beneath which lies the galena or lead-bearing rocks of Iowa. In places, there, it has a thickness of from sixty to eighty feet, so that only a small portion of it is exposed in this county. From Clinton, the river bears to the west, and the bluffs trend to the southwest, and are rounded and covered with soil, and raise more gradually to the prairie level. Some of the strata furnish excellent lime, and a very fair quality of building stone, but it is not very durable, being soft and porous, and disintegrates under the influence of air and moisture. It makes a very poor material for roadways, as it soon slacks and falls to pieces when exposed to moisture and wear. Streets macadamized with it show nothing but mud or dust in a year's time.

Over this uneven surface, in a later epoch, was again deposited, at a uniform level, the drift, or the soil and subsoil of the prairie. When the water again receded, it cut numerous channels, sometimes coinciding with those in the bed-rock, at other times not. These great floods have left their marks, so that the surface of the county, especially in its eastern portion, is very uneven. The material of the drift is the same as that over the greater part of the eastern slope of the State and of Illinois. A stratum of clay rests on the rock, then a sandy loam and clay, then the stratum composed of clay and sand, and the accumulated vegetable matter of long ages, making a soil surpassed in depth and fertility by none in the world.

It contains bowlders and gravel of granite, quartz and other primitive rocks, with an occasional module of native copper, showing that the material came from the upper part of Dakota and the lower part of Lake Superior. In many places in the limestone there are found large caves, or pockets, filled with fire-clay, containing carbonaceous materials. This clay is white and pure, unless colored by vegetable matter. These caves are always connected with openings at the surface of the rock, and must have been filled during the period when the water swept over them and vegetation flourished elsewhere, but prior to the "Drift Period," as they are covered by that deposit, and hold nothing in common with it.

The lower bluffs, along the Mississippi, are another formation, called the "modified drift," which is made up of materials that have been dissolved from the original drift and redeposited. These deposits are left on the banks of the present river, at a height of from eighty to a hundred feet, showing that at some not very remote geological period the river flowed at a much higher level, through which it cut its present channel. In these bluffs of "modified drift" are found pieces of wood, land shells and bones of extinct land animals.

demonstrating that, at some time after the prairies became dry land, the river was obstructed and its bed filled up. Geologists refer to this as the "Glacial" or ice period, when this northern hemisphere had a climate like that of Greenland.

No mineral deposits have ever been found in this county. The Niagara limestone generally shows no indications of such. Another formation of eighty feet or more separates it from the "Galena," which contains the lead. Silver, iron or copper have never been found in such rock. The occasional pieces of lead ore, native copper, iron, and perhaps silver, found in the soil, have been brought from a long distance by the ice and currents, that deposited the other materials of the drift. It is evident that the bed-rock came to the surface, or was in a very shallow sea, for a long time, while the vegetable matter was deposited to form the coal in the lower part of the State; and there are occasional basins, where the carboniferous formation rests on this rock. So that it is not impossible that indications of coal may be found, but there is no probability of anything more, as, generally, the bed-rock is near the surface, and no coal ever existed below that.

We have no space to discuss the question of the origin of treeless prairies. There is no doubt, however, but that the annual fires prevented the growth, or spread of forests. Along the alluvial bottoms of the rivers, trees flourished, and on the then clay soil of some of the bluffs, a hardy race of trees existed. The soil everywhere bears forest and fruit trees luxuriantly, when planted, and protected from fires. Most, or all of the prairie is now cultivated, but many of the old settlers can remember when annual fires swept over the uncultivated land. Oak openings, or groves of thinly-scattered trees of a hardy kind, existed in many places on the clayey knolls, which did not produce much grass. On the moist alluvial bottoms, a thick growth of silver maples, white birch, ash and elms flourished, together with willows, water-oaks and black walnuts. Next to the precipitous banks, especially of the Mississippi, a high, rocky soil was formed, where the hard or sugar maples are found, and a Flora common to high, stony land.

The geology of the county furnishes an interesting study of considerable variety, as we have briefly indicated. There is no promise of mineral wealth, but a deep, rich soil abounds, capable of bringing to perfection fruit and forest trees, and all the grains and vegetables of the latitude.

METEOROLOGY.

From railway surveys, it has been pretty accurately determined that low water in the Mississippi, at Clinton, is 587 feet above the sea level. It is fifty-nine feet higher than at Davenport, forty miles below. The level portions of Clinton and Lyons are from fifteen to twenty feet above low water, and from 150 to 200 feet lower than the prairie, so that the greater part of the county is from 600 to 700 feet above the level of the sea.

From meteorological records kept at Lyons and Clinton, since 1857, the mean yearly temperature of three daily observations, is a little over 45.5 degrees Fah., varying from 45.5° to 45.75°. The lowest recorded temperature was during the last days of December and the first weeks of January, when, for three of the years observed, the mercury fell from twenty-four to thirty degrees below zero, Fah. These were exceptional years, usually 10°, and often zero is the lowest mark noted. July is the warmest month, and in several seasons the thermometer has reached 96°, or even higher. Many thermometers have recorded temperature various degrees above 100°; but, of course, they were

either cheap and unreliable instruments, or so located that they were valueless for scientific purposes. Many seasons, the July heat has not ranged above 85°. The daily mean recorded from 1860 to 1872, for January, was 21°, for July, 72.6°. Several points of coincident low temperature have been observed during a period of fifteen years. One occurs about the middle of May; another, usually producing frost, happens during the last days of August, or the first of September. In 1863, the corn was greatly injured by this latter cold snap. Since then, there has not been one so severe. Snow makes its first appearance in the week of the 20th of October. It disappears, and is followed by a long period of "Indian summer," sometimes lasting into December. Ice forms in the Mississippi in some seasons by the 10th of November, but only in a few seasons has it been frozen across before December, when it is almost always frozen over; sometimes, however, to again open and re-close during the cold days above mentioned, of the last of December and first of January. The Mississippi generally opens by the first of March. Some seasons it has scarcely closed, and in a few the ice has remained until the first of April. The latest frost noted, was May 26, the earliest September 1, except in 1863, when frost occurred in every month of the year, except July.

Generally the climate is warmer than in the same latitudes in the Eastern States, and also more equable. For about half the time observed, March was a fine spring month, the others were cold and blustering. December has about the same record. For some seasons, the fall of snow was very slight. In 1862, 1864 and 1870, the fall was only from seven to ten inches. In other years it has been as much as sixty inches, but it rarely remains long, so that sleighing it quite uncertain. In only two of the years noted did it last for one hundred days. The rainfall, including melted snow, ranges from twenty-eight to forty-eight inches. At Iowa City, 74.49 inches of water are reported to have fallen in 1851, and, in 1854, but 23.35 inches. Probably the amount of rainfall in Clinton County did not vary greatly from the above record during those years. The heaviest rainfalls on record were in August, 1866, and July, 1879, when fully three inches of rain fell in as many hours.

The proximity of the county to the Great Lakes modifies its climate and prevailing winds, as well as the rainfall. It has been shown that the isothermal line passes in a southwesterly direction across the county. While it is on the parallel of Chicago, the easterly winds and storms come from the direction of Milwaukee or Racine. An atmosphere charged with moisture comes with a north-of-east wind, which is precipitated by a cool northwest current. East winds bear moisture; northwest winds are dry. Violent winds and rain-storms with tornadoes, come from the southwest, changing to west and northwest. Northwest winds, after the moisture is condensed by them and precipitated as rain, are dry and oftentimes cool. The lowest temperature of winter is usually ushered in by a fierce northwest wind, blowing from one to three days, and called an Iowa "blizzard." There are occasional periods of drought during the latter part of summer, when it is noticed that the upper current of air blows constantly from the northwest. This wind is healthful and stimulating to the human system, and during its prevalence there is always a marked improvement in the public health.

The absolute difference in temperature or average moisture between the different portions of the county are, contrary to general opinion, very slight; but in localities sheltered from the northwest wind, the apparent cold is much less and heat considerably augmented. The meteorological disturbances known as tornadoes have been the worst enemy with which dwellers in Clinton County

have had to contend. Not only have they done vast pecuniary injury, and caused an amount of personal suffering, immeasurable in money, but by exaggerated reports of their terrors and frequency, both investments and immigrants have been to a certain extent frightened away from the State and county. Not only has this been the case but the tradition and recollection of the "rushing, mighty winds" of '44 and '60, fully discussed elsewhere, has always sufficed to throw the timid and nervous into a panic, and sometimes intimidate those usually brave enough, whenever a summer wind and thunder storm arises of unusually threatening appearance. The advance of scientific knowledge, though as yet unable to suggest any way of preventing or neutralizing such storms has, by increasing popular knowledge into their laws, somewhat shorn them of their pristine terrors, as positive knowledge always lessens the terrors of the vague and unknown. It is now pretty well established that any such visitation as that of 1860 is altogether exceptional, and that tornadoes, so far from being a peculiarity of Iowa, or even the plains of the Mississippi Valley, prevail at certain seasons of the year in every State in the Union, and that it is a popular error to suppose there is any tendency for them to increase in frequency or violence. A good barometer will always give sufficient warning of any severe storm.

The cause of tornadoes is not definitely understood, but they are probably due to counter-currents of air, caused by unequal heating and rarefaction, conjoined with the meeting of aerial currents flowing in the same direction, resulting in the same spiral whirl or funnel as may be observed in similar currents of water. Possibly the science of the future will show their intimate correlation with electric conditions.

BOTANY.

The botany of Clinton County is rich in species both of exogens—plants having a true wood and bark, and increasing in size by the growth of outside layers, and endogens—plants having no true wood and bark, and growing from within. The cryptogamia are also quite numerous, the musci, filices and fungi being quite plenty. As a list of all the plants would occupy too much space we shall only enumerate the principal species. That the forest-trees are so comparatively insignificant in size and variety of species, except along the bluffs, and in certain timber belts by the margin of streams, is evidently due to the prevalence of prairie fires before the period of white occupancy began. Judicious tree-planting has done much, and promises to do much more toward replenishing the following rather scanty catalogue of native trees :

The forest trees and shrubs embrace the cottonwood, yellow poplar, quaking asp; oak—white, black, yellow, chestnut; black walnut; coffee bean, *gymnocladus*; elms—*ulmus Americana* and *ulmus fulva*; willows, several species; mulberry, *morus rubus*; box elder, *negundo aceroides*; soft maple, *acer rubrus*; hard maple, *acer saccharum*; sycamore; plane-tree, *platanus occidentalis*; ash, black and blue; basswood, or linn tree; honey-locust; three-thorned acacia, *gledithachia tricanthus*; sassafras, *sassafras officinale*; plum; crab-apple; wild cherry, *cerasus serotinus*; witch-hazel; dogwood, *cornus*; shadberry; Juneberry, *amalenchier canadensis*; thorn, *crategus tomentosus* and *crategus crusgalli*; sumac—*rhus glabra*, *rhus typhina*, *rhus radicans*, climbing; staff-tree; false bitter-sweet—*celastrus scandens*, climbing; birch, hazel; elder; button-bush, *cephalanthus*; black alder; red cedar, *juniperus Virginiana*. A noticeable feature of this list is that the finest timber trees of the East are wanting here. Neither the tulip nor cucumber are present, and the linn is of less size. The oaks are more scrubby and less valuable. The hard maple is found in a few places only; the beech, not at all.

Of the herbs and small shrubs the number is very great, many of them worthy of notice on account of the beauty of their foliage and flowers. From early spring, when the *anemone nuttalliana* appears upon the sandy hillsides, until the chill wind of winter browns the foliage with its icy breath, there is a constant succession of floral beauties. Several species of *ranunculus* enliven pastures and roadsides, and are known to all under the familiar name of crow-foot or buttercups. Liverwort, *hepatica triloba*; spring beauty, *claytonia*; cowslip, *caltha palustris*; Dutchman's breeches, *dicentra cucullaria* and *canadensis*; *dentaria diphylla*, or pepper root; *cardamine rhomboidia*; *Arabis canadensis*, or wild cress; *barbarea vulgaris*, or water-cress; *viola pedata*; *viola cucullata*; *dodecatheon media*, or prairie points; prairie pink, or Mead's cowslip; *thalictrum cornuti*; *geranium maculatum*, or crane's-bill; *sanguinaria canadense*, or bloodroot; *oxalis violacea*, or purple sorrel; *spirea*; *phlox maculatum* and several other species make up a constant succession of flowers from spring to midsummer, while the *compositae* through the spring are represented by but few species—dandelion, *leontodon taravensis* and *troximon*, with *cirsium pumilum*, a large, beautiful thistle. Lilies now begin to appear, and two species—*L. superbum* and *L. Philadelphicum*, are quite common. Resin-weed, *silphium* of three species; sunflowers, *helianthus*, of six species; *coreopsis*, of four species; *rudebeckia*, four species; *solidago*, golden-rod, of six species; *vernonia fasciculata*; *liatris*, four species; aster, ten or twelve species; *cirsium thistle*, four species; *lepachys*; *echinacea purpurea*, purple cone-flower; *parthenium*; *heliopsis lævis*; *erigeron*, three species; *eupatorium*, boneset or thoroughwort, four species; *dysodia*, dog-fennel; *cacalia*; *Cynthia Virginiana* and several other genera make a splendid display of composite flowers until frost. *Lobelia*, four species; *cardinalis*, red cardinal-flower; *syphilitica*, blue cardinal-flower; *leptostachys*—slender lobelia, *inflata*, lobelia; *campanula Americana*; *C. rotundifolium*, in rocky ground; *lysimachia stricta*; *L. longifolia*; *gerardia auriculata*; the curious and beautiful *castilleja coccinea*—painted cup; *C. sessifolia*; *dasytoma flava*; *gerardia*; *pentstemon grandiflorus*; *mimulus ringens*, monkey-flower; *eryngium yuccacefolium*; *petalostemon violaceum*; *dalea-alopecuroides*; *lespedza capitata*, bush clover; *castia baptisia*, two species; Lathem's wild pea, three species; *desmodium*, four species; *podophyllum peltatum*, may-apple, mandrake, are some of the most common; several species of *asclepiadiaceæ*, or milkweeds, among them the lovely butterfly weed, with its large scarlet heads of flowers, is a very conspicuous object by roadsides and in fields; the *calystegia sepium*, usually called "morning-glory," a great pest to the farmers from its creeping roots and spreading vines of rapid growth; *ipomea panduratus*, man-root, "man of the earth," a splendid plant, with large, morning-glory-like flower, having a purple tube and white border, and large, fleshy root, very difficult to kill—is frequently met with and cannot fail to attract the attention of the lover of nature. The curious *euphorbias* are not generally striking in foliage or flower, but *E. carollata* is very common in dry fields and, from its large white umbellate heads, is a very conspicuous object. The remainder of the species common in the county are creeping plants, and cover plowed lands, if not frequently stirred, with a web of variegated green or red. Of course, a number of plants and grasses have been introduced that have become practically indigenous. The Canada thistle is sometimes seen, but, fortunately, has not become the pest that it has in some other portions of the country. The tame grasses have found a congenial home in the rich prairie soil, and afford the most luxuriant pasturage possible for all kinds of live stock. But space is lacking to speak of the wild and tame grasses in detail, and the

flices, or ferns, very luxuriant and beautiful in shaded dells, the *musci*, or mosses, and liverworts must, for the same reason, be omitted.

ZOOLOGY.

The natural history of Clinton County deserves to be studied with more care and scientific accuracy than has yet been bestowed thereon. As far as known there now exists no complete collection of its animals, birds, reptiles, fishes and insects. This is to be regretted, as species once common are becoming extinct or scarce, and others not native here are appearing year by year and taking the place of those that are disappearing.

The principal mammalia found in the county by the early settlers were the gray wolf, the prairie wolf, lynx, wildcat, raccoon, skunk, mink, weasel, beaver, otter, muskrat, hare (rabbit), gray squirrel, fox squirrel, striped and gray, spermophile or ground squirrel, improperly termed gopher, chipmunk (probably an immigrant), mice and moles of several species. Rats were so early an importation by steamers that it would not be surprising to see some gray army veteran, with the impudence of his race, appear and claim a share of the banquet at a pioneers' meeting. Since white men settled in the county, its prairies have been shaken by the tramp of the herds of bison or buffalo (*bos Americanus*) as they emigrated in search of pasturage. In 1839, the tide of these majestic animals for two days, just north of the county limits, obstructed the march of a United States convoy. Such prairies as those of Clinton County were then congenial transitory feeding-grounds, but not the proper latitudes for their breeding. The bear was also an occasional resident of the timber thickets along rocky margins of streams, but within the county there is but little broken ground suited for the lair of Bruin. Elk and red deer were found at first very plentifully for many years after the country was settled, though they have long been extinct.

The birds of Clinton County are those of a large section of North America. Several species are only occasional visitors; many others go southward during the winter, to return in early spring, while a small number remain here the year around. Among the birds of prey (*raptores*) the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) holds the first place, and may still be seen perched in solitary state on lofty trees surmounting the river bluffs. The buzzard, sparrow-hawk, goshawk, snowy owl, barn-owl, screech-owl, butcher-bird or shrike, kingbird, kingfisher, bluejay, woodpecker, yellow-hammer, meadow-lark, snowbird, wren, redstart, chipping-bird, bluebird, brown-thresher, tomtit, yellow-bird, Baltimore oriole, robin, peewee, Phoebe cheewink or ground-finch, cuckoo, plover, snipe, wild goose, several varieties of duck, crane, heron, gull, brant, swan, partridge, prairie-chicken or pinnated grouse, quail, turkey, nighthawk, whip-poor-will, barn-swallow, chimney-swallow, martin, dove, pigeon, crow, bittern or pump-thunder, blackbird, woodcock, rail and humming-bird are found at some seasons of the year within our borders. Some of them are now seldom seen, while others are constantly met with. The practice once too common, but now, happily, abolished in Clinton County, of ruthlessly shooting everything with feathers and wings, has tended to greatly diminish the number of birds, and several species, for this reason, have, in this region, verged upon extinction. That king of game-birds—the wild turkey—was abundant for many years after the county's settlement.

Reptiles are now neither very numerous nor formidable, though, when settled, several sections of the county were considerably infested by more or less dangerous specimens. Of the *ophidians*—the serpents—the yellow rattlesnake

(*crotalus horridus*), and the prairie rattlesnake were frequently encountered, and sometimes attained great size. The former found a most congenial habitat in the rocks along the line of bluffs, and there are traditions of dens of these hideous reptiles, similar to that described by Dr. O. W. Holmes in "Elsie Venner," inhabited by monsters of fabulous number and size. But, except where the ledges are inaccessible, the snake family have been practically exterminated by their natural enemy, the hog, whose method of destroying them is too well known to require description. Very large rattlesnakes have, however, been quite recently killed by excursionists on the bluffs above Lyons, and their real or supposed presence is still, to the timid, a terror in those otherwise delightful dells that break through the bluff wall. The water-snake survives in the streams, though its range has been greatly narrowed by the draining of sloughs and lowering of lakes and ponds. The blow-snake—a kind of viper—the blue-racer, the ground-snake and garter-snake—the most common—comprise the other species. They are, every year, decreasing in number, owing to the land of the county being so generally arable, thus depriving them of their lurking places. Of the turtle, there are four species, two of which attain considerable size. The *newts*, or *Tritons*, are represented by one or two species. The monstrous *mennobranchnus* inhabits the still water of sloughs. Frogs are numerous in their usual aquatic homes. The tree-toad (*katydid*) is often heard, if not seen, and the crawfish is a well-known denizen of the lowlands.

Fishes abound in all the streams of any size, ranging from the minnow to the gigantic buffalo and catfish. They and the striped and black bass, pout, sunfish, perch, pickerel, pike, sucker, sheepshead, spoonfish, sturgeon, eel, carp, Missouri sucker, gar and ring-perch, are the principal species. They are caught in great quantities, in both the Mississippi and the Wapsipinicon. Except as the sloughs along the river, in some places, are filled up by the silt carried into them from the prairies, and thereby depriving fish of their natural haunts in deep water, and causing them to be frozen out in severe winters, there seems to be no diminution of their numbers. The introduction of foreign varieties has been attended with doubtful success thus far, according to the testimony of the most reliable observers.

The insects include representatives of all the great families. The *lepidoptera* (moths and butterflies) have many species, varying greatly in size, from the great *cecropia* moth, five inches across the wings, to the tiny *tema*, less than a half-inch in breadth. The *neuroptera* are common, dragon-flies of several kinds frequenting the streams. The *corydalis* frequent the same places, especially near the mouth of the Wapsie. Mosquitoes are in many places too numerous for comfort. The *coleoptera* are numerous, and many of them large and beautifully colored. The beetles embracing the troublesome and destructive borers of many species belong to this class, as do the carrion or scavenger bugs. Many of the borers are remarkable for the length of their *antennæ*, and for the strangeness and elegance of their forms. The beautiful and useful lady-bugs also belong to this division. The *hemiptera*, *diptera* and *hymenoptera* are represented by the flies and bees, of which there are several genera and many species. The bumblebee, wasp, hornet, yellow-jacket, mason-wasp, mining-bee and hornet are well known. The *arachnida* (spiders) are found everywhere, many of them, as might be expected, where the wild flowers were so varied and brightly-tinted, being highly colored, and some of large size. The chintz-bug, potato bug and locust are not likely to be forgotten by the farmers of the county, even if left out of entomologists' catalogues.

The *mollusca* are represented by about forty species of *unio*, varying greatly in size, form, exterior surface of shell and internal structure. The *viviparous*, *melania* and *planorbis* are also easily found in most of the streams. Many of these shells are beautiful objects, and offer a fine field to the naturalist, being easily obtained. The land species, *physa*, *helix*, etc., are found in the woods and marshy lands.

It will be seen that the geology and natural history of this county offers an ample field for the amateur collector or the naturalist who seeks to lay a broad foundation for future investigations by first acquiring a thorough knowledge of the local fauna. It is far from creditable to the scientific spirit of the county, and especially to its high schools, that no better collections illustrating local botany, geology, entomology or zoology exist within its borders. Teachers, especially the able principals of schools, could easily awaken an interest in the minds of their pupils that might not only result in the development of enthusiastic and promising naturalists, but in the formation of collections that would both be of value in accurate teaching and objects of interest in the future. Moreover, knowledge derived from the study of nature has a pecuniary value not easily estimated. The man who has even a superficial geological knowledge will not spend time and money in digging in Devonian and Silurian strata for coal that might be in rocks above instead of below, working drift for silver or copper, or boring in Niagara limestone for petroleum, found only in its own proper shales. He who has a knowledge of botany is not liable to be tricked into buying worthless vegetable wonders. The locust, the potato-beetle, the many borers and enemies of grain all demonstrate the need of at least a passing acquaintance with insects and their habits, and teachers should lead in impressing on the minds of all the importance of such knowledge. The loss annually sustained by Iowa farmers by the ravages of insects can safely be placed above \$10,000,000, of which Clinton County bears its full quota, a vast tax to be paid by every man, woman and child in the State, and most of it a tax levied by ignorance on those who despise scientific knowledge.

ETHNOLOGY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

When Europeans first penetrated the country that has since become the States of the Middle and Northwest, and drained by the Ohio and Upper Mississippi and their tributaries, they found it either dense forests or wild prairie, presenting no evidence of ever having been cultivated. But here and there were hillocks of regular form, and mounds, some of them of great size, evidently of artificial construction, usually occupying commanding sites on high lands overlooking streams. Besides these elevations, there were walls of considerable extent, sometimes inclosing an area of 100 acres. Of these works, the Indians could give only vague and unsatisfactory accounts, and even acute research of archæologists has resulted but in theories and conjectures.

In Clinton County, there are scarcely any of these mounds now visible, though some have been plowed over and obliterated; but as there are a great many just across the river, especially at Albany, it is altogether probable that the same Mound-Builders occupied both banks of the Mississippi, and therefore a brief study of the little that is known and the great deal that is conjectured, about these extinct people, is germane to the purposes of this history.

The articles found in these mounds are of considerable variety. The most complete collection in the world is in the Museum of the Davenport Academy of Sciences. It comprises stone, bone and copper spear-heads, arrow-heads, of endless variety and all degrees of finish, stone axes, hammers and celts, shaped

and pierced fragments of stone, intended either as ornaments or charms, earthenware, coarse and unglazed, but usually ornamented with some simple design, curiously similar to those characteristic of the stone age in Europe, and stone pestles, hoes and scrapers. Pieces of native copper and other minerals, from such points as to indicate a rude commerce, have also been exhumed. It is probable that the local mounds, though not necessarily all of the same age within many decades, were built by the same people, and probably by the ancestors of the present Indians. That the Indians knew nothing of these ancient tumuli proves nothing. An Italian peasant is ignorant of the history of the mighty monuments of Rome. Moors could not now build an Alhambra, nor Egyptian fellahs the temples of Karnak; and, even if some Indian tribes in the West developed some skill in mechanic arts, it could be lost by war, or other causes of tribal degeneration, decay or extermination. Retrogression is easy, not only among red, but white men, as may be readily observed on any frontier. It is very possible that Indian tribes that had attained to a rude agricultural condition, while undisturbed, by the frequent incursions of some more warlike tribe, as the Iroquois, who did extend their raids to the Mississippi Valley, might be compelled to revert to the hunting and fishing state. But in Iowa and Illinois buffalo and other large game were always so abundant, as far as can be inferred from the records of early explorers, that it is very dubious whether the Indians who dwelt in Clinton and adjacent counties ever attained even so advanced a civilization in regard to houses, agriculture and clothing as the Iroquois of the East, or even the Navajos of the Far Southwest. It is doubtful whether any of the mounds indicate any very great antiquity, though so far the really ancient mounds have furnished but very few implements, except those of stone or native copper; but this does not indicate the same age as such relics do in Europe, for, at the time of the Spanish invasion of Mexico (1519-21), stone and copper implements were in use among even the highly civilized Aztecs. The problem of the past in regard to this part of our continent is even more insoluble than that of the Etrurian cities in Italy, whose inscriptions are as yet unreadable even by the wisest philologists. Tablets covered with rough hieroglyphics and apparently intended as records have also been found in local mounds. But they do not indicate as high order of mind as did the neat bark-writing of later tribes.

The question arises, what was the design of these mounds? While the large ones farther east were undoubtedly intended to serve as fortresses, those in this vicinity seem to be tombs, points for sentries' lookouts or places for religious exercises and sacrifices, often, there is reason to believe, of human beings. Some contain only bones and articles usually buried with the dead; others contain nothing, at least that has survived decay.

The flint arrow-heads, spear-heads and knives vary greatly in workmanship, some being finished with astonishing skill; others are dull and clumsy. The material varies from a semi-translucent horn stone to a dull chert. The forms are of very different shapes, from a spike-shaped flint two and one-half inches long by one-fourth of an inch thick and an inch wide to a stout ovate blade two inches long by one and one-fourth wide. It would be very easy to make out at least twenty types of these weapons. The axes, hatchets and chisels are generally made of dolerite, a greenish, tough rock, or of grayish syenite, and in a few cases of a beautiful flesh-colored granite elegantly finished. Tools, probably used for skinning animals, seem to be in most cases made of dolerite, as it retained an edge longer than most other stones. Pieces of these are found in the drift gravels

and were probably the sources of supply. The cherts came from the Niagara limestone; the copper, from the Lake Superior veins; the obsidian, from Mexico; pipestone, from Minnesota; the mica, evidently used for ornaments, from North Carolina, and the best arrows from a certain flinty ridge in Central Ohio; hence there must have been an infant traffic carried on by courier and canoe, the barbaric precursor of the steam caravans that now traverse the same regions.

The earthenware is of various colors, some a cream tint like fine flower-pots, and from this running through all shades to a dark brown. It is generally rough and coarse in material and ornamented in straight lines of one or two series, though several specimens exhibit a higher degree of ornamentation. The beads or other personal ornaments or amulets are of copper, stone or bone. Wampum does not appear to have been used, as among Eastern Indians. Some copper may have been obtained from the drift, as several considerable pieces have been found within the county, evidently brought by glaciers from the north coast.

The Mound-Builders wore some sort of cloth as well as the dressed skins of animals. Some of the implements are found wrapped in wonderfully well-preserved cloth much resembling canvas. Trepanned skulls and flattened shin-bones are met with, showing that a rude sort of surgery, either for medical or superstitious reasons, was practiced, and that the skeletons are similar in conformation to the present tribes of Indians. No ethnological differences have been observed sufficient to give weight to the theory that these regions were inhabited by a previous race distinct from the copper-colored Aborigines. Anatomically judged, the Mound-Builders were neither larger nor stronger than men of to-day. In some instances, the skull departs from the ordinary Caucasian or present Indian type, "the frontal bone receding from a prominent superciliary ridge, leaving no forehead, or rather the eye looks out from the frontal plate very similar to a turtle's shell and no more elevated." But the low forehead may have been artificially caused as in the case of the Flatheads in the Northwest, who may be congeners of the Mound-Builders forced from their old homes by more powerful adversaries.

MYTHICAL.

Probably by far the most dramatic and tragic portion of the history of Clinton County is that of which there is neither tradition or record, antedating the arrival of the white man. Probably every romantic bluff along the river and deep grove along the creeks, has been the scene of attack and defense, ambuscades and massacres, as thrilling as those which, embalmed in the pages of poets and romancers, have made Scotland, Wyoming, New York and New England historic and classic ground. But the warfares and feuds of the Indian or other tribes are of no more moment now than "the conflicts of kites and crows," to which a great writer has compared the squabbles of the old German barons. Now sagamore and warrior, denizen and invader,

"—all are gone,

Alike without a monumental stone,"

unless a few crumbling and scattered earthen mounds serve as memorials. When the first white settlers took possession of their claims in Clinton County they must—if they paused from their labors to meditate—have felt very much as did the Israelites who ventured into the deserted Assyrian camp and there found such great treasures defended or owned by no man. Future generations will read of how their forefathers entered in and possessed the virgin prairies of Clinton County, finding farms, compared with the rugged East or arid West, virtually

prepared by Nature's hand, very much as people now marvel at the gold and silver found by Cortez and Pizarro. But how different is the title to the fruits of the prairies, won by honest toil, from that to the wealth wrenched by the Spanish conquistadores from the Aztec and Inca, and the blessing that has followed the former contrasted to-day with the curse that has settled over the latter, is attested by the comparative result of the forty years of white occupancy in Clinton County and the two centuries since the Spanish conquests in the tropics.

It is not to be regretted, if the highest interests of the race are considered, that the red man had practically vacated Iowa's prairies before the territory was overspread by the westward-rolling wave of white immigration. Several alternatives would have been the result—a war of extermination as in Massachusetts, the "dark and bloody ground" of Ohio and Kentucky, and in the Gulf States, causing stores of desolated homes and the decimation of the bravest and best among the settlers, or the growth of a system of peonage as in the Southwest and Mexico, and troublesome negotiations as to the respective rights of savage and white man, varied by massacres like those in Minnesota. The moral status and nationality of the settlers would have secured them against amalgamation.

Probably there were none of the settlers so engrossed in considerations of possible profit from the bounteous soil which could not help, by its luxuriant primeval growth, testifying to its richness, that they failed to appreciate the vastness, gorgeousness and sublimity of the landscape, as they prospected for or selected, the sites of their homesteads. The whistle of the steamer echoed for miles over the quiet prairie, preventing loneliness from being felt by the settlers in the eastern part of the county, and hinting of the busy and fast approaching world of traffic, into which the new country they were developing would soon be incorporated. Never was there a fairer fresh field for pioneers to create a State as near perfect as permitted to men, to mould one that would worthily succeed the prairies which Bryant has so fully and poetically pictured.

THE PRAIRIES.

"These are the gardens of the Desert, these
 The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
 For which the speech of England has no name—
 The Prairies. I behold them for the first,
 And my heart swells, while the dilated sight
 Takes in the encircling vastness. Lo, they stretch
 In airy undulations, far away,
 As if the ocean in its gentlest swell,
 Stood still with all rounded billows fixed,
 And motionless forever. Motionless?
 No—they are all unchained again. The clouds
 Sweep over with their shadows, and, beneath,
 The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye.
 Dark hollows seem to glide along and chase
 The sunny ridges. Breezes of the South!
 Who toss the golden and the flame-like flowers,
 And pass the prairie-hawk that, poised on high,
 Flaps his broad wings, yet moves not—
 * * * * * — have ye fanned
 A nobler or a lovelier scene than this?
 Man hath no part in all this glorious work;
 The hand that built the firmament hath heaved
 And smoothed these verdant swells, and sown their slopes
 With herbage, planted them with island groves,
 And hedged them round with forests. Fitting floor
 For this magnificent temple of the sky—
 With flowers whose glory and whose multitude

Rival the constellations! The great heavens
Seem to slope down upon the scene in love,—
A nearer vault, and of a tenderer blue
Than that which bends above our eastern hills.

“As o'er the verdant waste I guide my steed
Among the high, rank grass that sweeps his sides.
The hollow beating of his footstep seems
A sacrilegious sound. I think of those
Upon whose rest he tramples. Are they here—
The dead of other days?—and did the dust
Of these fair solitudes once stir with life
And burn with passion? Let the mighty mounds
That overlook the rivers, or that rise
In the dim forest, crowded with old oaks,
Answer. A race, that long has passed away,
Built them; a disciplined and populous race
Heaped with long toil the earth, while yet the Greek
Was hewing the Pentilicus to forms
Of symmetry, and rearing on its rocks
The glittering Parthenon. These ample fields
Nourished their harvests, here their herds were fed,
When haply by their stalls the bison lowed
And bowed his maned shoulder to the yoke.
All day this desert murmured with their toils,
Till twilight blushed, and lovers walked and wooed
In a forgotten language, and old tunes,
From instruments of unremembered forms,
Gave the soft wind a voice. The red man came—
The roaming hunter tribes, warlike and fierce,
And the mound-builders vanished from the earth.

“The solitude of centuries untold
Has settled where they dwelt. The prairie-wolf
Hunts in their meadows, and his fresh-dug den
Yawns by my path. The gopher mines the ground
Where stood their swarming cities. All is gone;
All save the piles of earth that hold their bones.
The platforms where they worshiped unknown gods,
The barriers which they builded from the soil
To keep the foe at bay—till o'er the walls
The wild beleaguers broke, and, one by one,
The strongholds of the plain were forced, and heaped
With corpses. The brown vultures of the wood
Flocked to these vast, uncovered sepulchres,
And sat, unscared and silent, at their feast.
Haply, some solitary fugitive,
Lurking in marsh and forest till the sense
Of desolation and of fear became
Bitterer than death, yielded himself to die.
Man's better nature triumphed then. Kind words
Welcomed and soothed him; the rude conquerors
Seated the captive with their chiefs; he chose
A bride among their maidens, and, at length,
Seemed to forget—yet ne'er forgot—the wife
Of his first love, and her sweet little ones,
Butchered amid their shrieks, with all his race.

“Thus change the forms of being; thus arise
Races of living beings, glorious in strength,
And perish as the quickening breath of God
Fills them or is withdrawn. The red man, too,
Has left the blooming wilds he ranged so long,
And, nearer to the Rocky Mountains, sought
A wilder hunting ground. The beaver builds
No longer by these streams, but, far away,
On waters whose blue surface ne'er gave back
The white man's face—among Missouri's springs,
And pools, whose issues swell the Oregon—

He rears his little Venice. On these plains
 The bison feeds no more. Twice twenty leagues
 Beyond remotest smoke of hunter's camp,
 Roams the majestic brute in herds that shake
 The earth with thundering steps—yet here I meet
 His ancient footprints stamped beside the pool.

“Still the great solitude is quick with life—
 Myriads of insects, gaudy as the flowers
 They flutter over; gentle quadrupeds,
 And birds that scarce have learned the fear of man,
 Are here, and sliding reptiles of the ground,
 Startlingly beautiful. The graceful deer
 Bounds to the woods at my approach. The bee,
 A more adventurous colonist than man,
 With whom he came across the eastern deep,
 Fills the savannas with his murmurings,
 And hides his sweets, as in the golden age,
 Within the hollow oak. I listen long
 To his domestic hum, and think I hear
 The sound of that advancing multitude
 Which soon shall fill these deserts. From the ground,
 Comes up the laugh of children, the soft voice
 Of maidens, and the sweet and solemn hymn
 Of Sabbath worshipers. The low of herds
 Blends with the rustling of the heavy grain
 Over the dark-brown furrows. All at once,
 A fresher wind sweeps by and breaks my dream,
 And I am in the wilderness alone.”

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlements made in Iowa were along the Mississippi River. In 1833, miners from the east side of the Mississippi, at Galena and the adjacent district in Wisconsin, were permitted to cross the river and settle upon the land included in the Black Hawk Purchase. The *galena* section around Dubuque was the first great center of attraction, but, as soon as settlers commenced raising mineral, the United States appeared, by an agent, and assumed direct control of all the mineral-bearing lands, requiring miners to take out permits for limited privileges, and to deliver the ore to a licensed smelter, who paid the Government a royalty on the lead manufactured. These restrictions became so hard to enforce that the Government abandoned them in 1846, and put the lands into market.

The men who first came to the Dubuque region were not long in discovering the exceeding beauty and fertility of the lands embraced in the Black Hawk Purchase, and the story of this “garden land” began to spread eastward. Eastern Illinois was pretty well filled with the tide of immigration which had rushed in since her admission in 1818, and pushing along into her western boundaries, adventurous men and women soon began to cross the “Father of Waters” and penetrate the unbroken wilderness beyond.

Elijah Buel is a native of Utica, N. Y., and was born in 1801. He had been from an early age a sea-faring man for years upon the lakes, then a pilot on the Ohio and Lower Mississippi. Becoming wearied of this life, he had decided to become a pioneer, his ambition being to secure land upon which to make a home for himself and family. His mind was directed toward the Government lands in Illinois on the eastern side of the Mississippi, and which were then in market. Leaving his wife and child in St. Louis, he embarked at that point on the old steamboat Dubuque, commanded by Capt. Cole, an old acquaintance, and who, in the language of our informant, was “one of the best men who ever traveled the river.” On his arrival at Cordova, he stopped at

the cabin of a settler, and with this as his "base of operations" started on a tour of exploration. The habits of a life-time still clung to him, and although he had quit steamboating, yet he desired to locate where he could "see steam-boats." Reaching the Meredosia in May, 1835, he found there a solitary squatter, Mr. John Baker. They decided to prospect together, and traveling up the river they reached the narrows, where Fulton and Lyons are now situated. In the language of Mr. Buel, "We thought that this would be a favorable point for a ferry, and our only object was to secure to ourselves this expected privilege. We agreed to locate, Mr. Baker to take the Illinois side and I the Iowa side." Bent's "History of Whiteside County" says, in the history of Fulton Township and City, that John Baker, a native of Maryland, had settled upon the Meredosia, below Albany, in the fall of 1833. He remained here some year or more, and, in 1835, made a claim where the city of Fulton now stands. Upon this claim, near the Cat-tail Creek, he erected a small building. In the fall of 1836, John W. Baker, a nephew of the original John, came, and brought his wife, three sisters and a niece, the latter of whom, Miss Elizabeth Skinner, died the following year, aged twenty-two years, and was buried on the high bluff nearly opposite Culbertson, Smith & Co's. saw mill. Some idea of the privations of that time may be gathered from the following extract from the same work: "The funeral was a very primitive one, the coffin being made of an old wagon-box, and the remains conveyed to their last resting-place in a farm wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen. There was such a dearth of nails and other materials for the proper construction of a coffin, that John W. Baker was compelled to sit in the wagon and hold it together while John Baker and Edward Rolph drove the oxen from the house to the burial-place." Mr. John W. Baker opened the first store in Fulton in 1837, in the fall, in company with Moses Barlow, and they were succeeded in the spring by Church & Wing. In 1835, log dwellings were put up in Albany, Ill., by — Mitchell, and Edward Corbin, his brother-in-law, and, in the spring of 1836, others settled there, among them being O. McMahon, Esq., now of Lyons, who erected a frame building in the spring of 1837, which was used as a hotel. In the fall of 1837, Joy Buck opened a small grocery store. From these stores at Fulton and Albany, the few settlers on the west side of the river obtained some of the necessaries of life.

Mr. Buel, having decided upon his location went below for supplies and returned in a pirogue, loaded with his purchases, and accompanied by Henry Carson, whom he had hired, landing here July 25, 1835. Mr. Buel commenced at once to make preparations for a permanent home. During the months of August and September, he and Carson built him a log house on the bank of the river. They cut the logs along the bluffs above, and floated them down and "crabbed" them up the bank to the place where needed, having some assistance from the Indians. His cabin was sixteen feet square, with a puncheon floor and a roof of shakes. He then went back for his family, and for additional supplies. On his return, he left his wife and child for a time at Cordova, they having been attacked with chills and fever, but, after their recovery, he brought them to their home. Having thus become "settled" in a "home," which consisted of one room, which answered all the purposes of parlor, dining-room, bedroom, kitchen and storeroom, Mr. B. commenced his labors on the "farm." His first business was cutting hay. Having employed David S. Osborn, known as the "Green Mountain Yankee," whom he found in a cabin near the Meredosia, where he was trapping and trading with the Indians, they cut a good supply of prairie hay, which they stacked on the fields



Aylett R. Cotton
CLINTON

where cut. He then commenced cutting cord-wood, which he expected to sell to the steamboats the next season.

Having no vegetables and his other supplies running low, in the fall of 1835, he went down to St. Louis to purchase the necessary winter stores, such as potatoes, onions, fish, flour, meat, etc. The potatoes he purchased of a Mr. Armstrong, who lived at Sand Prairie, between Cordova and the Meredosia, and who had raised a "sod crop" of these esculents. For these he paid 60 cents per bushel, and, with his man Carson, they loaded forty bushels into a pirogue and started homeward, but just as they reached the mouth of the Cat-tail slough, their boat was capsized and his potatoes were planted on the bottom of the slough. Nothing daunted, and quite satisfied with results in view of the fact that they had saved their lives by clinging to their overturned craft, they ran up and down the shore until they had warmed themselves and "drained" their clothing of surplus water, and then returned to Mr. Armstrong's for another load, with which they reached home safely during the night.

The next effort was to procure a team, and Mr. Buel went down to Cordova, to a Mr. Allen's, where he expected the loan of an Indian pony to go to Mon-mouth, Ill., where there was a comparatively old settlement, and where he had heard there were cattle for sale. While eating breakfast here, a party of men came along driving a fine yoke of oxen, three cows and three calves, on their way to Galena. Mr. Buel followed along, and, entering into conversation with the owner of the stock, learned that he was a disgusted pioneer, who had buried his wife, got the ague, and was pushing for the lead district to sell out his stock so as to return East. Mr. B. purchased the whole outfit, paying \$50 per yoke for the best pair and \$40 each for the others, \$20 per head for the cows and calves. Reaching the river where Fulton now is, the stock were swum across, and, so far as can be learned, were the first work and domesticated cattle in the county. Having constructed a large ox-sled, he hauled his hay-cocks together and stacked them. That winter was a very open one and no snow fell, to remain, during the whole winter. Mr. B. therefore was obliged to snake his cord-wood over the bare ground on his ox-sled to the river bank. In the spring of 1836, he commenced his first breaking.

To illustrate the privations undergone by these pioneers, the following incident will be of interest. Soon after getting into his cabin with his family, Mrs. Buel and her infant son and only child, who was one and a half years old, were both taken sick. Before leaving St. Louis, Mr. B. had procured from his family physician a small chest of medicines with a little manuscript book of prescriptions, prepared by this physician, and instructions as to administering. There was no physician within fifty miles. He used his best skill and judgment, but the little boy died, and, with only his hired man, Carson, they made a rude coffin, and those two, with George W. Harlan, the only other settler, carried the little first-born, as dear to these grief-stricken parents as though encased in rosewood casket and borne beneath nodding plumes from the home of luxury, and buried him beneath the prairie sods. The wife grew worse until they despaired of her life. Mr. Buel gave directions to Carson, and, leaving her in his charge, went on foot to Elk River, where there was an Indian camp. Making known his necessities, two squaws came down with him, and, after carefully examining his wife, they went out and dug various roots, which they made into a tea, very weak at first and then stronger, and administered it to her. For six days and nights they watched her with sleepless vigilance, until she was on the way to recovery. In relating this incident, Mr. Buel exhibited, even at this far-off day, a depth of emotion at the revival of the

memories of that trying time that gave an indication of the mental struggle he must have passed through, and he closed his narration with the remark, "I would not pass through another such ordeal for the whole State of Iowa."

In 1837 and 1838, he hauled wheat and pork from here to Chicago, which he sold there for 40 cents per bushel, and at \$2.25 per hundred, and loaded back with salt, at \$1.25 per barrel. The trip, with horse teams, took eight days.

At the time of his arrival, and for some time after, Mr. Buel says, there was an encampment of Sac and Fox Indians on Elk River. They frequently visited him, and, as he could speak their language and always treated them fairly, they were friendly to him, and exchanged venison and other game for such things as he had to give in exchange. Frequently, however, they would come down to "New York," and, getting a supply of "fire-water" at Bartlett's store, would become intoxicated, and on their return, would stop at Mr. Buel's cabin to sleep off their potations. Sometimes his cabin floor would be covered with their dusky forms. At one of these visits, they had put their guns and tomahawks overhead and laid down to sleep, but, in the morning, one of them demanded of Mr. Buel more whisky. He was told that there was none in the cabin. He became enraged, and, taking down his rifle, with threats, began to load it. Mr. Buel, his wife and Carson were all there were to contend with those fifteen savages. Coolness and courage must stand in place of numbers. The Indian would bite his rifle-ball, and make a feint of pushing it down the barrel. He was assured by Mr. Buel that he would kill him if he put down the ball. At last the ball went down, when instantly Mr. Buel seized an iron skillet and knocked him senseless on the cabin floor. His comrades took him away without any interference in his behalf. For some time, Mr. B. lived in some apprehension that the result might be unpleasant to him, and one day, while he was chopping in the timber, this Indian suddenly and silently stood at his back. But his mission was a conciliatory one. He said, "Too much whisky; served right." When Mr. Buel reached his cabin at night-fall, he found that this Indian had been there and left with his wife a bucket of honey.

Being the pioneer, and a man of energy and enterprise, it was natural that he should at once become prominent in public affairs, and selected to represent the interests of his community. He was one of the first Board of Commissioners of the county, and held other offices, but he had no taste for public preferment. In 1837, he traveled over the county and circulated a petition for the first mail-route through the county, from Fulton, Lyons to Vandenburg (now De Witt) to Gower's Ferry, on the Cedar, which was established, and a horseback mail put on.

Mr. Buel has lived to see his property become valuable, and the county where he was "monarch of all he surveyed," one of the wealthiest and most prosperous in the State.

Mr. Daniel H. Pearce, who died at his residence in Clinton, January 5, 1878, had prepared a manuscript, in which he gave some incidents relative to the early settlement of this locality, from which we gather the following:

Mr. Pearce came here in the latter part of October, 1838. As he says, "The footprints of the red man had scarcely been obliterated; indeed, many still lingered here, reluctant to quit the hunting-grounds of their fathers; but the rush of immigration soon crowded them toward the setting sun, where they may be permitted to linger a few years longer, but will ultimately become extinct."

On the 4th of July, 1838, Iowa Territory was organized, it having previously been a part of Wisconsin Territory. Iowa was known as the "Black Hawk" country, and emigrants would simply say they wished to go to "Black Hawk," and the steamboat captains would put them off anywhere along the Mississippi which suited his convenience, and they would be satisfied, so that they were landed in "Black Hawk."

The first claim, where the principal part of Clinton now is, was made previous to his arrival by Joseph M. Bartlett. "At any rate, he owned it the year previous to our arrival, but had sold out his claim, I think, some time in the spring or summer of 1838, to Capt. C. G. Pearce, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Col. Beal Randall, of Baltimore." Bartlett, he says, had previously laid out a town called New York, and established a ferry to Whiteside Point in Illinois. This was previous to the Government Survey, as this town (New York) is noted on the field-notes of the Surveyor. The plat of the city was quite extensive, as, in breaking up the prairie for farming purposes, we plowed up large quantities of stakes, which marked the streets and alleys of the imaginary city."

The following is an extract from a letter written by Capt. C. G. Pearce, a former proprietor of New York, to Mr. D. H. Pearce:

"In the summer of 1836, I found J. M. Bartlett squatted on the little town-site, keeping a small store, the only building within a mile or more of this spot. He was the sole proprietor and monarch of all he surveyed—quite a funny-talking fellow, who liked whisky full as well as he did money. He was ready for a trade of any kind, and was always anxious to sell town lots, which he often accomplished, for some commodity, such as old harness, horses, wagons, plows, etc.—generally, in those days, minus the money; more commonly, a great deal of time, called credit, was given, particularly to such lot-holders as our old friend Hogan, who owned the eighty over against the side-hill."

"As I was running the steamboat Missouri Fulton between St. Louis and Dubuque, and sometimes going up as far as St. Anthony Falls and Fort Snelling, I had a chance to watch the little town of New York and its sole proprietor, upon whom I used to call nearly every trip. Besides its natural and commercial advantages, he would argue, when trying to sell me the site for a town, that there was gold enough in the earth in and about this site, if properly worked, to run the United States Mint. He always insisted that he was digging for gold, and that he found it in large quantities. In the spring of 1838, I think it was myself and Col. B. Randall and Col. Jennings purchased the town from Mr. Bartlett, but I have no recollection that we gave any more for it on account of its mineral wealth."

Mr. Pearce continues his narrative:

"The land not being in market, it was held by claim-titles *alias* 'squatter sovereignty.' One reason why this locality did not settle up in subsequent years more rapidly was on account of these 'claim-titles,' by which speculators held large bodies of land as 'squatters,' and which they held against the actual settler, until bought off. This also led to interminable brawls. Some of the chivalry, or gentlemen of elegant leisure, followed the business of making claims and selling them to emigrants as they arrived in the Territory. The method of operation was this: As soon as a new settler arrived, the above-named gentry would ascertain the 'size of his pile,' by some means best known to themselves. They would have a claim ready to suit his purse, and, if he demurred paying anything to them, contending that his right to the public domain was as good as theirs, they would very soon convince him of his error. He would be summoned to appear before a Justice of the Peace as a trespasser,

or, in the language of the times, a 'claim-jumper.' The magistrate issuing the summons belonged to the fraternity, and the poor devil of a settler would have to shell out or leave, and, even if he went, would have to go a *poorer* if not a *sadder* man.

"Our Justice Courts were a mere farce. The laws of Michigan were pretended to be used as a legal guide; but the party who furnished the most whisky would, as a matter of course, always gain the suit.

"I had some little experience in a case brought as trespass, in order to get possession of a piece of land that myself and others were in possession of at the time. Previous to the suit, we had purchased the land from the Government; and, at the trial, we introduced the Government patent, yet the jury gave the cause against us, and the Justice issued a writ, to dispossess us of our property.

"Col. Randall, one of the proprietors, kept a small store near where Flournoy's warehouse now stands. The principal commodities kept were whisky, Dr. Sappington's ague pills and tobacco—all of which were more or less used as antidotes for ague, and other malarial diseases incident to a new country. Col. Randall's store was the general resort for the surrounding country. Here they would congregate; hold caucuses, talk politics, take a little whisky for the ague, and sometimes indulge in a free fight.

"New York, at this time—1838 and 1839—did not appear in a very flourishing condition, although there had been many lots sold at high figures, but mostly in barter trade. For instance, a person having an old horse or broken-down team, would trade it for a city lot, get his deed, and consider himself worth some hundreds of dollars in real estate. There were, at this time, three buildings in the city proper. These were Bartell's store, the Perrin House, and that of the Pearces.

"The first election held in this part of the county, I think, was held in the fall of 1839. The writer sat as one of the judges of the election. We kept the polls open all day, and the electors came from a circuit of ten or twelve miles; and after counting our votes at sundown, we found we had just sixteen votes, and every masculine voted who was old enough, and no questions asked.

"Some enterprising genius had plowed a furrow on the section line, between Townships 81 and 82, to some indefinite place towards sundown, following the surveyor's mark, and this was the only road we had leading into the interior of the county. Crossing the small water-courses was sometimes a rather hazardous enterprise. We were sometimes fortunate in finding a fallen tree or drift-log, on which we could cross, coon-fashion, but more frequently had to ford or swim. There was no settlement, after leaving the river, for a distance of twenty miles; at Round Grove, near where De Witt was afterwards built, A. G. Harrison had a small, log house at the edge of the grove.

"During the fall and winter of 1838, myself and my father's family, consisting of ten persons, occupied a small, log house, located about half-way between where the Iowa Central House now stands and the river. We had no great surplus of room, it is true; but being resolved to make the best of everything, we passed the winter very pleasantly.

"Among the earliest manufacturing enterprises established in the county was Bigelow's Mint. This establishment was located about one and a half miles below town, on the place now occupied by Mr. Howe. Here hard money was coined in large quantities, and distributed in every direction. So great was the demand for coin, and such the briskness of business at this mint at one time, that the workmen confiscated the machinery of a small grist-mill on Mill Creek, with which to increase the facilities and capacity of their institution.

"Tim Bigelow's money was very well executed, and circulated quite current. In many places it was quite as current as much of the Eastern currency, wild-cat bills, and was about equally as good. Such, however, was the pressure of the Democratic party in Iowa, at this time, against "Banks of Issue," that our mint was forced to suspend operations. Bigelow was driven from his stronghold, for he had previously made a fortress of his house, the upper story being pierced with loopholes for musketry, determined to defend himself to the last. But he was forced to capitulate by a posse of regulators; his old blacksmith-shop (the mint), was demolished, and he was threatened with dire vengeance if he ever showed himself in this part of the county again."

Other informants give us the following statements in regard to Bigelow and his "mint:" The first telegraph in this part of the country was probably erected in this county. Bigelow, who was a "hard-money" man, and whose coin went current even at the land office, and with which many acres of land in this county are said to have been paid for, had his "mint" in a log house situated in Riverside, below where Davis's lime-kiln now stands. Near where the present railroad bridge now reaches the shore, there was a bridge across the slough on the road between Lyons and Camanche. Another bridge crossed Mill Creek near the present site of the Mill Creek bridge.

From each of the bridges a wire was extended to the "mint," so arranged that any one passing over would ring a bell at the house, upon which labor was suspended, tools carefully laid aside, and the artisans at once became agriculturists, and assiduously devoted themselves to the labors of the farm.

It is said that this bogus coin was so well executed that much of it passed current at the land office, and was paid out with other coin at the land sales.

Mr. Pearce continues: "There were several stations along the Mississippi in those early days, where sporting gentlemen stopped to trade horses and other property. They were asked no questions, supplied with coin and creature comforts, and passed on their course of dissipation and crime. The 'mint' was one of these stations.

"The names of the old settlers in this immediate vicinity were Noble Perrin, T. K. Peck, Robert Thomas and J. L. Pearce. Capt. C. G. Pearce, whose interest in the town of New York our family subsequently purchased, and Col. Randall, never considered themselves citizens.

"The old Perrin homestead stood on the bank of the river, between where the railroad bridge and W. J. Young & Co.'s saw-mill now stands; the old Bartlett house and store, near the Farmers' Mills, and the old Pearce 'mansion,' near the Clinton Lumber Co.'s mill. The only land-mark that remains is the old well. The old Frank Weir's house stood in Young and Arnold's Addition to South Clinton, near where Davis and Co.'s saw-mill used to stand.

"Little Rock Island, in its primitive state, was a beautiful spot. Memory still loves to linger around its stately trees. Here was our sugar camp, where each spring we manufactured our supply of sugar for the coming year. The hand of improvement, I had almost said of desecration, has stripped it of its beauty, and left it in its nakedness.

"The act of the Territorial Legislature organizing the county of Clinton, located the county seat at Camanche. Previous to this, Clinton County was attached to Scott for judicial purposes.

"The first District Court held in this county was in October, 1839, if my memory serves me right. Hon. Thos. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, was the Judge, James D. Bourne, Sheriff, and Martin Dunning, Clerk. It took nearly all the adult male population of the county for grand and petit jurors and constables.

Persons would frequently have to serve several terms in succession, there being not men enough in the county to change.

"A ferry was run from Camanche to Albany. The boat was an old mud-scow, propelled by sweeps, and it was considered a good half-day's work to cross over and return. Some years later, a horse power-boat was used. This innovation created quite a sensation in the community, and the time of its trips from shore to shore, was often the basis for wagers among the sporting gentlemen; these trips varying from five to thirty minutes, according to the favorableness of wind and weather."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The earliest settler upon any territory within the State of Iowa of which history gives us any account, was an adventurous Frenchman named Julien Dubuque. He is believed to have been a Canadian Frenchman, and, it is supposed, obtained his first knowledge of the Upper Mississippi country from the reports made of the explorations of James Marquette and Louis Joliette, who, in 1673, under authorization from the French Government of Canada, voyaged along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, through Green Bay, up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago, and down the Wisconsin River, having made a portage between the two latter waters, to the Mississippi. They entered the latter stream on the 17th of June, 1673, and floated down to the solitudes below, gazing with wonder and admiration upon the bold bluffs and beautiful prairies along its western shore. They were the discoverers of Iowa—the "Beautiful Land."

At this time, and until 1788, this newly-discovered territory was inhabited by Indians, of whom no authentic history is known. Marquette and his companions only record a brief paragraph in regard to the tribes they found. On the 21st day of June, 1673, the fourth day of their journey down the Mississippi, they landed on the west bank, and "discovered footprints of some fellow-mortals and a little path leading into a pleasant meadow." They followed that trail, with their companions, five French Canadians, a short distance, when they heard the Indians talking, and, making their presence known by a loud cry, they were conducted to an Indian village. Various conjectures have been made as to the probable location of this village, but it seems to be only conjecture. It is reasonable to believe it was near the present site of the city of Davenport. The inhabitants of this Indian village are said to have been of the Illini, meaning "tribe of men," who are supposed to have occupied a large portion of the country bordering upon the Mississippi. The Illini were succeeded by the Winnebagoes, who in turn gave place to the Iowas. The Iowas, after having been defeated in a sanguinary conflict by the Sacs and Foxes, yielded up their prairie homes to their victors, and pushed westward to more peaceful hunting-grounds, leaving their name to the beautiful State which has risen upon their aboriginal possessions. A remnant of these Sacs and Foxes remained here when the first settlers arrived. Albert Gallatin, in writing upon Indian history, says, "The Sauks, or Saukies (white clay), and the Foxes, or Outagamins (so called by Europeans), and Algonquins respectively, but whose true name is Mus-quaq-kiuk (red clay), are, in fact, but one nation." A remnant, called "Musquakies," now reside upon their reservation in Tama County, Iowa.

For a century following the discovery by Marquette and Joliette, France claimed jurisdiction over the country, when it was ceded to Spain; but in 1801, the Spanish Government ceded back to the French all interest in the

Mississippi Valley, and, under treaty dated April 30, 1803, these possessions were ceded by the French Government to the United States. It was while a province of Spain that, in 1788, Dubuque found his way into this wilderness, and, reaching the galena section of Iowa, he obtained from Blondeau and two other chiefs of the Fox tribe of Indians, what he claimed to be a grant of lands. His claim was described as follows: "Seven leagues (twenty-one miles) on the west bank of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Little Maquoketa River to the Tete Des Mortes, and three leagues (nine miles) in depth." This grant from the Indian chief Blondeau was subsequently qualifiedly confirmed by Carondelet, the Spanish Governor at New Orleans. Dubuque intermarried with the Indians among whom he had cast his fortunes, and continued to operate his mines until the time of his death, in 1810. In 1854, a case having been made, the United States Supreme Court decided that his grant from the Indian chief Blondeau, qualifiedly confirmed by the Spanish Governor Carondelet, was nothing more than a "temporary license to dig ore, and constituted no valid claim to the soil." [16 Howard Rep., 224].

The oldest settlement in the State, is, therefore, Dubuque, which, as a trading post, is identified with the French pioneer whose name it bears.

The territory embraced within the boundaries of Iowa has been purchased by four different treaties. The first, known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," in 1832; the second, in 1836; the third, in 1837, and the fourth and last in 1842. At about the time of the first purchase, a settlement had been made at Galena, Ill., and Forts Madison and Bellevue were military posts. Early in the spring of 1833, several companies of settlers crossed from Illinois into Iowa at and near Burlington, and, from this period, the extension of settlements and increase of population became more rapid than in the history of any territory.

On the 16th of March, 1804, the boundary line between Upper and Lower Louisiana was established. The lower country was called the Territory of New Orleans, and the upper country, the District of Louisiana. The District of Louisiana embraced the present States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, and was attached to the Territory of Indiana for political and judicial purposes. In 1807, Iowa was organized with the Territory of Illinois, and, in 1812, it was included in the Territory of Missouri. In 1821, when Missouri was admitted into the Union as a State, Iowa was, for a time, a "political orphan," remaining as such until June, 1834, when it was attached to Michigan Territory for temporary jurisdiction, and two large counties—Dubuque and Des Moines—were organized. The line between these two counties commenced at the flag-staff at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, and ran due west forty miles. The population at the time of their organization was 10,531, as returned by the census in 1836. By an act of Congress, approved April 20, 1836, and which took effect July 3, of the same year, the territory now comprising the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota was organized as Wisconsin Territory, and Henry Dodge appointed Governor.

The Territory of Iowa was organized on the 4th of July, 1838, and Robert Lucas, a former Governor of Ohio, was appointed Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs.

"At the close of the Black Hawk war," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his State Address, delivered at the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, Thursday, September 7, 1876, "and on the 15th of September, 1832, Gen. Winfield Scott concluded a treaty, at the present site of the city of Davenport, with the confederate tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, by which the Indian title was

extinguished to that portion of Iowa known as the 'Black Hawk Purchase.' This was a strip of land on the west bank of the Mississippi River, the western boundary of which commenced at the southeast corner of the present county of Davis; thence to a point on Cedar River, near the northeast corner of Johnson County; thence to the Mississippi to a point above Prairie du Chien, and contained about six million acres of land. By the terms of the treaty, the Indians were to occupy this land until June 1, 1833."

In 1829, Caleb Atwater was appointed a United States Commissioner to negotiate with the Indians of the Upper Mississippi for the purchase of the "mineral country." He published an account of his trip in a volume entitled, "Remarks Made on a Tour to Prairie du Chien, thence to Washington City, in 1829." In that volume, while describing the country along the Mississippi from Keokuk north, he utters the following prophetic words: "When locomotive engines are brought to the perfection to which experience and ingenuity will soon bring them, goods and passengers could pass between the two seas in ten days. That this will be the route to China within fifty years from this time, scarcely admits of a doubt. From sea to sea, a dense population would dwell along the whole route, enliven the prospect with their industry, and animate the scene." He seems also to have a humorous side, as, after prophesying of the future greatness of the West, he says: "At this moment, 50,000 old maids could find industrious husbands in the Western States. For my authority, I refer to the late census."

Mr. Atwater describes St. Louis as a town with about forty stores, and a population of 7,000. On the 30th of June, 1829, he left St. Louis with "a great number of passengers, male and female, bound mostly either to Galena or Prairie du Chien," and "on the morning of July 4, we landed under a discharge of cannon at Keokuk, 240 miles north of St. Louis, at the foot of the rapids of Des Moines." "Keokuk belongs to the half-breeds, whose capital it is, on the western side of the Mississippi." It took him three days to reach Rock Island. "Fort Armstrong and the village," he says, "occupies the extreme lower end of the island. The village adjoins the fort on the north, and a few families live here; Mr. Davenport, who keeps a store for the American Fur Company, being a principal man among them." He notices no other evidences of civilization until he reaches Fever River and Galena. At Galena, the great treaty with the Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Sioux, Sauks, Foxes and Menominees was held, at which, in July and August, 1829, a tract was ceded from the upper end of Rock Island to the mouth of the Wisconsin, from latitude 41 degrees and 30 minutes, to latitude 43 degrees and 15 minutes on the Mississippi. At this council, the Winnebagoes became turbulent, and threatened to massacre the whites, but Keokuk, who was present with 200 warriors of Sauks and Foxes, and who was friendly to the United States, began a war dance, reporting that steamboats with United States troops and 400 warriors of his own were near at hand, and by his firmness and faithfulness turned the tide and prevented any bloodshed.

At the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, held in 1836, the counties of Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine, and Cook (now called Scott), and Slaughter (now called Washington), were organized out of the original county of Des Moines. At the second session, which convened at Burlington, Des Moines Co., in November, 1837, the following counties were erected from the original Dubuque County: Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar. Loring Wheeler was a member of the House which numbered thirteen, the Council

consisting of six members. In the fall of 1837, the question of a separate Territorial organization for Iowa began to be agitated. A convention was called to meet at Burlington on November 1, to devise "ways and means" to accomplish that end. The Wisconsin Legislature, then in session, were favorable to the movement, and united in a petition to Congress. A bill was prepared in answer to the prayer of the petitioners, which, on the 12th of June, 1838, became a law, and went into effect on the 3d of July following. The Legislature of Wisconsin Territory had convened in Burlington in June, 1838, but the passage of the law creating the new Territory rendered their action nugatory so far as related to Iowa, and they adjourned *sine die* on July 3. On the next day, July 4, 1838, Robert Lucas assumed the functions of Governor, under appointment from President Van Buren. William B. Conway was appointed Secretary; Charles Mason, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson and Joseph Williams, Judges. Burlington was designated as the temporary seat of Government. The population had increased from 10,531 in 1836, to 22,860 in 1838.

Soon after assuming the duties of his office, Gov. Lucas issued a proclamation for an election of members of the first legislative Assembly, and dividing the Territory into suitable districts for that purpose. The election was held September 10, 1838, and the members of the Assembly, composed of a Council of thirteen, and a House of Representatives, composed of twenty-six members, were elected. Samuel R. Murray, of Camanche, was returned as elected to the House for the counties of Clinton and Scott, but his election was successfully contested by Joseph A. Burchard, of Scott.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, provision was made for the admission of Iowa, with boundaries extending on the north to the parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River, and on the West only to 17° 30' west from Washington, corresponding very nearly with the line between Ringgold and Union Counties and Taylor and Adams. The Constitutional Convention, in 1844, had adopted much more extensive boundaries even than those of the present State, the northwestern line extending from the mouth of the Big Sioux or Calumet River direct to the St. Peter's River, where the Watonwan River (according to Nicollet's map) enters the same; thence down the Mississippi, embracing within the proposed limits some of the richest portions of the present State of Minnesota. The reduction of these boundaries by Congress was so distasteful to the people, that the whole Constitution, which was framed at the first Constitutional Convention, which convened October 7, 1844, at Iowa City and adjourned November 1 following, was rejected by a vote of the people at the election held August 4, 1845, 7,235 votes being cast "for the Constitution," and 7,656 votes "against the Constitution." Lyman Evans and Ralph R. Benedict were the members of that Convention from Clinton County.

In 1846, the present boundary lines were proposed by Congress, which were embodied in the Constitution framed at the second Constitutional Convention, which convened at Iowa City May 4, 1846, and adjourned May 19 following, and, at the election held on the 3d day of August, 1846, the Constitution was ratified by the people, the vote being 9,492 for and 9,036 against its adoption. Henry P. Haun was the member of this Convention from Clinton County.

ORGANIZATION.

As has been stated, Iowa was embraced in what was known as the Louisiana Purchase, was a part of the District of Louisiana in 1804; in 1807, was

included in the Territory of Illinois, and, in 1812, in the Territory of Missouri until the admission of the State in 1821; was unattached to any organized Territory until 1834, when it became a part of Michigan Territory, and, in 1836, became a part of Wisconsin Territory; in 1838, was established as the Territory of Iowa.

On the 11th of January, 1840, the Territorial Legislature, by enactment, organized the county of Clinton, the law to take effect March 1, 1840, and making Camanche, which, it was stated, had polled more votes than all the balance of the county, the seat of justice.

The act of organization declares that three County Commissioners and other officers shall be elected on the first Monday in April, 1840. No record, however, exists of any proceedings of the Commissioners until January 5, 1841. We have verbal statements of old settlers which place it almost beyond doubt that there were meetings held during the year 1840, and that Elijah Buel, George Griswold and Robert C. Bourne were the first Commissioners, and it appears that the next election was held in August, 1840. The act organizing Clinton County also provided that the Commissioners of Scott County should select the names of persons resident in Clinton County to serve as grand jurors. The following names were returned in accordance therewith: Peter H. Groat, James Claborne, Richard Crawshaw, Robert Thomas, Samuel Doolittle, John C. Holbrook, Frederick Hess, John Emory, Shubel Coy, Benjamin Baker, Oliver A. Crary, Alfred Brown, Otis Bennett, Daniel Smith, Richard H. Dawson, Eldad Beard, David H. Brown, Henry Strickler, Robert C. Bourne, Philip D. Bradley, Eli Goddard, Alanson Dickerman and Arthur Smith.

Of these, there appeared at the opening of the Court, October 12, 1840, James Claborne, Benjamin Baker, Otis Bennett, Richard H. Dawson, Eldad Beard, Henry Strickler, Robert C. Bourne, Alanson Dickerman and Arthur Smith. The Court selected Samuel N. Bedford, George W. Harlan, John Welsh and Absalom Dennis as talesmen to complete the required number, and the first grand jury of Clinton County was sworn in, with Richard H. Dawson as foreman. James D. Bourne had been appointed Sheriff by Governor Dodge, and Martin Dunning held appointment as Clerk of the Court. Thomas S. Wilson was the Judge, and William J. A. Bradford, District Prosecuting Attorney.

At the election for county officers, Robert C. Bourne, Eli Goddard and Elijah Buel were elected County Commissioners. Mr. Bourne, having the highest number of votes, was declared elected for three years. There was a tie between Messrs. Goddard and Buel, and the Clerk cut the Gordian knot by declaring Mr. Goddard to be the two years' man, and Mr. Buel elected for one year.

James D. Bourne was elected Sheriff; Richard H. Dawson, County Assessor; Shubel Coy, Treasurer; — Gardner, Recorder.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

EXPLANATORY.

From the organization of the county, in the spring of 1840, to August, 1851, the management of county affairs was vested in a Board of three Commissioners, chosen by the people, and were recognized and known as a Board of County Commissioners. This system of county management originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials

for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area. The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was, moreover, consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1834, eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system, extending throughout the State, spread into all the Southern States and some of the Northern States, unless we except the nearly similar division into "districts" in South Carolina, and that into "parishes" in Louisiana, from the French laws.

In 1851, a County Court was created (see Code of Iowa, 1851, Chap. 15). The act creating that Court gave the County Judge jurisdiction of probate affairs, and clothed him with all the powers previously exercised by the Board of County Commissioners. In short, it legislated the Commissioners out of existence.

The Township System.—On the 22d of March, 1860, the Legislature passed an act entitled "An Act creating a Board of Supervisors, and defining their duties." (See Revision of Iowa, p. 48). This law went into effect July 4, 1860, and provided for the election of one Supervisor from each civil township. When assembled together for the transaction of county business, these town representatives were known as the Board of County Supervisors. The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635. The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, whereas "particular towns have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town," therefore "the freemen of every town, or the major part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said towns, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the General Court." They might also impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and "choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways, and the like." Evidently, this enactment relieved the General Court, which was composed of the Governor and a Council selected from among the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, hardly limited—in fact, did all the public business of a colony—of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the powers of that body in controlling general measures of public policy. Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first Constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639, and the plan of township organization became universal throughout New England, and came westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio and other Western States, including the northern part of Illinois; and, there being a large New England element among the population of Iowa, it is fair to presume that their influence secured the adoption of this system in Iowa, as created in the act already quoted.

It seems, however, that the township system did not continue in general favor with the people of the State. Objections were made that the body was unwieldy and expensive, and that the populous townships wielded an undue

proportion of voting power in the Board to the disadvantage of the less thickly populated townships, and, in 1871, the system was abolished or modified, so as to vest the powers of the former Board of Township Supervisors in a Board of three County Supervisors. (See Code of Iowa, Title IV, Chapter 2). From the time of this law going into effect, the affairs of the county have been under the control of a Board of Supervisors, consisting of three members, one of whom is annually elected at the general election, for a term of three years.

RESUME.

The first meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held at the house of Samuel Doolittle, who kept a pioneer hotel, in the town of Camanche, on Tuesday, January 5, 1841. Martin Dunning was appointed Clerk of the Board. Richard H. Dawson having failed to qualify, George W. Harlan was appointed by the Board to be Assessor for Clinton County, and took the necessary oath and filed his bond.

William J. A. Bradford was allowed \$25 as his compensation as the Prosecuting Attorney at the October term of the District Court. A very modest sum as compared with the allowances of the present day.

The Recorder was furnished with an outfit of the necessary books for his office, and Reuben Root was allowed the sum of \$7.35 in payment for the same.

David Smith, Milton McIntire, Oliver A. Crary, David Hess, Robert Smith, George W. Parker, Oliver Alger, John Homer, John D. Simmons, Joseph Miller, Reuben Root, James Claborne and John C. Holbrook were each allowed \$1, and Eli Goddard \$4.50, and Phillip D. Bradley \$2.70 as Judges of Election at the October election.

The following persons were also allowed \$1 each as Clerks of the Election: Otis Bennett, John Emory, George Goddard, William Lawton, Anson Weed, Philip Deeds, R. R. Benedict, John Thomas, Thomas Watts, Simeon Gardner.

The following were selected from which to draw the grand jury for the next term of the District Court: James Hall, Charles Burgoon, David H. Brown, H. B. Shaff, Eli G. Boice, Otis Bennett, Isaac Ramsay, John A. Kernan, John Brophy, David Hess, Leroy Dutton, Robert Smith, Oliver Alger, A. F. Bedford, Samuel Doolittle, J. R. Pierce, John D. Simmons, John R. Boyd, William Hogan, Lyman Evans, William Lawton, F. K. Peck and Charles Harrison.

The petit jurors selected were: M. A. Harrington, Frederick Fordham, William D. Follett, Samuel Lawring, John Peck, Norman Evans, Reuben Root, Absalom Dennis, David W. Fisher, Joseph Loveland, Seth Sands, John Laughray, Adoniram Kindall, Shelton Summers, Amos Holoway, Robert Thomas, George W. Harlan, William Welch, Charles Bovard, F. W. Rowe, David Cass and William Knight.

The rate of taxation was fixed for the year 1841, as follows: Poll Tax, as established by Territorial statute, \$1. "First-rate lands shall be \$3 per acre; second-rate lands shall be \$2.50 per acre; third-rate lands shall be \$2 per acre. *Ad valorem* tax on all property, as valued and returned by the Assessor, five mills on the dollar."

As this would make the annual tax on 160 acres of "first-rate lands" \$2.40, we cannot include among the hardships of the early settlers, the burden of excessive taxation. It would, however, be accurate history, very probably, if it was here stated that there were tax grumblers then the same as now, so prone is mankind to fault-finding.

The Clerk was directed to give notice of a special election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1841, to elect a Judge of Probate, a Recorder, and a Coroner.

The whisky question came up early in the history of the county, and we find that the final action of the first meeting of the Board was as follows:

Ordered—That the Clerk of this Board be authorized to issue permits to sell spirituous liquors, or for other purposes, as the law may require; *Provided*, that in all cases, whenever he shall grant such permit, or license, during vacation, he shall render an account of the same to this Board at their next session.

The next meeting of the Board was commenced April 5, 1841, at the house of Samuel Doolittle in Camanche, but it being the day of election, the Board adjourned until the following day. W. A. Warren, A. F. Russell and William Miller were allowed their bills for their services as Commissioners to re-locate the county seat.

The re-location of the county seat was done in response to a petition of the citizens of the county to the Territorial Legislature, which petition was drawn and circulated by George Griswold, and was induced by the usual jealousy and spirit of rivalry which arises between various localities.

In response to the petition, the Legislature passed an act January 14, 1841, from which we extract.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Council and the House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa, that William Miller, of Cedar County, Andrew Russell, of Scott County, William A. Warren, of Jackson County, be, and are hereby appointed Commissioners to re-locate the seat of justice of Clinton County.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners to meet at the house of Abram Folcks, in Clear Creek Precinct, in said county, on some day within six months from the date of this act, and proceed to locate said seat of justice as near the geographical center of said county as a good and suitable situation, convenient to wood and water, can be found, having reference to the present and future population of the county.

SEC. 3. The Commissioners aforesaid, shall, before entering upon their duties as Commissioners, take and subscribe before some Justice of the Peace, the following oath or affirmation. [Here follows the oath that they shall faithfully and justly perform their duty, etc.].

SEC. 4. That so soon as said Commissioners shall have determined upon the place where said seat of justice shall be located, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to name it by some name, as they may think proper and agreeable to the people of said county; and they shall forthwith commit their proceedings to writing, and sign the same, and file them in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of said county, whose duty it shall be to record the same in the record book.

The remaining sections of the act are the usual provisions of taking effect, notice, etc., etc.

In compliance with this act the Commissioners made their report to the District Court in vacation April 16, 1841:

TERRITORY OF IOWA, }
Clinton County. } ss.

We, the Commissioners to locate the seat of justice of Clinton County, do solemnly swear that we will perform the duties imposed on us by our appointment, honestly and faithfully and according to the best of our abilities and according to the law relative to locating said seat of justice, and we do further swear that we are not directly or indirectly interested in said location, and that, in locating said seat of justice, we will act without the slightest partiality toward any person or persons, without bias from fear, favor or recompense, or the hope of any gain or advantage to ourselves in any respect whatever.

WILLIAM MILLER,
ANDREW RUSSELL,
WILLIAM A. WARREN.

Sworn to and subscribed this 18th day of March, 1841, before me,

ROBERT SMITH, *Justice of the Peace.*

We, the Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, having met at the house of Abraham Folk, in Clear Creek Precinct, in Clinton County, and having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by said act (as above) proceeded to the performance of our duties, and located the seat of justice of said county by setting the stake in or near the center of the north half of Section Eighteen, Township Eighty-one (81) north, Range

four east of the Fifth Principal Meridian; and by naming the said seat of justice, as the law prescribes, being in accordance with the will of the people, as near as we could ascertain the same, VANDENBURG.

Witness our hands and seals this eighteenth day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-one.

WILLIAM MILLER, [Seal.]
 ANDREW F. RUSSELL, [Seal.]
 WILLIAM A. WARREN, [Seal.]

It is said that the name "VANDENBURG" was the family name of the "sweetheart" of Commissioner Warren, in whose honor it was given.

We have digressed from the record of the County Commissioners' proceedings to give this history of the removal of the county seat, and now resume the proceedings at their April session in 1841.

The boundaries of the several precincts or townships had been somewhat vaguely defined, and, at this session, the Board ordered that their boundaries be spread upon the records.

At this time there were but six precincts or townships in the county—Camanche, Lyons, Elk River, Deep Creek, Clear Creek and Liberty.

They were described as having boundaries as follows:

"*The Township of Camanche*—Commencing at the Mississippi River, on the south line of the second tier of sections in fractional township eighty-one north, range seven east; thence in a direct west course until it arrives at the southeast corner of section nine, in range four east; thence south to the Wau-besepinicon River; thence to the Mississippi River, being the south line, and the Mississippi River being the east line." This township began at the head of Beaver Island, and extended due west to near where the city of DeWitt now is, and south to the Wapsie, which also formed the county line. It included the present township of Camanche, part of Clinton and Lincoln, nearly all of Eden and a part of DeWitt Townships, as they now exist.

"*Township of Lyons*—Commencing at the Mississippi River, on the south line of the second tier of sections in fractional township eighty-two north, range seven east; thence in a direct line west to the east line of range four east; thence south to the line dividing Camanche from Lyons; thence on said line to the Mississippi." This township was bounded on the south by the Camanche line and extended west to the present line between Washington and Center, and north to the south line of the second tier of sections in Center Township and east to the Mississippi River. It included in its boundaries all but the two north tiers of sections of Lyons, Hampshire and Center, and nearly all of Clinton and Lincoln Townships as they now exist.

"*Elk River Township*—Includes all north of Lyons in Clinton County, as far west as the east line of range five east." The boundaries of Elk River included its present territory and two tiers of sections on the south across the present townships of Lyons and Hampshire.

"*Deep Creek Township*—Includes township eighty-three north, range five east." The boundaries of Deep Creek Township were a Congressional Township and have not been changed.

"*Clear Creek Township*—Commencing at the southeast corner of section nine, township eighty-two north, range four east; thence west and north, including the west half of township eighty-one north, and range four east, and township eighty-one north, range two and three east, and township eighty-two north, range two and three east, together with the fractional townships eighty north, range two and three east." This township included in its boundaries the major part of the present township of DeWitt and all of Orange, Olive, Welton and Berlin, as now mapped.

Liberty Township—Includes townships eighty-one and eighty-two north, range one east." This township included the present townships of Liberty and Spring Rock.

The territory which now comprises the townships of Washington, Waterford, Bloomfield, Brookfield and Sharon were as yet unorganized.

The next business of the Board was to lay out Road Districts and appoint Supervisors for the same.

The record of surveyed roads shows that the following Territorial Roads had been established and were all the lawful roads then in existence in the county.

By act of Legislature, James Ross, A. C. Sutleff and Stephen Tripp, were appointed, in July, 1840, Commissioners to locate a Territorial road from Lyons to Iowa City, which was duly established, January 21, 1841.

This road commenced at the center of Main street (Sixth street), in Lyons, running through the middle of Sixth street to its termination. It then ran in a southwesterly direction a distance of thirty-eight miles, in Clinton County, and eighty miles to Iowa City.

Road No. 2 was a Territorial road from Davenport to Bellevue. The Commissioners to lay out this road, appointed by the Legislature November 27, 1840, were W. Barrows, Simeon Gardner and Charles Swan. The two latter resigned, and Otis Bennett and Daniel H. Pearce were appointed by the County Commissioners to fill the vacancy. They made their final report October 4, 1841.

No. 3 was a Territorial road from Lyons to Tipton, but no plat or proceedings are of record concerning it. It was established by legislative act January 10, 1842.

Road No. 4 was a Territorial road from Denson's Ferry to Dubuque, established by act of the Legislature July 7, 1842. No record exists of its having ever been laid out or used.

No. 5 was a county road. The petitioners were R. R. Bedford and others of Clear Creek Township, praying for a road from the Wapsipinicon, in Range 4 east, thence through the township of De Witt; thence north, to terminate and intersect the Territorial road from Davenport to Dubuque, at or near Negro Grove. Ashbel F. Bedford, Thomas W. Clark and Absalom Dennis were appointed Commissioners to establish this road. The location of this road is uncertain.

No. 6 was a county road. The petitioners were Jonas M. Oaks and others, who asked for a road from De Witt via Wright's Grove to the north line of Clinton County, at or near Levi Decker's house. The petition was dated July 3, 1843, and the same day the following persons were appointed Commissioners to locate it: James M. Kirtley, Absalom Dennis and S. A. Bedford. The location of this road is uncertain.

No. 7 was a Territorial road from Camanche to Iowa City. This appears to be the same road as No. 1, from Camanche to Iowa City, while the Davenport and Dubuque road (No. 2) was the continuation of No. 1, from Camanche northward. This road terminated in this county at the Wapsipinicon, in Township 80, Range 2 east, in what is now Olive Township, at Alger's Ferry, running through Camanche, Eden, De Witt, Orange and Olive.

Shubel Coy was appointed Supervisor of Road District No. 1, but the boundaries of his empire do not seem to have been stated in the record.

Benjamin Baker was appointed Supervisor of the highway in Lyons Township, commencing at Congressional Township 82 and 83 north, Range 7 east, thence south to the northeast corner of Section 30, which was from the present town line between Elk River and Hampshire, south to Lyons City.

Oliver P. Ackerman was appointed Supervisor of the district from the termination of Baker's district south to Riverside, at the town line of Camanche.

Daniel Pearce was given the highway in Lyon's Township, commencing at north line of fractional Township 81 north, Range 7 east, thence southwesterly to the west line of Township 81 north, Range 7 east.

Franklin K. Peck had the district in the township of Camanche from the west line of fractional Township 81 north, Range 7 east, southerly to the south side of Mill Creek.

Richard Crawshaw superintended the district in Camanche from the south side of Mill Creek southwesterly to the southwest side of Spring Creek.

Heman B. Shaff's district was from the southwest side of Spring Creek southwesterly to the Waubesaepinicon River.

John Brophy's district was from his own house, in the township of Camanche, west to the west line of said township.

Trails across the prairie must have been the principal thoroughfares of travel in those days, when eight road districts represented the whole of the public highway upon which the revenues of the county were expended. How much the aggregate of the road fund was we have had no means of ascertaining, but as we give immediately following a statement of the total revenue of the county for the previous year, the reader can make the estimates to suit his own ideas of the needs of this branch of county expenditures.

The next business which engrossed the attention of the Commissioners was a settlement with James D. Bourne, who, in addition to his duties as Sheriff, Postmaster, etc., was also the Collector of the county revenue.

We here insert in full the Collector's first report of tax collections, being the revenue for the year 1840:

JAMES D. BOURNE, in account with Clinton County.

<i>DR.</i>	
To Tax-list for 1840.....	\$377.55
Order to balance.....	58
Total.....	<u>\$378.18</u>
<i>CR.</i>	
By delinquent tax.....	\$ 81.16½
Excessive tax.....	24.60
Treasurer's receipts.....	299.98½
Per cent for collecting.....	22.53
Total	<u>\$378.18</u>

The amount of the tax-list for the year 1878, for Clinton County, levied and returned to the Treasurer and receipted for by him to the Auditor, is \$319,402.58.

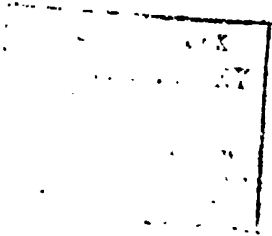
No more striking statement could be made to show, by comparison, the wonderful increase in population and wealth that has been made during the thirty-eight years past.

We here insert the names of the Judges of Election as selected by the Commissioners, among which will be many which are to-day familiar names, as men of prominence in their respective communities, and whose early struggles have met with the recompense of pecuniary comfort in their declining years, and who have maintained the confidence and respect of their fellow-citizens. Many, however, have removed, or "passed beyond:"

Samuel Doolittle, F. K. Peck, H. B. Shaff, for Camanche; Robert Smith, Jr., George W. Parker, Charles Burgoon, for Liberty; John R. Boyd, Oliver



James D. Bourne
DEWITT



P. Aikman, Daniel H. Pearce, for Lyons; Arthur Smith, Otis Bennett, Daniel Smith, for Elk Creek; John D. Simmons, Isaac Ramsay, Thomas Watts, for Deep Creek.

A special session of the Board convened April 29, 1841.

Eliza Winans is allowed \$10 for the use of the court rooms.

James Crawford is allowed \$20 as compensation for his services as Prosecuting Attorney at the April Term of the District Court.

Liberty Township is divided by Yankee Run into two road districts. The part south is designated Number One, and George W. Parker appointed Supervisor, and the part north is called Number Two, and James Hall is named as its Supervisor.

The second day of the term, the boundaries of Camanche Township were changed so as to extend west until it includes the seventeenth section only, in Townships 80 and 81 north, Range 5 east, and Clear Creek Township is extended east to this line.

The Clerk is instructed by the Board to send out with the election notices for the August election a description of the boundaries of the several townships. Without doubt this was a most thoughtful instruction, for the memories of the inhabitants must have been remarkably retentive to keep pace with the frequent changes of the township lines, and adults as well as children might be readily excused "without prejudice" for being unable to correctly answer the standard question, "What town do you live in?"

When the Commissioners appointed to re-locate the seat of justice had performed that duty and made their report, as is previously herein given, the Board of Commissioners found that their capital was on Government land, and they at once borrowed the necessary funds, \$200, and sent the Sheriff to Dubuque, where he purchased the 160 acres. This was surveyed and platted into city lots, reserving one block for a public park, and the two northwest lots of the block next east for the county buildings. They then placed the lots in market, and in order that every one might have an opportunity to avail themselves of the future prosperity of this new "city on the prairie," the Clerk was ordered to make public notice by advertisement of a public sale of lots, which was to take place on the 2d and 3d of July, 1841. The record says that he shall procure the publication of a sale of lots in Vandenburg for three consecutive weeks, previous to the 2d and 3d of July, in the *Standard* at Bloomington (now Muscatine) and the *Iowa Sun* at Davenport. That Lyman Buck be notified to be and appear at the county seat, Branderburg, on Monday, the 3d of May, prepared to survey said town. It will be observed by the above that the name of the new county seat was not yet familiar, even to the officials of the county, as the Clerk writes it, upon the same page of the record, Vandenburg and Branderburg.

The Board held their next session beginning July 5, 1841, at the usual place, the house of Samuel Doolittle, in Camanche. E. P. Monroe was appointed Clerk of the Board, and he was directed to amend the record of the previous session so that the order for the publication of notice of sale of lots in Vandenburg should include terms of sale, as follows: One-third of the purchase money in three months; one-third in nine months, and one-third in twelve months.

The tax levy for the ensuing year was fixed at five mills on the dollar.

Oliver Alger is licensed to run a ferry across the "Wabesipinicon," opposite his house, and Elijah Buel to run one across the Mississippi at Lyons. David and Samuel Mitchell are licensed to run the ferry from Camanche to Albany

The rates of ferriage are also fixed by the Board, whose powers seem almost as unlimited as their duties are diversified.

A tax of two and one-half mills is levied for Territorial purposes, and the County Assessor is allowed \$35 in compensation for his labors for the year in assessing the property throughout the county.

The system of "investigations" which has made such a vigorous growth, and has become so much of a "governmental" institution in these modern times, had its germs in the early days, and this Board of Commissioners planted a small one when they passed a resolution that the Clerk is "required to request of Mr. George Griswold an explanation in regard to the sale, by him, of two copies of the Laws of the Territory." Diligent search of the records for further action on this important matter sheds no light. Whether the Clerk was authorized to send for "persons and papers," or whether this was a "white-washed" case which ended with the appointment of the "Committee," or whether the discomfiture of the Board at the result of their inquiry was entire, we do not know, but we have no hesitation, in the absence of information, to make our history—as all historians are said to do—by stating that we have no doubt that "Uncle George" gave a satisfactory explanation to the Argus-eyed conservators of the people's interests, which relieved him of any suspicion of "irregularity" or "salary grabbing."

On the 6th of July, Samuel R. Murray was appointed Clerk in place of Mr. Monroe, who resigned, and the Board adjourned to meet on the 13th of the current month.

At the session convened July 13, 1841, the Board directed the issuing of bonds to the purchasers of lots in "Vandenburg," for the issuance of deeds, these bonds to be certified by the Clerk upon receipt of the notes of the purchasers.

The Clerk was ordered to notify John R. Sloan, of Camanche, that a prosecution will be commenced against him "for retailing spirituous liquors" unless he applies for a permit.

James D. Bourne, Collector for Clinton County, makes his second settlement with the county as follows:

JAMES D. BOURNE, *Collector of Clinton County, in account with said County:*

DR.

To amount of Tax List for the year 1841.....	\$472 33½
" " Territorial Tax.....	12 75½
" " Assessed on Town Lots in Lyons.....	45 41
" " Assessed by Collector and collected.....	8 16
" " Territorial Tax on Lyons Lots.....	2 27
Total.....	\$560 92

CR.

Amount of Delinquent Tax List.....	\$ 36 67
" " Excessive Tax.....	22 31
" " Commissions on Amount Collected.....	30 60
" " Treasurer's Receipts.....	487 16
" " " Receipts.....	30 80
" " Delinquent Tax.....	1 72

\$559 26

Oct. 4, 1842. Treasurer's Receipt..... 1 66

Total..... \$560 92

The increase over the previous year shows that the tide of immigration is beginning to move, and the error of \$20 in debit side, that man was liable to

mistakes then as now, although more frequently, nowadays, the error is on the other side of the account with public officers.

The next session of the Board was held in October, 1841, at the usual place of meeting, the house of Samuel Doolittle, in Camanche, the culinary department of which was presided over by Miss Aubrey, whose memory is embalmed in the "stomachs" of her countrymen.

The first business which received the attention of the Board was the "county seat," and the following resolution was passed:

That the Hon. Thomas S. Wilson be notified that there are suitable buildings now erected at the town of Vandenburg, to accommodate the Court and suitors of the District Court for the County of Clinton, at the October Term, 1841.

These "suitable buildings" deserve a passing notice. They, or more properly, it, was built by Loring Wheeler, Lyman Evans—who used to say that he organized the Democratic party of Clinton County on the head of a whisky-barrel at Camanche—Alvin G. Harrison and a few others, and the use of it was given to the county if they would hold the Court that fall in it, and as long as they chose to occupy it.

The building was built of basswood timbers, about thirty-two feet long and about twenty feet wide. It was divided into a court-room and a jury-room. It also had an attic story, and, in the language of an old settler, "here the jurors and witnesses, many of them, slept, bringing their blankets with them, doing their cooking outside and using the court-room for their common dining-hall." Uncle John Buhler, a German, officiated usually as cook for the crowd. He lived and died at Camanche, as also did his wife. His only child was a daughter, Sarah, who married John Dillon, and still resides there. He was an excellent cook, a jolly companion, and was a great favorite with everybody.

An incident connected with the moving of the county seat is thus related by Col. Lyman Evans: On going to Camanche preparatory to moving the county records and furniture, consisting then of a long table and a few books, the Colonel was met by John Buhler, a former landlord at Camanche, and asked by him, "Be you going to move him, the county seat?" The Colonel said, "Yes, I thought I would." "Well," said Mr. Buhler, "take him along."

The attic was afterward completed and used for the court-room, and, as the business of the county was beginning to increase so as to make it inconvenient for the county officers to keep their offices in "their hats," a portion was devoted to their use.

Several bills are allowed to different individuals for services in surveying the "town of Vandenburg," and it is also

Ordered, That John R. Sloan be requested to deliver to James D. Bourne, Sheriff of Clinton County, the property belonging to the county, to wit: One long table, one platform and nine wooden benches, and that a copy of this order be served upon him forthwith.

Elijah Buel having been re-elected to the office of Commissioner, presented his certificate, and is sworn in for three years from August, A. D. 1841.

The bond of Charles Bovard, Justice of the Peace in Camanche, is approved.

We conclude that Mr. Sloan did not obey the order of the Board to deliver the property of the county, as on the 5th day of October it is ordered that an action be commenced against him for its recovery.

The following morning, the Clerk is directed by resolution to certify to the Postmaster General of the United States that the town of Vandenburg, for which there has been a petition that a post office be established at that place,

is the seat of justice for Clinton County, and the same day, the Clerk is directed to transfer all books, papers and documents to the town of Vandenburg within thirty days.

The next meeting of the Board was convened in regular session in January, 1842, at the new county seat, at the house of R. R. Bedford. The principal business of the session was that of allowing bills, among which was one to Martin Dunning for a desk and table for the use of the District Court, of \$12.

The Clerk is instructed to give the proper election notices for the spring election, which is to be held on the first Monday of April, 1842, and at which township officers are to be elected, and to inform the voters of each township the extent of their boundaries.

Their next session is held in April, 1842, and bills are audited to William B. Watts, for transporting prisoners from Davenport to Camanche, and from thence to Bloomington (now Muscatine), from which it is inferred that the place of temporary confinement is at Davenport, and the State Prison at Bloomington.

Shubel Coy is appointed Treasurer of the county until the August election, or until a successor is elected and qualified. A petition is presented by Peter H. Groat for a road from Camanche in a direct line to Vandenburg, and the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and Joseph P. Brown appointed Surveyor.

The next meeting of the Board was convened as the record is, at De Witt, the county seat of Clinton County, in the Court House, July, 1842.

As will be observed, the name of the town had been changed. This was done by act of the Legislature at their session of 1841-42, in response to a petition of citizens who felt that it would be more in harmony with the original idea of doing honor to New York's honored citizen, De Witt Clinton, by giving his christened name to the capital as they had done his surname to the county. Loring Wheeler was appointed Clerk of the Board, Samuel R. Murray having failed to appear and qualify. Mr. Wheeler was also made the fiscal agent of the county to borrow of the Miner's Bank, at Dubuque, \$200, to make a partial payment upon a note held by Stephen Weicks against the county, and "it is ordered that the faith of the county of Clinton be pledged for the payment of the same." It is understood that this indebtedness to Weick's was for the original capital with which the county went into business; that is, the purchase of land and incidental expenses connected with their real estate business.

Some "omnibus bills" were passed, there being no veto power exercised, as will be seen by the following:

Ordered, That the sum of thirty dollars be allowed to Robert C. Bourne for *one tin-plait stove* and five days services as Commissioner at the present term.

Ordered, That the sum of eight dollars and sixty-two and a half cents be allowed Loring Wheeler for two days service as Clerk of this Board, and *paper and quills* furnished District Court."

Robert C. Bradford is appointed agent "to sell the lots in the town of De Witt, the county seat of said county, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved February 17, 1842," and he is to receive five per cent for his services.

Elijah Buel is directed to procure a set of weights and measures for the county. Mr. Bourne settles with the county for the taxes of the year, which amount to \$563.50 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Board hold their next session in October, 1842. George W. Parker having been elected at the August election, took his seat, the Board now being R. C. Bourne, Elijah Buel and George W. Parker. William L. Potts appears and files his bond as Clerk.

Shubel Coy is allowed \$10.50, percentage on his collections, which were \$517.22.

Lyman Buck is allowed \$21 for surveying twenty blocks in De Witt.

The citizens of Clear Creek petition that a township may be established with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the mouth of Silver Creek, thence up said creek to the mouth of Clear Creek; from thence up said creek to Abraham Folk's Mill; thence westerly to the Wapsipinicon, so as to include fractional Township 81 north, Range 1 east, being that part of said township which is on the east side of said river, and from thence down said river to the place of beginning, and that said township shall be called Olive Township, and that the place of holding elections may be established at the house of Charles Dutton."

The petition was granted, to take effect April 1, 1843. It was further ordered that the township of Clear Creek from this time shall be called De Witt, and the elections shall be held at the Court House.

On January 1, 1843, the Board again assembled.

Samuel Weicks is allowed \$300 for the amount due him for money lent to the county, and the interest thereon, and it is resolved that he be paid from the treasury of Clinton County, "with interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum until paid."

The appointment of R. R. Bedford to sell lots in De Witt is rescinded, and Robert C. Bourne and Elijah Buel are authorized to do the county real estate business.

At the April term, 1843, Benjamin Lake and Eli Goddard were appointed to meet with the Assessor at De Witt, to assist him in placing a valuation upon all property assessed by him.

The Clerk is directed to advertise in the *Davenport Gazette* for proposals to build a Court House.

At the July term, 1843, Benjamin Lake is allowed \$5 for drawing plans for the proposed Court House.

The contracts were let for the building. William Lawton was the contractor "for the brick walls and gable ends of a Court House," for \$900. He also contracted to do the plastering for \$292.50, but, at a special term, August 25th, the order for building the Court House was rescinded.

Zebulon Metcalf was appointed Recorder to fill a vacancy.

Loring Wheeler was appointed to sell the lots in De Witt, but he is instructed "that no lot must be sold for less than \$10."

The amount of the tax list for this year was \$579.32.

Samuel Doolittle, having been elected to the office of Commissioner, took his seat at the January session, 1844. During this and subsequent sessions the usual routine business was done, but of no especial interest for a work of this character.

At the October session, 1844, the township of Bloomfield was organized. "Commencing at the line of Clinton County and running south nine miles, and commencing at the west line of range two east, and extending to the east line of range three east."

The election was ordered to be held at the house of R. Bagley.

A petition was also received from citizens of Liberty Township, asking that the south part of said township be erected into a new township, under the name of Rock Spring. It was ordered that Township 81 north, Range 1-east, be erected into a township to be called Spring Rock, and that the election be held at the house of Peter Goddard.

At the January session, 1845, orders were drawn to the amount of \$58, to different parties, for fifty-eight wolf scalps, and for a number of years the records of the Board are quite largely devoted to "wolf-scalp reward" entries.

At this session the "license question" came up again, like "Banquo's ghost." The license for selling spirituous liquors was raised to \$100, but, after a night's reflection, the Board rescinded this action and placed the license fee at the original figure, \$25.

Samuel R. Murray had been appointed Probate Judge, but having died on October 6, 1845, J. S. Stowrs was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Lorenzo D. Dutton was appointed Assessor, George Churchill having failed to qualify.

The tax list of 1845 was \$932.73.

At the January session, 1846, Mathew A. Harrington took his seat as one of the Commissioners.

In answer to a petition, all the inhabitants "west of Brophy's Creek, including Center Grove, be attached to the township of De Witt." At the April term, 1846, the township of Olive was divided. The new boundaries were as follows: "Beginning on the Waubesequinicon River one hundred and sixty rods west of range line dividing ranges two and three, and that the east part thereof be known as the township of Union."

The restriction upon the fiscal agent against his disposing of lots in De Witt at less than \$10 per lot was rescinded.

At the July session, 1846, Lorenzo D. Dutton was allowed \$42 for assessing the county. William E. Leffingwell was allowed \$70 for his services as Prosecuting Attorney from December, 1845, to July 1, 1846, which would indicate that this office paid the munificent salary of \$140 per annum.

Samuel Wick was allowed \$16.82 for receiving and disbursing the county revenue.

At the August session, 1846, it was ordered that a tax of three mills on the dollar be levied for a school tax on all the real and personal property in the county. This is the first record of a school tax that appears, such schools as had been established having been supported by the private contributions or tuition fees of their patrons.

A petition was presented by citizens of Camanche praying that the county pay for 2,000 feet of plank, to build a bridge across Welch's Creek, but the Board declined to incur the expense.

At the January session, 1847, John Cotton took his seat as one of the Board, that body now consisting of George W. Harlan, M. A. Harrington and John Cotton, and John P. Soliss, Clerk.

James D. Bourne is allowed \$80 as his Sheriff's fees from January 1, 1846, to January 1, 1847, and for posting notices for three elections and summoning grand and petit jurors for the October term of the District Court, which, as compared with the present allowances, would indicate that the criminal business was not large, or that the officials of that time were satisfied with quite reasonable, if not, indeed, meager fees for their services.

At this term, "wolf-scalp" business was flourishing.

A public sale of lots in De Witt is ordered to be held on the first Monday in February, 1847, "for cash, one-half payable in *six months* and one-half in *twelve months* from the day of sale."

A session of routine business was held in April, 1847, and Thomas F. Butterfield was the Clerk.

At the July session the rate of taxation was fixed as follows: "Four mills for county purposes, two mills for State purposes, one mill for school purposes and twelve cents on a hundred dollars for road purposes."

At the October session, 1847, Daniel Smith took his seat as one of the Board, and Mr. Butterfield was continued as Clerk. L. D. Dutton was appointed agent for the sale of lots in De Witt at the public sale in February, "and that the moneys arising from the sale be applied on an order which he, the said Dutton, holds against the county in favor of Samuel Wicks, deceased."

The usual sessions were held during the year, and at the September term, 1848, R. R. Benedict became a member of the Board.

The regular sessions were held during the year, and the usual routine business transacted.

At the October session, 1849, Amasa Nims took his seat, the Board now being Daniel Smith, Amasa Nims and R. R. Benedict.

At the January session, 1850, a deed of Lots 1 and 2, in Block 31, in De Witt, was made to the Trustees of the Congregational Society, in consideration of \$1, and that they should build a church edifice thereon. The deed was executed to E. B. Humiston and Mr. Goff, April 23, 1853.

At the same session, a deed was also ordered made to the Baptist and Christian Churches upon the same conditions, of Lots 4 and 5 in Block 14, and a frame building was erected thereon, and occupied as a Union Church, court-room and concert hall. It was thus occupied for many years.

At the July term, 1850, the matter of a new Court House is again agitated, and John Cotton, James D. Bourne and Thomas F. Butterfield were appointed a committee to build a Court House, and an appropriation of \$2,000 is made, to be paid out of the county funds whenever the citizens of said county shall subscribe \$1,500 to assist in building it. The building was to be 36 feet wide and 45 feet long; to be of brick with stone foundations. The \$2,000 is to be paid in county orders of \$20 each, one-fourth to be issued when the \$1,500 is subscribed, one-fourth when the foundation is commenced, and the balance to be drawn as the committee shall see fit.

At the October session, 1850, the members of the Board are Amasa Nims, Boughton Roscoe and R. I. Jencks; Mr. Butterfield still acting as Clerk.

By an act of the Legislature of January 15, 1849, John M. Whitaker, of Van Buren County, William H. Morrison, of Dubuque County, and Robert Brown, of Jefferson County, were appointed agents to select the remaining school lands granted to the State of Iowa by the General Government, after which the Trustees of the several townships, in accordance with Section 1044 of the Code of Iowa, had proceeded to an examination and appraisalment of these school lands. At the January session of the Board in 1851, numerous orders were issued to these Trustees for their services in viewing and allotting the school sections in the various townships.

At the April term, 1851, it was ordered that Township 83 north, Range 1 east, be cut off from all or any townships to which it may have been attached, and that it be called Sharon, and that the election be held at Abram Frank's.

That Township 82 north, Range 5 east, and the east half of Township 82 north, Range 4 east, and the northeast quarter of Township 81 north, Range 4 east, and all of Township 81 north, Range 5 east, which is north of Sections 19 and 20 and west of Brophy's Creek, and all north of Sections 16, 15, 14

and 13 in said township, are set off as a township, to be called Center, and an election is to be held in June, at the house of Jacob Leppers.

The price of town lots does not seem to advance rapidly at the "seat of justice," notwithstanding the prospect of the erection of new county buildings and the permanent abiding of the county seat, as lots are selling at from \$6 to \$12 per lot.

At the July session, 1851, the rate of taxation is fixed as follows: For State purposes, 3 mills; for county purposes, 6 mills; poll tax, 50 cents; school tax, 1 mill; for road purposes, every person liable to pay a county poll tax shall pay \$2, and 1 mill shall be levied for roads and bridges.

The final meeting of the Board of Commissioners was convened August 9, 1851, the commissioner system having been legislated out of existence, and their powers and duties vested in a County Judge.

Aylett R. Cotton had been elected as the first incumbent in this newly-created position, and organized his court on the 12th day of August, 1851.

The Court opened for business on the morning of the 13th, and the first proceeding was the issuance of a marriage license to Dr. A. L. Ankeny and Miss Valeria M. Perrin. Two days after a license was issued for the marriage of Joseph D. Fegan and Anna Potts.

James D. Bourne filed two bonds, one as Recorder and the other as Treasurer and Collector for Clinton County.

The bond of D. P. McDonald, as Sheriff, was also approved.

The Court ordered five lots in Block 9 to be deeded to S.-D. Golder for \$40. These lots, it is said, have, at a subsequent period, had a market value of from \$300 to \$500 per lot.

From the following transaction, which is recorded as of January 26, 1852, a just idea may be gathered of the financial condition of the county at that date. A contract was made with E. Berold "for the construction of Maps and Plats for the county as required by the Code." The compensation was to be \$90. Judge Cotton ordered that county warrants be issued to the amount of \$100, and that they "be sold as opportunity may permit, at ninety cents on the dollar, to raise money to pay said E. Berold." As compared with the record of too many of the counties in this State, this is a most satisfactory showing, and indicates a degree of economy and honesty in the management of county affairs alike creditable to the heads and hearts of those to whose care the people had intrusted the public interests.

On February 27, 1852, a warrant was issued to Luther Teeple, a citizen of Sharon Township, authorizing the legal voters of that township to hold an election at the house of Luther Teeple, in said township, on Monday April 5, 1852, for the purpose of organizing that township, electing township officers, and voting for a School Fund Commissioner and a Judge for the Second Judicial District.

On the first day of March, 1852, action was had in relation to Center Township, on petition of W. E. Leffingwell, and the election ordered at the house of Jacob Leppers. The description of the township was as follows:

"Center Township consists of township 82 north, and the north two tiers of sections in township 81 north, range 5 east, and the east half and the north-west quarter of township 82 north, range 4 east."

CHANGE OF TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES.

On the 3d of April, 1852, the following important action was had in reference to the boundaries of townships in the county. The number of townships

had increased from the original six to twelve organized ones, at the time of this definition of boundaries:

"Whereas, the boundaries of the political townships in this county, by changes and alterations at different times heretofore made, have become uncertain and confused; and whereas, some portions of the county have never been legally attached to any township of which there can any record be found, it is therefore ordered by the Court that the boundaries of the several political townships in the county be established as follows:

"*Camanche Township*—Bounded as follows: Commencing on the Mississippi River, 160 rods south of the south line of Section 7 in Township 81 north, Range 7 east, of the Principal Meridian; thence west to the range line between Ranges 6 and 7 east; thence north to the northeast corner of Section 13 in Township 81 north, Range 6 east; thence west to the northwest corner of same section; thence north to the northeast corner of Section 11 in same Township; thence west to the range line between Ranges 5 and 6 east; thence south to the northwest corner of Section 18 in Township 81 north, Range 6 east; thence west to Brophy's Creek; thence down said creek to the Waubeseponicon River; thence down said river to the Mississippi River; thence up said Mississippi River to the place of beginning.

"*Lyons Township*—Commencing on the Mississippi River, two miles south of the north line of fractional Township 82, north of Range 7 east, being on the south line of the second tier of sections in that township, counting from the north side; thence west on section lines to the range-line between Ranges 5 and 6 east; thence south on said range-line to the northwest corner of Section 7 in Township 81 north, Range 6 east, intersecting the north line of Camanche Township; thence to the Mississippi River on the northern boundary of Camanche Township; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

"*Elk River*—Commencing on the Mississippi River at the northeast corner of Clinton County; thence west on the north line of said county to the range-line between Ranges 5 and 6 east; thence south on said range-line to the northwest corner of Section 18, in Township 82 north, Range 6 east, being the northwest corner of Lyons Township; thence east on the north line of said township to the Mississippi River; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

"*Deep Creek*—Contains Township 83 north, Ranges 4 and 5 east, being therefore twelve miles in length, east and west, and six miles in width from north to south, and lying immediately west of Lyons Township.

"*Bloomfield*—Commencing at the northeast corner of Township 83 north, Range 3 east; thence south nine miles; thence west twelve miles to the range-line between Ranges 1 and 2 east; thence north nine miles to the northwest corner of Township 83 north, Range 2 east; thence east twelve miles to the place of beginning.

"*Sharon*—Contains Township 83 north, Range 1 east of the Fifth Principal Meridian.

"*Liberty*—Consists of Township 82 north, Range 1 east.

"*Spring Rock*—Contains all of Township 81 north, Range 1 east, lying west of the Waubeseponicon River.

"*Olive*—Commencing on the Waubeseponicon River 160 rods west of the range-line between Ranges 2 and 3 east; thence north to the south line of Bloomfield Township; thence west on said line to the east line of Liberty; thence south on said line to the northwest corner of Township 81 north, Range 2 east; thence west to the Waubeseponicon River; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

“*Union*—Commencing on the Waubeseipinicon River at the mouth of Silver Creek; thence up said creek to the mouth of Clear Creek; thence up said creek to the east line of Section 16, in Township 81 north, Range 3 east; thence north to the northeast corner of said section; thence west to the east line of Olive Township; thence south on said township line, to the Waubeseipinicon River; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

“*De Witt*—Commencing on the Waubeseipinicon River at the mouth of Brophy’s Creek; thence up said creek to the south line of Section 8 in Township 81 north, Range 5 east; thence west to the range line between Ranges 4 and 5 east; thence north to the northeast corner of Township 81 north, Range 4 east; thence west to the northeast corner of Section 4 in said township; thence north to the northeast corner of Section 21, in Township 82 north, Range 4 east; thence west to the northeast corner of Olive Township, being 160 rods west of the northwest corner of Section 19, in Township 82 north, Range 3 east; thence south to the north quarter-stake of Section 13, in Township 81 north, Range 2 east, being the northwest corner of Union Township; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 16, in Township 81 north, Range 3 east; thence south to Clear Creek; thence down said creek to Silver Creek; thence down Silver Creek to the Waubeseipinicon River; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

“*Center*—Shall consist of Township 82 north, Range 5 east; the north two tiers of sections in Township 81 north, in same range, and the east half and the northwest quarter of Township 82 north, Range 4 east.”

“The above boundaries correspond with old boundaries as near as can be ascertained, with a few necessary alterations.

A. R. COTTON,

“*County Judge Clinton County.*”

On the 27th of April, 1852, Sections 1, 2, 3, 12, and 13, in Township 81 north, Range 4 east, and Section 18 and so much of Section 17 as lies west of Brophy’s Creek in Township 81 north, Range 5 east, was taken from De Witt and attached to Center Township.

On the 7th of September, 1852, land is donated to the Catholic society for a church site in De Witt, and, also, for \$60 the ground for a cemetery is sold to the same society.

On November 1, 1852, the boundaries of De Witt Township are again changed. “The boundaries are to be altered in the following respect, and that it shall be as follows: Commencing where Clear Creek crosses the west line of Section 15, in Township 81 north, Range 3 east, it shall run thence south to the northwest corner of Section 22 in said township; thence east to the northeast corner of said Section 22; thence south on the section line to the Waubeseipinicon River; thence down said river to the mouth of Silver Creek, and that all land east of said boundary line, heretofore belonging to Olive Township, shall be attached to De Witt Township.”

On the 9th of April, 1853, a change was also made in the boundaries of Center and Deep Creek Townships, as follows:

Ordered, That the north half of Township 82 north, Range 4 east, be taken from Center Township and attached to Deep Creek Township.

This term of Court closed April 14, 1853, and Judge Cotton resigned, desiring to engage in the practice of his profession. By the provisions of the law the District Attorney became his successor to fill the vacancy. On the 16th of the same month, Court is opened by E. Graham, “Prosecuting Attorney and Acting County Judge,” and A. R. Cotton, Prosecuting Attorney, the latter having been appointed to this position to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Graham’s becoming County Judge.

From the frequency of the orders for delivery of deeds of town lots in De Witt, it is inferred that the "seat of justice" is enjoying a degree of prosperity hoped for, but long deferred. The deeding of lots, issuing of marriage licenses and the allowance of claims is for a time the principal business of the Court.

On the 23d of June, 1853, the contract for the building of a Court House is let to S. N. Bedford and T. P. and S. M. Butler, they being the lowest bidders. The building was to be 40x50 feet in size, with a front projection for a portico, walls of brick, the lower story to be nine feet in the clear, the upper story to be fourteen feet in the clear, and brick partition walls, "equal in style of mechanism and construction to the Scott County Court House." By the terms of the contract, it was to be completed by the first day of October, 1854. The contract price was \$5,900. It was completed at or near the specified day, and the attention of county authorities of some other localities is called to the fact that only \$50 were allowed the contractors for "extras." John Cotton, James D. Bourne and Thomas Butterfield had been appointed by Judge Graham to act in conjunction with him in superintending its building.

Previous to this time, the permanency of the location of the county seat at De Witt had been questioned. Strong opposition had been manifested against the erection of permanent buildings, and efforts had been made to obtain a vote of the people upon the question of a removal of the county seat. Both Lyons and Camanche were aspirants for the honor and profit of the removal. To this opposition may be attributed the failure of previous action, which has been noted in the abstract of Commissioners' proceedings upon the question of public buildings. But now, as the power to "provide suitable buildings" was vested in the County Judge without any vote of the people, Judge Graham proceeded, immediately after becoming Judge through a vacancy, to erect the buildings, and, as was then supposed, to permanently settle the vexed question of the location of the "seat of justice" of Clinton County. His action, of course, occasioned severe criticism from the friends of other localities.

On the 18th of March, 1854, an order was issued to A. D. Park, "a citizen of Henry Township," authorizing an election at the schoolhouse near Conrad Van Ness', on the first Monday in April, for the purpose of organizing that township and the election of officers. The boundaries were given as "Township 83 north, Range 4 east." In the May following, however, the name of this township was changed to Waterford; in July, the Union Township was named Orange. In the previous April, one tier of sections were taken off the south side of Bloomfield and attached to De Witt.

On the 2d of July, 1855, the boundaries of Spring Rock Township were ordered to be as follows: "Township 81 north, Range 1 east."

Judge Graham closed his official career August 15, 1855, and, on the same day, the record is resumed by Judge Daniel McNeil.

During the year 1855, a jail was built at the county seat. Scott & Quick were the contractors, and the contract price was \$1,668.75.

At a session of the Court held February 11, 1856, another attempt was made to satisfactorily arrange the boundaries of the several townships in the county.

The boundaries of Bloomfield Township were fixed as follows:

"Beginning on the line between Jackson and Clinton Counties, at the northeast corner of Township 83 north, Range 3 east; thence west along the north line of said township, between the counties aforesaid, to the northwest corner of said Township 83 north, Range 3 east; thence south along the west line of said township, and along the west line of Township 82 north, Range 3

east, between Ranges 2 and 3 east to the southwest corner of Section 7, in Township 82 north, Range 3 east; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 12 in said Township 82 north, Range 3 east; thence north along the range line between Ranges 3 and 4 to the place of beginning."

A new township was also organized, and called Brookfield, the boundaries of which were as follows:

"Beginning on the line between Jackson and Clinton Counties, at the northeast corner of Township 83 north, Range 2 east; thence west along the north line of said township to the northwest corner of Township 83 north, Range 2 east; thence south along the west side of said township, between Ranges 1 and 2 east, to the southwest corner of said township; thence east along the south line of said township, between Townships 82 and 83 north, to the southeast corner of said Township 83 north, Range 2 east; thence north on the range line between Ranges 2 and 3 east to the place of beginning."

The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1856, at Spark's schoolhouse.

A new township was also organized, and called Berlin. Its boundaries were as follows:

"Beginning at the northeast corner of Township 82 north, Range 2 east; thence west along the township line between Townships 82 and 83 north to the northwest corner of Township 82 north, Range 2 east; thence south along the range lines, between Ranges 1 and 2 east, to the southwest corner of Township 82 north, Range 2 east; thence east along the township line, between Townships 81 and 82, to the southeast corner of said township; thence north along the line between Ranges 2 and 3 east to the place of beginning."

The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1856, at the dwelling of Lewis Sherwood. The organization of this township compelled changes in the boundaries of Olive and De Witt Townships, and the record says:

"Olive Township will not extend further north than to the township line between Townships 81 and 82 north, but will embrace all of Sections 1 and 12 in said township."

De Witt Township will not embrace any part of Sections 24, 25 and 36, in Township 82 north, Range 2 east, those sections being in Berlin Township; nor any part of Sections 1 and 12 in Township 81 north, Range 2 east, the same being in Olive Township."

On March 3, 1856, on petition, a new township was formed, and called Clinton, from territory taken from Lyons and Camanche. Its boundaries were as follows:

"Commencing at the middle of the Mississippi River, on the State line between the States of Illinois and Iowa, where the line between Townships 81 and 82 north intersects said State line, running west on said township line to where it intersects the range line between Ranges 5 and 6 east; thence south on said range line, between Ranges 5 and 6, to the southwest corner of Section 18, in Township 81 north, Range 6 east; thence east on the section line between Sections 18 and 19, Township 81 north, Range 6 east, and the same course until it intersects the State line between Illinois and Iowa; thence northerly on said State line to the place of beginning."

It was further ordered, March 3, 1856, that a new township, to be called Eden, be formed from parts of De Witt, Center and Camanche Townships, with boundaries as follows:

"Commencing at a point on the Waubesipinicon River, between Sections 34 and 35 in Township 81 north, Range 4 east; thence eastwardly down that

river to a point where the section line between Sections 14 and 15 in Township 80 north, Range 5 east, crosses said river; thence north on the section line to the northeast corner of Section 10 in Township 81 north, Range 5 east; thence west on the section line to the northwest corner of Section 11 in Township 81 north, Range 4 east; thence south on the section line to the place of beginning."

The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1856, at the stone schoolhouse "on the east side of Brophy's Creek."

These new townships necessitated changes in the boundaries of Lyons, Camanche, Center and De Witt Townships, which were accordingly modified to correspond with the lines of Center so far as they were changed by its erection.

On the 15th of March, 1856, Washington Township was organized. Its boundaries were those of Congressional Township 82 north, Range 4 east. The first election was held the first Monday in April, at the house of Joel King.

The boundaries of De Witt, Waterford and Center were modified by its organization, and they were changed accordingly. However, by action had March 11, on petition, all those sections which had been taken from the township of De Witt were returned to and again included in its boundaries.

On the 20th of February, 1857, the town of Hampshire was organized:

"Beginning on the range line between Ranges 6 and 7 east, on the section line between Sections 12 and 13 in Township 82 north, Range 6 east; thence west to the range line between Ranges 5 and 6 east; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 6 in Township 81 north, Range 6 east; thence east on the section line between Sections 6 and 7 to the range line between Ranges 6 and 7 east; thence north on said range line to the place of beginning."

The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1857, at the Hess schoolhouse.

This necessarily caused a change in the boundaries of Lyons and Clinton Townships, out of whose territory the township was taken, and their boundaries were changed accordingly.

On the 11th of March, 1858, on petition of citizens, Congressional Township 82 north, Range 3 east, was taken from the townships of De Witt and Bloomfield and organized as a township, and called Welton. The first election was held at the Walrod schoolhouse, on the first Monday in April, 1858.

By this organization, the six original townships at the organization had, by the increased population and its demands for convenience in the dispatch of business, been more than trebled, now numbering twenty civil townships. This number has since been increased to twenty-one by the organization of Lincoln Township in 187, and which was taken from Clinton Township.

Judge McNeil's term of service as County Judge continued until December 31, 1859, when he was succeeded by John C. Polley, who performed the duties of the office until December 31, 1860, when the powers and duties of the office were veated in a Board of Supervisors, elected by and sent from each civil township.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors convened at De Witt, January 7, 1861. The following were the members of that body:

Berlin, John A. Hyde; Bloomfield, Robert Williams; Brookfield, John S. Maxwell; Camanche, J. V. Van Epps; Center, J. Henry Smith; Clinton, J. Van De Venter; Deep Creek, J. McLellan; De Witt, John F. Homer; Eden, R. B. Millard; Elk River, George A. Griswold; Hampshire, Elbert Hammond; Liberty, James Cummings; Lyons, Norman Boardman; Olive, James Vance; Orange, A. S. Allison; Sharon, Arthur Lillie; Spring Rock, S. H.

Rogers; Washington, Patrick Lawler; Waterford, John Crouch; Welton, R. J. Crouch.

Norman Boardman was elected Chairman, and Loring Wheeler, Clerk.

Having thus followed down the chain of this branch of the history as fully as the limits of the work will permit, and to the inauguration of the "Supervisor system," we shall only incidentally refer to their record as it becomes identified with events or measures of a public character. It may be to some a chapter of dry detail, but to the thoughtful reader the story of the wonderful development of the county is graphically pictured because truthfully done, by the extracts from the musty records of the doings of the people's representatives.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

In accordance with the new system, the following persons were elected as Supervisors from the respective townships, and took their seats and organized the first Board of Supervisors of Clinton county in January, 1861.

Berlin, John A. Hyde; Bloomfield, Robert Williams; Brookfield, John S. Maxwell (who, however, resigned, and J. R. Twiss was appointed to fill vacancy); Camanche, J. R. Van Epps; Center, J. Henry Smith; Clinton, J. Van De Venter; Deep Creek, James McLellan (resigned, G. W. Davis, appointed); De Witt, John F. Homer; Eden, R. B. Millard (resigned, Silas Freeman appointed); Elk River, George A. Griswold; Hampshire, Elbert Hammond; Liberty, James Cummings; Lyons, Norman Boardman; Olive, James Vance; Orange, A. S. Allison; Sharon, Arthur Lillie; Spring Rock, S. H. Rogers; Washington, Patrick Lawler; Waterford, John Crouch; Welton, R. J. Crouch.

Norman Boardman was elected Chairman.

During the existence of this system of township representation, which continued until December 31, 1870, the townships were represented as given in the following record:

Berlin.—1861, John A. Hyde; 1862, Alfred Warren (died during his term, and Abram Correll appointed); 1863–65, Abram Correll; 1866–67, Thomas S. Flathers; 1868–69, J. S. Risley; 1870, C. L. Sherwood.

Bloomfield.—1861–62, Robert Williams; 1863–64, Amos Morse; 1865–66, Levi Kettle; 1867–70, Benjamin Spencer.

Brookfield.—1861, John S. Maxwell (resigned, J. R. Twiss appointed); 1862–1870, Jacob L. Stamen.

Camanche.—1861–62, J. V. Van Epps; 1863–64, Oscar A. Anthony; 1865–66, A. B. Ireland; 1867–68, Horace Anthony; 1869–70, Homer Carpenter.

Center.—1861, J. Henry Smith; 1862, Rufus A. Traver; 1863–68, John A. Young; 1869–70, Thomas Murphy.

Clinton.—1861, James Van De Venter; 1862–63, G. A. Rogers; 1864–65, W. F. Coan; 1866–67, M. H. Tyrrell; 1868–70, A. P. Hosford and Charles H. Toll.

Deep Creek.—1861, James McLellan, resigned, G. W. Davis, appointed; 1862–64, Thomas Watts; 1865–66, Daniel Conrad; 1867–68, Thomas Watts; 1869–70, Darius Wilcox.

De Witt.—1861, John F. Homer; 1862–63, Thomas F. Butterfield; 1864–67, Loring Wheeler; 1868–69, William Familton; 1870, Samuel Saddoris.

Eden.—1861, R. B. Millard (resigned, Silas Freeman appointed); 1862, Silas Freeman; 1863–64, L. D. Winne; 1864–65, Benjamin Palmer; 1866, E. R. Townsend; 1867, Enoch F. Byng; 1868, E. R. Townsend; 1869–70, Henry Muhs.

Elk River.—1861, George A. Griswold; 1862–63, John Lowry; 1864–65, Thomas Calderwood; 1866–67, George A. Griswold; 1868–69, Hiram Polley; 1870, Henry Ingwersen.

Hampshire.—1861–65, Elbert Hammond; 1866, George B. Pearce; 1867–70, E. Albright.

Liberty.—1861–62, James Cummings; 1863–64, James Devitt; 1865–70, George W. Thorn.

Lyons.—1861, Norman Boardman; 1862–65, A. C. Root; 1866–67, Norman Boardman; 1868–69, David H. Scott; 1870, A. C. Root and D. H. Scott.

Olive.—1861, James Vance; 1862–65, Leroy D. Dutton; 1866–67, John A. Boyd; 1868–69, J. W. S. Robinson; 1870, William Scott.

Orange.—1861–62, A. S. Allison; 1863–66, Hiram Brown; 1867–68, Archibald Buchanan; 1869–70, John R. Merrill.

Sharon.—1861, Arthur Lillie; 1862–63, B. F. Monroe; 1864–67, Stephen Bennett; 1868–69, A. C. Bligh; 1870, A. A. Gardner.

Spring Rock.—1861, S. H. Rogers; 1862, James A. Hicks; 1863, C. E. Leffingwell, appointed; 1864–65, S. H. Templeton; 1866–67, N. M. Everhart; 1868–69, Jesse Stine; 1870, George Goddard.

Washington.—1861–64, Patrick Lawler; 1865–68, Patrick Craney; 1869–70, Patrick Lawler.

Waterford.—1861–64, John Crouch; 1865–66, John Preffer; 1867–68, A. J. Albright; 1869–70, Henry Nurre.

Welton.—1861, R. J. Crouch; 1862, N. N. Walrod; 1863–66, S. O. Webster; 1867–68, T. A. Maxson; 1869–70, A. G. Clement.

The following gentlemen served as Chairmen of the Board:

In 1861, Norman Boardman; 1862–63, A. C. Root; 1864, Loring Wheeler; 1865, W. F. Coan; 1866, Loring Wheeler; 1867, Norman Boardman; 1868, Horace Anthony; 1869, Charles H. Toll; 1870, J. L. Stamen.

By the change of system to the one existing at the present time, that of three Supervisors, on the 2d of January, 1871, the Board organized, and the following have composed the Boards each year up to the present time:

1871—Jesse Stine, Chairman, Carl. H. Ingwersen and Charles H. Toll.

1872—Jesse Stine, Chairman, Charles H. Toll, J. L. Stamen.

1873—Charles H. Toll, Chairman, J. L. Stamen, John Shambaugh.

1874—J. L. Stamen, Chairman, John Shambaugh, Francis Brogan.

1875—John Shambaugh, Chairman, Francis Brogan, William Lake.

1876—William Lake, Chairman, Henry Nurre, Arthur Lillie.

By an error in printing the ballots the wrong man was elected, it being the intention to vote for B. A. Lillie, a brother of the above. Arthur Lillie resigned and B. A. Lillie was duly appointed and served during the year.

1877—William Lake, Chairman, Henry Nurre, Claus C. Ruus.

1878—Henry Nurre, Chairman, Claus C. Ruus, William Lake.

1879—Claus C. Ruus, Chairman, William Lake, Edward Svendsen.

FIRST COURTS.

The first term of the United States District Court held in Clinton County, convened at Camanche, the first seat of justice, October 12, 1840. Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, now in active practice at Dubuque, where he then resided, was the Judge; James D. Bourne, also from Dubuque before he became a resident of this county in 1836, and now hale and hearty at his home in De Witt, was the Sheriff; Martin Dunning, of Camanche, and who died there in 1874, was the Clerk, and William J. A. Bradford, Prosecuting Attorney.

The names of the grand jurors are given in the record of County organization.

The District comprised the counties of Jackson, Dubuque, Scott and Clayton, and was the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Iowa.

The first entry after the organization of the Court and the empanelment of the Grand Jury was that of James Claborne against J. S. McCullough, assumpsit. The plaintiff dismissed his suit and the Court taxed the cost to him.

On the 13th of October, the Prosecuting Attorney moves the Court in the case of the United States against Timothy Bigelow, for a scire facias against the defendant, to show cause why his recognizance should not be forfeited.

Bigelow had been indicted for forgery of United States coins. He, however, appeared in court and the default was set aside.

The first jury trial was held October 14, 1840, an appeal case in which John Thomas was plaintiff and John Eldred, defendant. The jury empaneled were William H. Onley, John Sloan, Philip Deeds, Nathaniel Barber, William Pearsall, Reuben Root, Daniel Hess, Robert Aikman, Stephen Tripp, Charles E. Langford, Francis F. Ketchum and Stephen Briggs, who gave a verdict for the appellee for \$5.25.

The suit was originally brought by Thomas against Eldred before Abner Beard, one of the Justices of the Peace of Clinton County (attached to Scott for judicial purposes). He lived at De Witt and still resides there.

The suit was originally commenced before Justice Beard, December 13, 1839, and was for "five dollars cash lent and interest." Judgment was rendered for plaintiff for \$5 damages and \$6.87 costs. The defendant appealed and gave the requisite bond for judgment and costs. The bondsman was Robert Calder.

The amount of the judgment and costs was \$32.81. Attached to the papers in the case are receipts from John F. Homer, Abraham Folck, and James W. Kirtley, for their witness fees. Mr. Kirtley dates his "Point Pleasant, October 11, 1842."

Levy was made upon one yoke of Cattle and one silver watch, which were sold for \$17.25, "being all the property to be found at this time, November 10, 1842.

JAMES D. BOURNE, *Sheriff of Clinton County.*"

Execution was then issued against the bondsman, but is recalled by the Clerk of the Court.

Every paper in the case is wholly in manuscript, except the District Court subpoenas, the typographic appearance of which is indicative of the limited resources of the printers of that day. They are issued in the name of the United States of America, and are signed, "Witness the Honorable Thomas S. Wilson, Judge of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Iowa, and the temporary seal of said Court, affixed this fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1840.

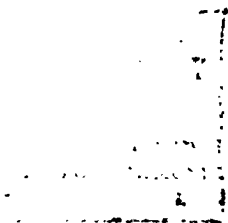
"M. DUNNING, *Clerk.*"

The "temporary seal" was a wafer and diamond-shaped paper.

The first case, however, the papers in which are found and indorsed No. 1, was the United States against Erastus Fairman, who was indicted by the grand jury for arson, October 14, 1840. The information was sworn out April 25, 1840, by Joseph P. Brown. The indictment recites that "Erastus Fairman, of said county, on the 24th day of April, 1840, in the night-time of said day, with force and arms did feloniously and maliciously, willfully and knowingly, set on fire and burn a dwelling-house, in said county then standing and being, the said dwelling-house then and there being the property of Madison E. Hollister, against the peace of the United States of America," etc. Simeon Gardnier,



A. P. Hasford



Elias Day, Joseph P. Brown and Charles Bovard entered each their recognizance in the sum of \$50 to appear as witnesses. At the April term this action was discontinued by the Prosecuting Attorney, and the defendant was directed by the Court to "go hence without day," and the costs are ordered to be paid out of the County Treasury.

DISTRICT COURT.

Judges, 1840 to 1879—Second Judicial District, Territory of Iowa, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, 1840 to 1845. This Judicial District comprised the counties of Jackson, Dubuque, Scott and Clayton. Clinton County was attached to Scott for judicial purposes. Third Judicial District, Territory of Iowa, Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, 1846. This district comprised the same territory as the former. Second Judicial District, State of Iowa, Hon. James Grant, 1847 to 1851; Hon. Thomas S. Wilson, 1852. This District comprised Muscatine, Scott, Cedar, Clinton, Jackson, Jones, Dubuque, Delaware and Clayton, and the counties north and west of Delaware and Clayton attached to Clayton for judicial purposes. Eighth Judicial District, Hon. William E. Leffingwell, 1853; Hon. John B. Booth, 1854; Hon. William H. Tuthill, 1855 and 1856. This district comprised the counties of Muscatine, Scott, Cedar, Jones, Clinton and Jackson. The Fourteenth Judicial District, Hon. Gilbert C. R. Mitchell, 1857 (resigned); Hon. A. H. Bennett (appointed), 1857 and 1858. This district comprised the counties of Scott, Clinton and Jackson. Seventh Judicial District, Hon. John F. Dillon, 1858 to 1863; Hon. J. Scott Richman, 1863 to 1872; Hon. W. F. Brannan, 1872 to 1876; Hon. W. I. Hayes, 1876, and the present incumbent. This district comprises the counties of Muscatine, Scott, Clinton and Jackson.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Hon. Aylett R. Cotton served from 1851 to April 4, 1853, when he resigned, and Edward Graham, Prosecuting Attorney, became his successor, in accordance with the law; Hon. Edward Graham, 1853 to 1855; Hon. Daniel McNeil, 1856 to 1859; Hon. John C. Polley, 1860 to 1863; Hon. Pitkin C. Wright, 1864 and 1865; Hon. George B. Young, 1866 to 1868, when the office of County Judge was discontinued, and Judge Young became ex officio Auditor until the close of his term, December 31, 1869.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court was established by act of Legislature in 1868. Each Judicial District in the State was by the act divided into two circuits, in each of which, at the general election in November, 1868, a Circuit Judge was elected for four years. Clinton and Jackson Counties constitute the Second Circuit in the Seventh Judicial District. It has concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court except as to criminal business, and has exclusive jurisdiction in probate matters. The Judges who have presided are: Hon. George B. Young, 1870 to March, 1872, when he resigned, and Hon. Daniel W. Ellis was appointed to the vacancy, and was afterward elected, and, by re-election, is the present incumbent.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The following gentlemen have held the office of Prosecuting Attorney: William J. A. Bradford, 1840; James Thorington, 1841; James Crawford, 1842 to 1846; E. S. Hewitt, 1847; William L. Burge, 1848 and 1849; Edward Graham, 1850 and 1852; Aylett R. Cotton, 1853; Thomas J. W. Long, 1854 and 1855; William T. Graham, 1856 and 1857; Henry

O'Connor, 1858 to 1861; Lyman A. Ellis, 1862 to 1878; H. H. Benson, 1879 and present incumbent.

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

The roster of the Clerks of the Courts is as follows: Martin Dunning, 1840 and 1841; Loring Wheeler, 1842 to 1846; R. L. Westbrook, 1847 and 1848; S. H. Samuels, 1849 to 1853; Loring Wheeler, 1854 to 1862; William Farnham, 1863 to 1866; Noel B. Howard, 1867 to 1870; Charles W. Chase, 1871 to 1874; W. Bruce Leffingwell, 1875 to 1879, and present incumbent.

SHERIFFS.

James D. Bourne, 1840 to 1850; Hiram Brown, 1851 and 1853; D. P. McDonald, 1854 and 1855; R. H. Dawson, 1856, and resigned March 14, 1857. Special election ordered, and William H. Buchanan elected; William H. Buchanan, 1857 to 1859; Charles H. Toll, 1860 and 1861; George A. Griswold, 1862 to 1865; Robert Hagle, 1866 to 1869; Thomas G. Ferreby, 1870 and 1871; Charles H. Ingwersen, 1872 and 1873; Jacob H. Walliker, 1874 and 1875; E. M. Purcell, 1876 to 1879, and present incumbent.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Recorder and Treasurer.—Until 1865, the offices of Recorder and Treasurer were combined in one incumbent. The names of those who held these offices are: James D. Bourne, 1840 to 1842; Z. Metcalf, 1843; Alexander Work, 1844 to 1846; R. R. Bedford, 1847; Lyman Buck, 1848 to 1852; Thomas F. Butterfield, 1853 to 1856; James Allison, 1857 to 1859; Stephen Lockwood, 1860 to 1862 (Mr. Allison was a defaulter, and resigned by request, and Mr. Lockwood, having been already elected, was, by appointment, installed at once into office); Horace Anthony, 1863 to 1865.

Recorders.—Dennis Whitney, 1865 and 1866; Joseph D. Fegan, 1867 to 1870; Henry F. Bowers, 1871 to 1874; Daniel Correll, 1875 to 1878; Thomas H. Ellis, 1879, and present incumbent.

Treasurers.—Robert Williams, 1866 to 1869; Edwin R. Lucas, 1870 to 1877; B. H. A. Henningsen, 1878, and present incumbent.

County Auditor.—The office of County Auditor was created by act of Legislature at its session of 1868. The first election was held at the general election following, and the duties of the office began January 1, 1869. The then County Judge became ex officio Auditor until the expiration of his term. The following have filled this office: Kirke W. Wheeler, 1870 and 1871; John Pollock, 1872 to 1875; A. A. Wagner, 1876 to 1879, and present incumbent.

County Superintendent of Common Schools.—John Van Antwerp, 1859 and 1859; P. L. Hyde, elected in October, 1859, but declined to serve and Samuel S. Burdette appointed to fill the vacancy, 1860 and 1861; Isaac Baldwin, 1862 and 1863; Richard J. Crouch, 1864 to 1869; Roswell B. Millar, 1870 to 1873; Miss Lucy Curtis, 1874 and 1875; Miss Kate Hudson, 1876 and 1877; M. J. Wilcox, 1878 and 1879, and present incumbent.

School-Fund Commissioners.—R. R. Bedford, 1848; A. R. Bissell, 1848 to 1856; E. Graham, 1856-1858. The office of School-Fund Commissioner was discontinued in 1858.

The following early record of the proceedings of Commissioner Bedford will give an index to the condition of the School Fund at that date, 1848:

OFFICE OF SCHOOL-FUND COMMISSIONER,
CLINTON COUNTY, IOWA, March 11, 1848. }

Called to my assistance two School Inspectors to apportion the same according to law; and herewith is a true record of our proceedings. We, Hiram G. Warner and John P. Soliss, School Inspectors of Clinton County, and Robert R. Bedford, acting School-Fund Commissioner, of said

county, this day made an apportionment of school funds in the hands of said School-Fund Commissioner, and herewith annex a true statement of said school funds as follows, to wit:

To De Witt, \$43.17; Lyons Township, \$34.33; Camanche Township, \$31.92½; Bloodfield Township, \$24.30½; Elk River Township, \$21.76½.

HIRAM G. WARNER,

JOHN P. SOLIUS,

School Inspectors.

R. R. BEDFORD,

School-Fund Commissioner.

Drainage Commissioner.—William Dinwoodie, 1853 to 1856; James N. Miles, 1857 to 1860; George W. Thorn, 1861 to 1865; Charles L. Sherwood, 1866 and 1867; William W. A. Huntington, 1867 and 1869; J. H. Noble, 1870 and 1871; John Dawson, 1872 and 1873; J. R. Merrell, 1874 and 1875, when the office was abolished.

Coroners.—E. M. Downs, 1853; Joseph D. Fegan, 1857; William B. La Mont, 1858 (to fill vacancy); H. W. Perkins, 1858; James Harvey, 1859 to 1862; Asa Morgan, 1863; Jacob Soy, 1866 and 1867; Daniel McNeil, 1868 and 1869; Charles H. Lothrop, 1870 and 1871; John Mathews, 1872 to 1875; Lyman P. Adams, 1876 and 1877; E. Lukins, 1878 and 1879, and present incumbent.

County Surveyors.—Lyman Buck, 1840 to 1847; Thomas Watts, 1848 to 1852; T. E. Davidson, 1853; Roswell B. Millard, 1854; John O'Brien, 1855; Amos Matthews, 1856; George Lilly, 1857; resigned, James Runyon, 1858, appointed to fill vacancy; Thomas S. Flathers, 1859 to 1861; Benjamin B. Hart, 1862 to 1871; T. N. Boutelle, 1872 and 1873; B. B. Hart, 1874 and 1875; Allen Slack, 1876 and 1877; R. G. Brown, 1878 and 1879, and present incumbent.

LEGISLATIVE.

Representation in Congress—Delegates.—William W. Chapman, in the XXVth and XXVIth Congresses; Augustus C. Dodge, in XXVIIth, XXVIIIth and XXIXth Congresses.

Senators.—(See page 225.)

Members of Congress, Second District.—Shepherd Leffler, 1846 to 1851; Lincoln Clark, 1851 to 1853; John P. Cook, 1853 to 1855; James Thorington, 1855 to 1857; Timothy Davis, 1857 to 1859; William Vandever, 1859 to 1863; Hiram Price, 1863 to 1869; William Smyth, 1869 to 1870 (died during his term); W. P. Wolf, 1870 (to fill vacancy); Aylett R. Cotton, 1871 to 1875; John G. Tufts, 1875 to 1877; Hiram Price, 1877 to 1879, and present incumbent.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

Council.—Scott and Clinton Counties: Jonathan W. Parker, 1838 to 1843; Robert Christie, 1843 to 1845; Laurel Summers, 1845 to 1846.

House of Representatives.—Scott and Clinton Counties: Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard Jr. (after contest with Samuel R. Murray), 1838 and 1839; Laurel Summers, Joseph M. Robertson, 1839 to 1841; Joseph M. Robertson, James Grant, 1841 to 1842. Clinton County: Eli Goddard, 1842 to 1843; John Brophy, 1843 to 1845; Shubael Coy, 1845 to 1846.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senators.—Scott and Clinton Counties: Loring Wheeler, 1846 to 1850; William E. Leffingwell, 1850 to 1852 for Scott and Clinton, 1852 to 1854 for Cedar and Clinton Counties. Cedar and Clinton Counties: Julius J. Mathews, 1854 to 1856, and for Clinton County 1856 to 1858; George M. Davis, 1858 to 1862; Norman Boardman, 1862 to 1866; John Henry Smith, 1866 to 1870;

A. B. Ireland, 1870 to 1874; N. A. Merrill, 1874 to 1879, and present incumbent.

Representatives.—William E. Leffingwell, 1846 to 1848; James D. Bourne, 1848 to 1850; William G. Haun, 1850 to 1854; Joseph H. Brown, 1854 to 1856; George Smith, floating member from Cedar, Clinton and Scott, 1854 to 1856; Charles H. Toll, 1856 to 1858; Horace Anthony, Thomas Watts, 1858 to 1860; Nathaniel B. Baker, George W. Parker, 1860 to 1862; George W. Parker, John S. Maxwell, 1862 to 1864; George W. Parker, Samuel G. Magill, 1864 to 1866; B. R. Palmer, George W. Thorn, 1866 to 1868; Charles G. Truesdell, Aylett R. Cotton, Charles E. Leffingwell, 1868 to 1870; Aylett R. Cotton, Benjamin Spencer, Samuel H. Rogers, 1870 to 1872; James Van Deventer, George Rule, N. A. Merrill, 1872 to 1874; Edward Svendsen, Ebenzer Dorr, Henry Muhs, 1874 to 1876; John A. Young, Edward H. Thayer, H. Horstman, 1876 to 1878; A. A. Gardner, J. A. Young, 1878 to 1880.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Had such great naturalists as Humboldt or Agassiz visited the Northwest before it was settled, it is possible that their contemplative eyes might have discerned that the speedy settlement and comfortable habitation of the Iowan rolling prairies by civilized men, would depend upon the growth of industrial enterprises, fed by raw material from the pine forests of Wisconsin. But, it is not at all likely that even the most prophetic ken would have foreseen the complexity and extent of the commerce to which the unpromising prairies of Clinton would owe an unexcelled prosperity. Many were the croakers, on the other hand, who scoffed at the idea of treeless prairies ever being profitably or thickly settled. "With what do you intend to build?" said they, disdainfully regarding as insufficient the timber belts along the rivers. Few would have had the hardihood, even those then thought most sanguine, to have even imagined, much less prophesied the acres and square miles of log rafts, and leagues of lumber loaded cars, destined not only for the people of Clinton County, but of the illimitable prairies beyond. Still less did any one dip "into the future, far as human eye could see," and dream that those houses would be warmed by coal from other prairies in Iowa or Illinois, or that the surplus products, the beef, pork, eggs and butter of those prairies, would find a market in Europe. Still less did any one dream that the creaking emigrant wagon would be superseded by through trains from sea to sea, or that these prairies would, before half a century had passed, echo to the clattering thunder of a train traversing the continent in seventy hours.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's tale of the man who roamed over the world, in search of a treasure really at his very door, is recalled and paralleled by the trains of emigrants that, during the years from 1840 to 1847, streamed across the river at the Lyons ferry, and passed westward further into the wilderness, and away from water communication, disdainfully driving over, or overlooking what are now the fairest prairie farms of Clinton County. Having left timbered sections, they were in search of locations near, or in the belts along the interior rivers. Little did they dream of the advantages the Mississippi was destined to offer in supplying building material and fuel for the great northern pineries. But even those pioneers who located in the prairies of Clinton County thought it necessary to also take up a timber claim, if possible. Many laboriously hauled therefrom, a distance of from two to fifteen miles, the materials for the first hewn or frame houses, and for fencing the first inclosures of land broken for seeding. But what was the result of these various surroundings and locations, in the

view of an apparently acute and impartial observer, may be inferred from the letter of a tourist through the country, who, it is to be hoped, was not writing in the interest of any one who had prairie lands to sell. The letter appeared in 1855, in the Lyons *Mirror* :

Here is another conclusion that I have lately come to—that prairie farms look the best, and are the most profitable. I have come to this conclusion after traveling through several States. * * * To illustrate this, and to compare the farmer of one part of the Union with another, will the reader accompany me to look at a farm in the New England States? There the soil will scarcely produce anything unless manured, and will not afford the farmer a living unless all work—the inmates of the house at the spinning-wheel or at some useful employment, as well as the father and sons in the field. This is so true, that the New England family has become noted for its industry and economy. It is not so with the farmers around me; they live in comparative luxury compared with the former. Let us look at Pennsylvania. The soil there is richer than in Maine, and withal they have plenty of timber, *a thing so greedily hunted by some that they sometimes pass by a valuable soil for it.* A respectable farmer from Pennsylvania remarked to me this morning that he had come here to get away from timber; and well he might, for in Pennsylvania it takes one man's life to make a farm, and then he is called to leave it for others to enjoy. It is not so here. A man can make one in two or three years, and enjoy the benefits of it the remainder of his life.

This morning I started from Camanche, taking a westerly course toward De Witt. I came to one of the finest prairies I ever saw. It is spotted with groves, and plenty of springs of good water. The soil is a rich, black loam. The land is all bought, and mostly improved. In fact, the large fields and good frame buildings present the appearance of an old-settled country, although it is only three or four years since the majority of the farmers settled there. Yet I see a number of 80 or 160 acre cultivated fields that have yielded thirty bushels of wheat per acre, without manure. That is truly rich. The houses are good, large frame buildings, and painted. The barns and sheds have a neat appearance. The farm-yard is well stocked with cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, all of which they raise. The whole—even the fields—have a neatness almost equal to a gentleman's country residence. I do not think I have seen, anywhere, a more prosperous community of farmers.

Let us compare the prairie farms with those in the timber or oak openings. Everything about the latter has a meager appearance. The houses, outbuildings and fences look generally as though a botch-workman had been the only person who had done anything. The soil is about half-cultivated. The owners are of the poorer class, and not the best-informed. How does this compare with the prairie farm I have described? The cause of the difference between these kinds of farms and their owners is, I think, easily accounted for. On the timbered farm, there is the material for making a house, outbuildings, fences, etc., so that, if the land is bought of Government, the purchaser gets, with the soil, the material for making a farm, at ten shillings per acre. Consequently, such is generally bought up by such of the first settlers as have little or no capital, but avail themselves of the pre-emption law. Such land requires almost endless labor to clear, but less capital to get along with, and, as labor is the poor man's only capital, perhaps such land is the best for him. If I have capital, give me prairie to make a farm out of, provided I get a grove sufficiently near to supply me with firewood. I am not the only one with these views. The moneyed farmer who comes West, by his actions says he is of the same opinion. I would advise such men, coming West to look for land, to travel through the country, as there is some fine prairie, which I presume can be bought at \$4 or \$5 per acre.

From the previous survey of the characteristics of the soil, climate and transportation facilities of Clinton and sister counties, it is readily perceived that they present an environment in the highest degree favorable to the evolution of an exalted type of humanity. Whether these natural advantages and bounties would have been equally improved had they remained within the grasp of the Frenchman or fallen into the hands of the Spaniard, may be greatly doubted. The great-souled La Salle and the iron-hearted De Soto had but few kindred spirits among their followers. Had such been the decree of destiny, the fair lands of Iowa would have been peopled by the sluggish and stupid counterpart of the French-Canadian—too indolent to catch the spirit of modern enterprise; or, the prairies of the upper river might have been polluted by such a population as the degenerate Spanish of Cuba or Mexico. But a beneficent Providence ordained that the fruitful and well-watered garden and granary of the West should be had and held by the Northern type of man, with whom individualism was the dominant sentiment, liberty

and self-government his strongest passions, and toleration his broadest creed. As the Hindoo Koosh Mountains of Central Asia were the cradle of the progressive white races, whence they set out on a westward course, to diverge into the various nationalities of Europe, so the Mississippi Valley seems inevitably destined to become the home of these nations' manhood, where they will again converge and unify, soberly applying, in peace and tranquillity, the lessons learned during their stormy youth in Europe.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

The life of the early settlers, compared with the pioneers in Eastern forests, was quiet and uneventful. It has been well said, "Happy is the people that has no history," and the relative freedom of early Iowa from turmoil and adventure, was one of the principal causes of the rapidity and stability of its prosperity. The red man had vanished years before, leaving scarcely a relic behind, and never again to revisit his old haunts, such as the picturesque bluff above Lyons, except as an exile or captive. Perhaps social life would have been more intense had there been a common enemy to knit the settlers fraternally together for the general defense. But none of them would have been likely to consider that a compensation for the "terror by night and the arrow that flieth by day," that on other frontiers afflicted the pioneers of civilization.

Nor were many popular amusements of the sections whence those came who first located in Clinton County thoroughly naturalized with them beyond the Mississippi. Many of the conditions of life were too completely changed. The fertile acres, with soil inviting the plow, prevented there being in any occasions for neighborly clearing-bees or log-rollings, as well as permitting settlers to improve larger claims. However, in the very earliest days, "raisings" were frequent and jolly occasions. Corn was so plenty that it would have been absurd to stack or house the stalks, so that the husking or "shucking" bee was rarely transplanted to Clinton County. But, in the winter time, social gatherings were frequent and merry. Though many of the elders disapproved of dancing, the frolicsome juniors managed to console themselves with lively kissing games, so that, as the night wore on, the romping and the fun grew fast and furious, the evolutions of youthful feet more rhythmical, keeping time to vocal music in the absence of orchestral strains, till it became impossible for the most watchful observer to tell where "carrying-on" ended and dancing began. Distance was nothing when a frolic was on hand. Spirited young men, and gay young ladies as well, thought nothing of riding a dozen miles to a sportive gathering. With it all there was a freedom from care, an absolute equality and freedom from snobbishness and hearty enjoyment of the hour's merriment, that those who participated regretfully aver are now absent from such gatherings. And that idea is not an illusion, due entirely to the glamour of by-gone days, but is a fact due to the changed conditions of social life and the differentiation of even rural communities into classes.

To sketch the social development of a community requires the consideration of so many complex elements that any historian less brilliant than Macaulay, Green or Taine may well pause before undertaking it. Especially must it be difficult to portray the changes in a peaceful community like Clinton County, where they have been almost imperceptible in their stages, like the growth of a tree or animal. There has been a visible development, not by leaps, but by a steady upward and forward movement. Without attempting an elaborate and full analysis of all the factors that have made Clinton County what it is, it is not unprofitable to examine some of the causes that have not

only made the county what it is, but have also given the family of Iowa commonwealths to which it belongs, their distinguishing characteristics.

While the vast distances of the flat and rolling Western prairies cannot help affecting the human mind, the development of the American inhabiting them has been materially modified by other circumstances. The Spanish European who settled on South America's grassy oceans, the pampas or llanos of La Plata, has degenerated into the Guacho scarcely less savage than the Indian he has dispossessed, but whose habits he has acquired. A matchless horseman and master of wild cattle, he is incapable of progress. The wildness of nature and the isolated and roaming condition of his life have been too strong not to quench the desire for the habits and conditions of civilization; so that the Argentine Republic is still a comparative wilderness, while the prairies of Iowa and the Northwest present the highest average civilization to be observed on the globe. Part of this is due to race, but, if such close observers and able philosophers as Prof. John W. Draper and H. A. Taine are to be trusted, man is as helplessly molded by nature and surroundings as metal by the die.

Had the tide of emigration been turned elsewhere, or cut off so that Clinton County for many years would have remained sparsely settled, and with an exclusively agricultural population, without markets for their surplus, or to supply their wants being accessible, residents could not well have helped suffering the fate of other isolated and bucolic peoples to a certain extent, even though not sinking to the level of the South American, Boer or French Canadian. Happily, however, everything conspired to make the transition period of Clinton County from frontier to a fully-developed commonwealth as short as possible.

Had Iowa been settled many years before the introduction of railroads, so that several generations could have had time to grow up comparatively isolated, it is evident that in the sections remote from water communications would have grown up communities not unlike those who inhabit the inaccessible mountain districts of the South. But before the children of the pioneers had time to grow up, they were awakened by the tread of the locomotive, rattle of the printing press and the click of the telegraph, to take their position in the advance guard of progress. Iowa, and especially Clinton County, could not have been settled at a time more auspicious for being peopled not only by a prosperous and contented but an aspiring and cultivated people.

In the plain regions of the Old World and in South America, man has been dwarfed and depressed by the illimitable and monotonous expanse. Hence many of the characteristics of the peoples that inhabit the steppes of Asia, the boundless southern plains of Russia. Indolence, sloth, conservatism there contrast with the reverse qualities in the counties of the Northwest. The railroad enabling man to scorn distance, is one of the principal reasons that the energy of the immigrant to the Northwest has been augmented rather than diminished. The general introduction of horse-power and steam farming implements has likewise contributed to the mental emancipation of the farmers of Clinton County, by releasing them from the thralldom of exhausting and excessive physical labor to which their fathers were subjected, and made it possible for them to till an amount of land that would have been impossible for them to handle with hand labor. Few inventions have been more opportune than the reaper, threshing machine and improved plows. Had any of these elements been lacking, a plentiful food supply, a healthy and reasonably regular climate, cheap water and swift railway communication, abundant and cheap building material, labor-saving implements, abundant books and newspapers, the civilization of

this county would have been less complete. Or had these benefits not been realized and utilized by faithful, courageous and industrious men and women, undisturbed by foreign or domestic enemies, Clinton County would not in one generation have made such rapid advance toward the golden goal toward which enlightened humanity is ever pressing.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

Compared with the pioneers in the forest regions of the East, or with those who have of late years occupied the treeless plains beyond the Missouri, the early settlers of Clinton County were exceptionally favored in their facilities for sheltering themselves. The abundant timber-belts along the numerous water-courses, referred to elsewhere, furnished material for many substantial log houses that sufficed till more commodious structures could be erected. These picturesque log houses were more numerous in the western than in the eastern part of the county, for the reason that, in the latter sections, pine lumber was much sooner and easier obtained from the yards and mills on the river, and wrought into the earlier habitations. But much quicker than in most other sections of the United States, these primitive structures have been replaced often by stately mansions, in some cases as comfortably appointed as English manor-houses, and nearly everywhere by elegant and cheerful homes. In many cases, the old houses have been allowed to remain in mute and eloquent contrast with the new homes. To the older members of the family, those unpretending old homes are full of sacred memories and tender reminiscences. Every nook and corner about them is filled with shadows and lights of the past wherewith "all houses in which men have lived and died are haunted." Inconvenient, cramped and rugged as they were, about them rests the halo of the fireside, the family altar, the cradle, and possibly the deathbed of dear ones. In verses of equal poetic inspiration and truth has one of America's most recent and popular poets commemorated the associations that inevitably cluster about a dwelling which a passing stranger might not think as worthy of attention as a new cattle shed.

Probably there are few old settlers who did not echo the sentiments in Carleton's charming poem :

" Things looked rather new, though, when this old house was built,
And things that blossomed you would've made some women wilt ;
And every day, then, as sure as day would break,
Our neighbor ' Ager ' come this way, invitin' me to ' shake."

" Look at our old log-house, how little it now appears,
But it's never gone back on us for nineteen or twenty years ;
And I won't go back on it now, or go to pokin' fun ;
There's such a thing as praising a thing for the good that it has done.

* * * * *

" Never a handsomer house was seen beneath the sun ;
Kitchen and parlor and bedroom we had 'em all in one ;
And the fat old wooden clock, that we bought when we came West,
Was tickin' away in the corner, and doin' its level best.

" Trees was all around us, a-whisperin' cheering words,
Loud was the squirrel's chatter, and sweet the songs of birds ;
And home grew sweeter and brighter, our courage began to mount,
And things looked hearty and happy then, and work appeared to count.

* * * * *

" Yes, a deal has happened to make the old house dear :
Christenings, funerals, weddin's—what hav'nt we had here ?
Not a log in this building but its memories has got,
And not a nail in this old floor but touches a tender spot.

“ Out of the old house, Nancy, moved up into the new ;
 All the hurry and worry is just as good as through ;
 But I tell you a thing right here I ain't ashamed to say :
 There's precious things in this old house we never can take away.

“ Here the old house will stand, but not as it stood before ;
 Winds will whistle through it, and rains will flood the floor ;
 And over the hearth, once blazing, the snow-drifts oft will pile,
 And the old thing seem to be a-mournin' all the while.

“ Fare you well, old house ! You're naught that can feel or see,
 But you seem like a human being, a dear old friend to me ;
 And we never will have a better home, if *my* opinion stands,
 Until we commence a-keepin' house in 'the House not made with hands.' ”

To the housewife of these days, who, in her admirably equipped kitchen, re-enforced with all the helps presented to her by modern invention, and even where aided by a corps of domestics, is still “cumbered with much serving,” it must always be a great marvel how the now venerable matrons of by-gone days accomplished their tasks, and still live, sprightly and vivacious. It may well be a wonder to the ladies of this generation how, without cooking-ranges or refrigerators, or the multifarious conveniences few kitchens or dairies are now without, they managed not only to feed their large families, with often a large force of hired men in addition, but also to rear and assist in making clothing for goodly numbers of sturdy children. However, the lot of the first citizens of Clinton County was fortunate in comparison with many in the counties and States further westward. There was no positive suffering except of an accidental or unusual nature. Privation, except in possibly some rare and unreported cases, was unknown. The first crops were visited by neither drought, blight, or hail. Aided by the spontaneous products of the prairie, grove, and waters, even if they did not fare sumptuously every day, old and young throve apace, and waxed fat on the fruit of their own labors. For many years after the settlement of the county, such an object as a pauper was not known within its boundaries. As far as the average condition of its inhabitants, in regard to material comfort, was concerned, Clinton County, while still sparsely settled, was about as near a Utopia as the boldest social reformer would dare to hope for. It is a common remark among the older residents that they never lived better in their lives than they did in the early days of the county, before the dawn of railroad communication and the influence of travel and transient population. The river furnished a reasonably accessible market, and fish, flesh and fowl were supplied in abundance by the rivers, lakelets, prairie and timber ; prairie chickens, ducks, wild turkeys and deer replenished the larder, and strengthened the frames of the pioneers for their labors. There was never any lack of wholesome, if sometimes a rude, plenty. Blackberries, wild plums and crab-apples grew in spontaneous profusion, and furnished welcome luxuries till fruit-orchards and gardens could be planted and brought to maturity. With abundance of these, many of which would now be esteemed as the rarest delicacies, supplemented by corn, milk, and home-fed pork, and appetites sharpened, digestions strengthened, and lungs expanded by the keen prairie air, it was small wonder that both elders and children were robust, families prolific, and there was much less sickness than is usual in a country where the original soil containing a mass of vegetable humus is being, after ages of repose, exposed to the decomposing influences of sunlight and air.

It is almost impossible to now comprehend the difficulty, at an early day, of procuring even the most necessary household utensils. Of course, for the first few years, fire-places were almost universally used ; but, with the help of

tin or brick ovens, from their capacious recesses came forth the most appetizing roasts of which epicure ever dreamed, flanked by pies, bread and cake never excelled by the most famous metropolitan caterers. A broken dish could not then be replaced within a few minutes, and, accordingly, earthen and tin ware was cared for as if it had been china or silver. Culinary skill and "elbow-grease" atoned for the lack of the elaborate appurtenances that have since become so common as to be scarcely regarded. Washing machines, clothes-wringers and sewing machines were undreamed of, and their absence was supplied by increased strength and energy on the part of the female portion of the household. Too frequently was their task rendered unnecessarily arduous by the indifference of the "men folks" to providing proper facilities for lightening domestic cares. Water frequently had to be brought from too great a distance. In some cases, considerate husbands hauled it on sleds, in hogsheads, from limpid springs at some distance. The supply of firewood was too often in unmanageable shape, and brought in from the piles exposed to the weather by the women, heated by exercise and fires during cold and raw weather, a practice that indirectly laid many a blooming maid and useful matron prematurely in their graves. The spinning-wheel and loom were for years found in many houses, and the household kept warm and dry by the industry of the mothers, wives and sisters.

The labors of the settlers in procuring a food-supply did not end with the harvesting of the ripened ears. The problem was how to get them ground to flour. Though the pioneers did not have to submit to the privations and make-shifts of those in the interior counties, where they for many tedious months had to prepare grain for baking by pounding it in rude mortar-mills, they many times and oft underwent great inconvenience and labor to procure flour. The first mills were located where the streams, descended from the upper levels to the river valleys, and though they did not grind as close as the improved structures, there are few old residents who will not affirm that the flour therefrom made sweeter and more wholesome bread than any new patent process whatever. Corn fixings, of course, figured largely in the domestic bill of fare, and no one thought himself poisoned by a few atoms of golden meal being mixed with wheaten flour. Many heavy boat-loads of grain were propelled by oars, handled by muscular pioneers, against the swift Mississippi current from Lyons up to Sabula, there to be ground at the custom-mill that for a long time supplied the settlers along the river margin of Clinton County.

SECURITY.

During the county's early days, people dwelt in a security of person, and, except horses, of property that is now (the historian regretfully records) practically too much of the past. Unlike many counties on the south and west, Clinton County was not long or seriously infested by local desperadoes or wandering marauders. Highway robberies and burglaries were for many years so rare as to scarcely be dreaded. This was partly due, not only to the fact that suspicious characters could, where people were so well acquainted, be readily noted and watched, but to there being so little money and so few valuables to tempt rascals. Accordingly, when the men of the scattered pioneer households were at work in distant fields, or gone many miles to market, leaving women and children, guarded only by perhaps a faithful dog, the former suffered no anxiety, and the latter no apprehension. People slept with unfastened doors, without fearing that among the wayfarers might be desperate ruffians, ready for a trifle to become murderers, robbers or incendiaries. Then women alone in houses felt safer, and actually were more secure from insults or violence in the most

solitary farm-houses, than they now are, even in the suburbs of cities, since the highways have been thronged by the horde of lawless vagrants, furnished by the criminal classes of Europe, and developed by the license of civil war, like the wandering Thugs of Hindostan, to swarm over the country, wherever led by the instincts of rapine or plunder. The short shrift and long rope, or ready bullet, that would then so quickly have avenged any of the crimes that now fill the criminal bulletins, were also a salutary deterrent to desperadoes, who might have otherwise sought to spoil the farmers of Clinton of their valuables. To this day, burglars give a wide berth to portions of this county. The risk is too great. A little booty would be small compensation for the chance of falling into the strong, and, to criminals, merciless grasp of the yeomanry, who have what Bret Harte so happily terms "a strict attention to detail, likely to prove unpleasant in a difficulty." Of course, in regard to horses, absolute security could not be hoped for in a new, open, and, in many places, trackless country. But, as elsewhere noted, the evil was as far as possible eradicated with a summary vigor that proved a most salutary example to not only horse-thieves, but other evil-doers as well. Hence, though a river county, and therefore on the line of travel for the worst possible characters, ever since its settlement, the criminal record of Clinton County has been so comparatively clear, as to bear the strongest testimony, not only to the high character of her citizens, but their energy in preserving order.

ROADS AND TRAVELING.

Before the country began to fill up, the roads were better than they afterward became. At first, when a farmer started to market with a heavy load, he had the option of the entire prairie for a turnpike of nature's paving. Swampy places could be avoided, and dry and level ridges followed for long distances. The firm sod prevented the wheels from sinking in many places where the soil was saturated with water, and after the heaviest rains there was no mud to impede journeying. But as section after section was occupied, and the roads were crowded into straight lines surveyed for them, they frequently became, especially in the spring, almost impassable quagmires, that have in many places required an amount of work for ditching and grading sufficient to construct an equal length of railroad embankment through similar country.

During the days before railroads, many men followed transportation as a business, using ox, horse or mule teams. It is amusing to hear, as it must have been vexatious to undergo, how loads of hay, corn or wheat would often "bog," and then wait, sinking deeper and deeper into the mire, until assistance arrived in another teamster's cattle, and the doubled force successively hauled the wagons to firmer ground. Old settlers agree that during the "early fifties" the roads were most horrible, but at no time were they much, if at all, worse than during the detestable open winter of 1877-78. As the country has been more thoroughly settled, the rivulets wash both fields and roads much worse, bringing down much debris from the cultivated acres, to the great detriment both of them and of the highways.

How difficult and sometimes dangerous it was to travel, even short distances, across the prairies, when they were whitened with snow to dismal monotony, scarcely less depressing and bewildering than the Siberian steppes, it is scarcely possible to now comprehend. Especially as snow-laden blizzards,

"When the long dun wolds are ribbed with snow,
And loud the Norland whirlwinds blow,"

obliterated familiar outlines and landmarks, even the experienced resident was

likely to miss his way and drive miles out of the proper route. Until when, in the sixties, fences became general, such misadventures were not at all uncommon. As the direction of the wind was often a guide, people were not seldom disgustingly led astray by its varying several points during their journey. Once a prominent lawyer, E. S. Hart, started during a storm to drive from DeWitt to Clinton, and brought up at Camanche, having made lee-way very much as if sailing.

In the severe winter of 1856-57, an adventure, of which H. V. Morrill, of the Lyons and Elvira firm of Gates & Morrill, was the hero, furnished "the boys" at the time with considerable fun at his expense. Having left his wife at a friend's house, near Mill Creek, about four miles west of Lyons, he started about 8 o'clock in the evening, to drive homeward during a severe wind and snow storm. His turn-out was a crockery-crate rigged upon runners, suitable to the irregular track the ground afforded, and, as he was well muffled in buffalo and bear robes, and the team was good, he expected to very speedily arrive in town. But as he drove busily on, no sign appeared through the driving tempest of city lights or of any of the familiar surroundings. Still he drove on, expecting every moment to be able to take his bearings. Finally it seemed that he must be north of Lyons, and nearing the precipitous bluffs which were then open clear through to the wide prairies. Fearful of driving over some treacherous precipice, Morrill concluded that it would be wise to bivouac. Accordingly, he bound blankets on his horses and turned them loose. Then he tipped his sledge on its side as a barricade against the icy wind, and rolled himself up under its lee in many folds of warm fur. But the intense cold pierced through them all, so that he was often fain to rise and anticipate the long-distance pedestrians of future years, by walking in a circle to keep his circulation awake. After, as may be imagined, a long and dreary night, morning slowly dawned, and a barn became dimly visible through the snow. Going there, he found that he had passed the night within twenty-five rods of the house whence he had started on the previous evening, having, as may be readily supposed, actually driven in a circle. He was naturally invited to stay to breakfast, and, also, on the story leaking out among his acquaintances, the propriety of treating was delicately but forcibly hinted at.

The best road in the old times was the one which the ice afforded; an unbroken stretch for scores of miles over the congealed Mississippi, sheltered by the high bluffs from the west and northwest winds. A sharp lookout for air-holes was the price of safety, or at least, of comfort, though an adventurous citizen somewhat exalted by potatoes, once refused to go round half a mile, and, "accoutered as he was, plunged in," succeeding in crossing the dangerous icy pitfall. Caution was also exercised when the ice in spring began to rot and wear away underneath by the action of the swift current.

MAIL ROUTES.

It is probable that the arrival of the mail was, from the first, looked for with just about the same eagerness as now. Human hopes, desires and affections are unchanged from one generation to another, and while, on one hand, tidings then came more seldom, and might, therefore, presumably be more highly prized, the greater intensity of modern business life, and wider spread of interest in the world's affairs, due to the telegraph, has made the morning and evening mail almost as much of a necessity as was once the tri-weekly, or even less frequent one. The first news of importance, of foreign or domestic events, usually arrived in New York papers during the era before

Chicago dailies began to reach Clinton County by rail. As America was more provincial before the war than after she then passed at one bound into national maturity, there was undoubtedly, relatively, a greater interest in foreign affairs than can now possibly be developed. Since the West has grown to be the fullest exponent of the national life, its citizens are not likely to experience anything like a repetition of the American enthusiasm over the Hungarian revolt, or the exploits of "Liberator Garibaldi." Any possible foreign war since the rebellion seems petty by comparison with that colossal struggle. There was probably far more excitement over the news of the Crimean battles and of Solferino and Magenta than there has been over the news of any similar events since, except when the Northwestern regiments hewed their way to the sea. When foreign news arrived by steamer, frequently one would bring the tidings of two weeks' events that changed the map of Europe and affected the price of commodities in the remotest hamlet of Iowa. But now news comes in such light daily installments that is not nearly so impressive as it was then. But it is probable that a larger proportion of financial business and political advices were received in Clinton County previous to the completion of the telegraph line and advent of Chicago dailies, in sealed letters, than there has been since. Accordingly, the post office was the general exchange and forum where neighbors expected to find each other, as a matter of course, upon the arrival of the mail, and, when it was tardy or long distributing, the long hours of waiting were beguiled in discussion and argument, carried on with a zest unknown in these days of ubiquitous newspapers, and enlivened by spicy stories and practical jokes. The post office, then as now, was a favorite trysting place for swains and lassies, and the corn-colored and fantastic envelopes of the time, decorated with Cupids, turtle-doves, etc., carried as expressive missives as those contained in to-day's artistic covers. Among the other towns on the river between Davenport and Dubuque, it was a great day for those in Clinton County when they knew that Uncle Sam had arranged to give them a mail three times a week. One Mark Westlake, who kept the Ohio House, upon the river bank in Flat-Iron Square, since the Five Points and cholera-nest of Davenport, was the opulent mail-contractor who, for the sum of about \$400, furnished a horse and boy carrier for that portion of the route lying between Sabula and Davenport. Six dollars per month was the boy's salary, and for this sum Boy No. 1 arose at 3 A. M., took a cold lunch and, "rain or shine," rode till noon, when, at Camanche, he met Boy No. 2, who, with another horse, continued the journey to Sabula, and returned.

The summer of 1851 was a wet season, and the raging Wapsie for two months held the upper carrier to his end of the route. He made headquarters at the famous Camanche boarding-house of the bustling Madame Aubrey, where the celebrated Uncle Johnny Doolittle (whose name was well deserved), a grey-haired bachelor, made fires and did chores, occasionally presenting his landlady with the deed to a piece of real estate, in order to hold the situation. During that season of high water, one boy was withdrawn and the other carrier made an occasional trip to Davenport by the Illinois shore, or on a friendly steamer, and in those cases continued to Sabula, which town was reached by a horse ferry-boat. At one period of this flood, two weeks elapsed with no mail, and the topic of debate in the circles of wiseheads that gathered at Pearsall's store at Camanche, McCoy's tavern at Lyons, at Billy Haun's, at Hauntown, and at Stein's Hotel, at Sabula, was, who should foot the bills of the extra mail-service performed by these extraordinary routes not specified in the original contract. The mail-boy thus left with all the responsibilities of the situation, in order to

make up his financial deficit, sewed grain-sacks at Burroughs & Prettyman's warehouse, at one cent per sack, till he had earned \$6, which the Fagin-like contractor deducted from the lad's salary at the final settlement. But the contributions by the citizens for the extra mail service were never allowed either by Government or contractor.

Among the instructions by the Davenport Postmaster was that ten minutes was the limit of time for changing mail. Postmasters would, however, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the carrier, while selecting the matter directed to their offices, leisurely examine, criticise and remark upon the various packages for other offices. Had postal cards then been in use, the mail would probably have had to make up much more lost time. It was not at all uncommon for the papers en route to be coolly opened and the news read and discussed. At other times, it was necessary to wait for a customer to be served, or a game of cards to be finished. One day, arriving at Stumbaugh's store at Princeton, the faithful Mr. United States official, who now lives in Clinton, found the Postmaster and waiting citizens all swimming in the river, while their clothes were piled on the rocky shore in front of the post office. Standing on the steps, he warned the plashing triflers that time would soon "be no longer," and, after waiting a full ten minutes, reloaded saddle-bags and journeyed on. That happened to be an unusually important mail, and, by the time it had made the round trip to Dubuque, the Princeton folks had held an indignation meeting, lasting several days, and when the boy returned, like "Bill Nye," their "remarks were frequent and painful and free."

One of the most ludicrous incidents that diversified the early history of the county was the laying-out in 1842 of a Territorial post-road from Davenport to Dubuque. Edward Barrows, of the former city, a brother of Dr. Henry Barrows, well known to many of the old residents of Clinton, obtained from the United States Government, during Tyler's administration, the commission to establish the route between those two important settlements, by the way of the evidently growing ones of Clinton County. In order to fulfill his commission with proper *eclat*, Barrows secured a four-horse coach, well filled with commissary stores, both solid and liquid, and engaged about a dozen kindred spirits as "assistant surveyors." They went about their task in much the same spirit as that later corps whom Gov. Nye, of Nevada, instructed to survey across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, then "bridge the ocean, and then return and report." With due form and gravity, the Barrows engineering corps surveyed until well out of Davenport, when they mounted their coach and drove merrily along the emigrant road till they arrived at the wire ferry on the Wapsie, southwest of Camanche, kept by Follett, who happened to be away from home. The Chief Engineer politely accosted Mrs. Follett, a perfect type of the strong-armed and resolute pioneer woman, and blandly informed her that in order to lay out a new Government road it was necessary to drive a stake directly in front of her door where the road would have to pass, at the same time expressing his regret at thus being compelled by official duty to spoil their primitive homestead and door-yard. At the same time, one of the assistants solemnly produced a stake of a magnitude equal to those at which martyrs were wont to suffer. But, as the lady was busily engaged in making soft soap, she was not in humor to take any of that article from the strangers who proposed such a desecration of her grounds, but, on the contrary, prepared to give them a liberal supply of her manufacture. Dipping a brimming ladleful from the boiling caldron, she stood forth defiant and prepared to slush down with the scalding mixture any rash individual who dared to drive a stake near her door. Of course, a weapon

with such a scatter compelled a masterly retreat out of its range. After some parley, the insinuating Chief Engineer obtained permission to drive a much smaller stake merely as a guide-mark, promising that her inclosure should be respected by the road. But scarcely had the comedy been finished and the party disappeared than the vigilant Amazon repented even her partial concession, tore up the stake and cast it into the river.

The engineers drove on to Camanche where, on making known their errand, they were received by the settlers with open arms. Summoning a meeting of the neighborhood, the "Commissioners" consulted the citizens as to their wishes concerning the location of the proposed route. After that had been satisfactorily settled, and a night of conviviality, the next morning, watched by an admiring assemblage of settlers, the surveyors, with due formality, laid out a road until out of sight, when they remounted their coach and drove gaily along the trail past the future sites of Clinton and Lyons, exchanging greetings at the latter place with Elijah Buel, Daniel Hess and the Aikmans, and other neighbors, and thence to Bellevue, where the same farce was essentially repeated. Through Clinton County they followed the romantic road, already well worn by emigrant wagons, following the base of the bluffs, which is now occupied by the Midland and C. D. & M. tracks, and superseded by the new boulevard between Clinton and Lyons. Wherever Barrows and his party were overtaken by night, on their extremely easy journey toward Dubuque, they camped and made the woods echo with merriment. Game was plenty and the larder was well supplied. At the end of thirteen days, they arrived at Dubuque, made and forwarded their report, and the entire party received pay for that time as employed in the arduous labor of establishing a post-route over the emigrant road. The late James Hazlett, afterward an esteemed merchant and lawyer of Lyons, was one of this party of bold explorers, and frequently created mirth by relating it to an applauding group, and having it confirmed by Buel, Hess, or any other "grey-halred sires who know the past" who might happen to be at hand. But the excursionists did their duty, at least, for the mail was eventually carried over that road, so artistically and scientifically laid out.

EARLY RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Among the early settlers of the county were Christian men and women who brought their religion with them into the wilderness, and who were not willing to abandon the public ordinances of the Gospel, even though no temples, "with groined arch and vaulted aisle" reared their spires toward heaven. But in the settler's humble cabin, or in a brush-covered inclosure, on rude rived benches, with no organ peal or trained choirs, they gathered at the summons carried from house to house that "a preacher is coming," and raised the simple hymns of praise, the devout prayers, and listened to the earnest exhortations of the devoted pioneer ministers, who traveled through heat and cold, through rain and shine, from settlement to settlement, fording swollen streams, miring through treacherous sloughs, and often wandering on the trackless prairies in their peripetatic pilgrimages. The ministers were given a hearty welcome in every home, whether a Christian or "pagan" one, as an old settler expressed it, and in the home of many a settler, whose rough speech and rugged ways did not indicate that they were of Puritan stock, these missionaries found a cordial entrance and a hospitality that made them a kind of oasis for man and beast. On their journeyings they preached the Gospel, brought news of the outer world, ministered consolation in the days of trial, buried their dead and married their sons and daughters. To-day, the memories of those faithful men

and Christian teachers, who shared the hardships of primitive times in the county, are cherished by those of the pioneers who are still "on this side of the river."

The earliest religious services by a minister of which information can be gained were held by Rev. Mr. Hall, a Methodist, who came over from Albany, Ill., and held services in 1837. He preached at what is now De Witt, in that year.

In June, 1840, Rev. Oliver Emerson, familiarly known as "Father Emerson," came to Davenport. He was a graduate of Lane Seminary and a classmate of Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Emerson was a Baptist in creed, except that he was an "open communionist." This heresy interfering with his ordination in Ohio, he came to Iowa, hoping that his "unorthodoxy" might be overlooked, and he receive ordination in the church of his choice. He preached to a Baptist society in Davenport a short time, when his views caused a separation. A few persons, members of different denominations, then engaged him to preach to them, and agreed to pay him \$15 per month and board him on the "boarding-around" system. An unfinished building was secured, benches put in, and here he labored "on his own hook," for a brief term, being unlicensed to preach and under the pay or control of no ecclesiastical body. Davenport then had a population of about five hundred.

At the close of this labor, he removed his headquarters to Dubuque—though it might be more appropriately said that his headquarters were in the field—and took Jackson and Clinton Counties for his territory. In September, 1840, he preached his first sermon in Clinton County, at the house of Joseph Turner on Silver Creek, near De Witt. He reached there on Saturday evening, and the morning T. W. Clark went around among the settlers and gave notice that a meeting would be held, and thus gathered a congregation.

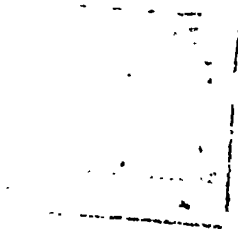
Making his base of operations Sabula, his custom was to preach on Sunday morning at that place, in the afternoon at the house of George Griswold, on Elk River, and at evening in Lyons. He also preached in Camanche and on the Wapsie, at the Dutton settlement, and at the Alger settlement and De Witt. Indeed, he ranged over the sparsely-settled country, and wherever he could gather a congregation, on Sabbath or weekday, he "spake for the Master;" in the language of another, "preaching at regular though distant intervals, and occasionally administering the sacrament." He had been ordained as a Congregational Minister, but was extremely catholic and was welcomed by Christians of every creed. He is everywhere spoken of with love and veneration. His face was welcome in every household, "even the sulky, in which he traveled through his circuit, is remembered as a vehicle quite as venerable as the deacon's 'one-hoss shay.'"

From him we gather the following historical items. A Congregational church was organized at an early day, he thinks in 1842, in Bloomfield Township, and was continued several years, but a large number of its members emigrated to Missouri and the church was disbanded. Services were held as early as 1843, in Deep Creek Township, at the Hunter Schoolhouse. In the fall of 1842, Mr. Emerson removed to De Witt, it being nearer the center of his territory, a Congregational minister having been sent to Dubuque. In the spring of 1843, he married Miss Eliza Bedford, and built him a house there, but in 1847 moved back to Sabula.

In speaking of those early days, he says the people were all poor. Many came without means, and those who did bring a little money with them, soon found their means invested in a cabin, in their improvements and supplies.



J. Stue
WHEATLAND.



Their first crops, on account of remoteness of markets, brought them but scanty returns, and so all were on a level. The poverty of the people was great. During his early ministrations, he had no salary or fixed compensation. He was welcome to the homely fare of the cabin and the best place to sleep that they could furnish, and, when his "clothes got seedy and worn, they clubbed together and provided him with a new suit."

Cotemporaneous with Father Emerson was Rev. Barton H. Cartwright, who was the first Methodist circuit rider. His circuit was called the Charleston Circuit, including Charleston (now Sabula), Lyons, Camanche, De Witt, and, indeed, nearly all of Jackson and Clinton Counties. His residence was in the timber, between the two forks of the Maquoketa.

The first Presiding Elder was Rev. Mr. Weed. Rev. John H. Prentiss was also a pioneer minister, and the first Pastor of the Union Grove Congregational Church, which he organized in 1838, and which included Fulton and Lyons in its boundaries.

Rev. John C. Holbrook was commissioned in the winter of 1841-42 as a Home Missionary for Pleasant Valley, Clinton County, etc. He supplied the Church at Lyons, and preached in this vicinity. He removed to Dubuque, where he remained about twenty years, thence removing to Syracuse, where he is at present the Secretary of the New York Home Missionary Society.

The first Sabbath school of which any report is found was gathered in Lyons, and was held at the house of Chalkley A. Hoag. Frederick Hess was the Superintendent, Daniel Hess, Librarian, and Margaret Hess (afterward Mrs. John Sloan) the Teacher. This school was discontinued during the winter months. Afterward, a Mr. Goodrich, who was a school teacher, was for a time the Superintendent, and until Father Vincent came, who then became the Superintendent. Father Warner also gathered a school at his cabin, two miles from town, in 1847.

Other early enterprises in churches and Sabbath schools will be found mentioned in the history of towns and cities.

From these humble beginnings in church services and Sabbath schools has grown and ripened a plentiful harvest; and now, scattered over prairie and rearing their spires in every town and village, are a multitude of temples of worship, from within whose walls arise the incense of prayer and praise to the Great Architect, whose hand unfolded these rich prairies for the homes of more than 35,000 people.

TORNADOES.

The tornado of June 4, 1844, was, doubtless, severe enough to have wrought fearful damage had it not passed over so thinly-settled sections of Clinton County. It first struck the ground in Springdale Township, near Tipton, Cedar County. It traveled at the rate of from forty to fifty miles an hour, sweeping a strip of about one-fourth of a mile wide. It was able to pick up cattle and hogs and carry them to some distance, dashing them to death against the ground. Its form was the usual funnel-shaped outline.

In Clinton County, it tore through the northern part of the infant settlement where De Witt now stands. It crossed Brophy Creek at the farm then owned by Mrs. Brophy, destroying her house and severely but not fatally injuring some of the inmates. Thence it followed the course of the Wapsie to the place owned by William D. Follett, where it destroyed a house and killed many cattle. Passing eastward, it destroyed some buildings on the farms of Messrs. Schoff and Wood, where some persons were considerably injured. Where Mr. Van Epps now lives, it destroyed the house where Mr. Peoples

then lived, severely injuring some of the inmates. Mr. P. was so badly hurt that he died within a few days—the only fatality caused by this storm within the county limits. The tornado crossed the river at the south part of Adams' Island, stripping Mr. Adams' farm and dwelling on the Illinois shore. The buildings were completely demolished, and his daughter killed by being carried to a great height and dropped into a tree, where she was afterward found. The storm was evidently a true whirlwind, and its course was south of east. It would have probably been considered and handed down in the annals of the State as a tremendous atmospheric disturbance, had it not been so surpassed by the unmeasurable calamity of 1860. There is a tradition that, before white men came to Iowa, a similarly severe wind traversed the same region as that devastated by the storms of 1844 and 1860.

Sunday, the 3d day of June, A. D. 1860, will long be remembered in the annals not only of Iowa, but of the Northwest, as the day of the most tremendous tornado on record, rivaling the cyclones of the Indian Ocean, the hurricanes of the West Indies and the typhoons of the China seas, in the distance that it swept, from Central Iowa to the interior of Michigan, and surpassing most tropical storms in the force of the wind. Nothing like it had been supposed possible in Northern latitudes. A belt, varying from twenty rods to a mile in width, was swept literally with "the besom of destruction." Not a fence, not a tree, not a house, and scarcely an animal or human being in its pathway was able to escape or withstand its fury. Death, devastation, almost annihilation, marked its track. So rapid was its approach, so unexpected its visitation, so indescribably awful its phenomena and horrible the ruin it left, that, owing, possibly, to physical and physiological causes affecting the nervous system (except a few gifted with remarkably robust constitutions and well-poised intellects), those who had felt Death pass in so swift and awful a guise seemed dazed and incapable of practical thought or action. Even those who were without its range, but who witnessed its ravages, were often too appalled to render assistance until recalled to the ghastly actuality by the spectacle of carnage and the groans of the wounded that roused them to the necessity of energetic and prompt action. Fortunately, many saw the terrible meteor's approach, and, by hiding in cellars, root-houses and similar refuges, although buried under the debris or exposed to the open sky, yet managed to escape the fate of many who were borne away on the wings of the blast—some to be hurled mangled corpses to the ground, others to be gently and safely deposited upon the earth.

The first reported appearance of the atmospheric disturbance as a cyclone or whirlwind seems to have been in the western-central part of the State. It was in Hardin County where it first took on the appearance of a tornado, though undoubtedly the storm centers originated further west. To the meteorologist who reviews the history of this remarkable phenomenon, it is a matter of great regret that Government signal stations and weather reports had not then been established, so that science could have been advanced by observations of the barometric and electric phenomena that must have coincided with the development of such a terrific meteor. From Hardin County, it reached the Mississippi in less than four hours, having traveled at an average rate equaling that of the swiftest express train. Of course, its rotary velocity was much greater than its rate of forward movement, which varied very greatly, as at some points it comparatively stood still, and then, upon the temporary equilibrium of forces being destroyed, it again raced forward, as if by its rest endowed with new power.

In New Providence, Hardin County, only two houses were left, about thirty being scattered in the shape of kindling-wood over miles of prairie. But few people were there hurt, the greater portion of the citizens being absent at a Quaker meeting, at New Bangor, Marshall County, twelve miles distant. During the storm, a Methodist meeting was being held in a brick schoolhouse at New Providence. The building was moved five feet, and all the doors and windows blown out, but no one injured. The inference is that the storm had at that point not as yet, so to speak, massed itself as it did further east, nor yet acquired so great a rotary movement. However, the country was completely desolated, and fully \$100,000 damage done around New Providence. At a farming settlement called Pritchard's Grove, six miles further east, the tornado was fiercer, and a number of persons were killed. Here the timber and every movable thing was swept away like dust before a broom.

A small village called Quebec, in the northern part of Marshall County, was absolutely obliterated, not a vestige of the town remaining where it stood, houses and contents being swept in fragments off upon the wide prairies. Many were seriously injured, but no lives were lost, though how any escaped alive seemed a mystery.

At Fort Dodge and Webster City, the outer circles of the storm, terrific hailstones fell, six and seven inches in circumference, shattering windows and injuring stock. Through the fair, but then comparatively sparsely-settled rural regions of Tama County, the storm left a similarly-devastated swath. In Webster and Benton Counties, great damage was done. But the fury of the storm or storms was there as nothing compared to what it was further eastward. The area of high wind was much wider west of the Cedar, where it appears to have converged as steadily toward an apex in the country between the Wapsie and the Mississippi, as if the aerial columns had been ordered by a strategist there to concentrate their forces as the German hosts thickened around the sleeping French at Sedan.

West of the Cedar there may have been several well-defined and distinct storm-centers. It is certain that there were at least two different tornadoes that formed about the same time in the sultry Sunday afternoon, and began a parallel eastward race from some undetermined point west of the Cedar River, probably about twelve miles apart. They proceeded eastwardly in separate and well-defined courses, until they reached the Wapsipinicon, where they united and advanced in a single column with increased and accelerated force and rapidity. The first made its appearance about seven miles northeast from Cedar Rapids and about three miles west of the river. When first seen, it looked merely like a threatening cloud, but it soon assumed the appearance of an immense serpent, similar to that, as the Hindoo mythology chronicles, with which the air demons churned the ocean, a myth evidently derived from the appearance of water-spouts as they extended from angry sky to foaming sea. Twisting, writhing, with an undulating motion and accompanied by a dismal roaring, like that of a mighty cataract but infinitely more menacing, it traversed Cedar County, utterly wiping out every natural and artificial object in its path. At Lisbon, Linn County, it scattered broadcast the stone piers of Robinau & Prouty's warehouse and splintered that and other buildings into kindling-wood; yet, strangely enough, leaving untouched 1,500 bushels of bulk wheat in the warehouse. In a lumber-yard belonging to Chauncy Lamb, not a board remained. Loaded freight cars were blown from the track and empty ones were completely pulverized. It circled northeasterly, leaving Mechanicsville two miles to the south, devastating the country east of White Oak Grove,

killing hundreds of sheep and cattle and a score of persons. Many persons saved their lives by clinging to the underbrush in small thickets, which bent to the storm. A Mr. Cole with his wife and child were escaping to the cellar when the house was blown from over their heads, but leaving the floor. Mr. C. seized his wife who held their child in her arms, and flinging himself flat, grasped the edge of a trap-door. Until the storm was over, he was not aware that the floor had moved but upon taking his bearings he found they had sailed an eighth of a mile through the air, with no other injury than a fracture of the arm by which he held on.

At Loudon, both tornadoes were simultaneously visible, the one that struck Lisbon being about three miles north and the other about four miles south of that village. Both had preserved their original form and appearance, though swollen in size as the aerial giants raced eastward, apparently bounding like a ricocheting cannon balls from ridge to ridge of the rolling prairie. At Wheatland, both were distinctly visible. In that section, as this tornado flew high, comparatively little harm was done, except blowing down a number of houses. Arriving at the Wapsipinicon, it followed the stream without doing much harm till it united with the south one, which was first observed about seven miles southwest of Cedar Rapids, in the Rogers settlement, on the west side of the Cedar. On starting on its journey, it demolished numerous buildings, and actually tore several victims who were caught in its whirl limb from limb, only their trunks remaining. As it passed along a ridge south of Mt. Vernon and Lisbon its appearance was simply terrific. The air was loaded with fragments of wrecked buildings and branches of large trees, and darkened with dust and earth. Cloud flakes and spume were whirled from the sides of the atmospheric maelstrom, and its deafening roar as it swept over the champaign, a gloomy column, with a lurid red core glowing angrily through its murky envelope, it could be compared to nothing else than the chariot of the Omnipotent as pictured by Milton in "Paradise Lost."

This tornado seems to have at this point attained its maximum of fury. Among the wrecks it left were the head of an infant and the arms and legs of a grown person brought from many miles westward. Three persons were taken up bodily and vanished forever from mortal eyes. Dwellings and barns were ground to pieces as completely as if they had been passed through a quartz-crushing machine. Poultry had their heads completely twisted from their bodies, and their feathers cleanly plucked.

About three miles southwesterly from De Witt the two tornadoes, as if impelled by a mysterious affinity, united, presenting a scene that the historian shrinks from attempting to describe lest the endeavor seem like hyperbole. The monstrous amalgamation could be fitly described only by Victor Hugo. Eyewitnesses affirm that the southern tornado ceased its advance and enlarged its dimensions until it towered from the earth to a sightless distance in the heavens. For over a minute it remained stationary. The lowering clouds of the northern tornado rushed into its embrace until the latter had been fully absorbed, swelling its bulk to a portentous size. Then the huge mass, now bellying out and swaying like an inflated balloon, rose from the ground with a roar like the voice of many waters and down-pouring floods, swept over a grove, and then descending to the ground whirled onward with unparalleled swiftness and power, accompanied with a constant corruscation of dull phosphorescent lightning. Between De Witt and Camanche, twenty-eight persons were killed and fifty-one wounded. South of De Witt, it swooped upon the Parsell House, and then swept the farm of Thomas Hatfield, where no less than sixteen persons perished. Among the

victims were James Foster, Henry Foster, Mrs. Sarah Foster, Matilda Foster, Catherine Henry, a Maynard child, Alexander Gregorie, wife and daughter, Sarah Hatfield, N. R. Walrod, wife and two children, Jesse Parsell, John Klindt and wife, Mrs. Meyers and three children, Isaac Smith, Hatfield Fry, David W. Millard, a Winne child, a Jones child, Robert Boyd and an unknown German. On Tuesday, the dead who were killed in that section were buried in the presence of a vast concourse at De Witt, whence the wounded and destitute also received unwearied aid and generous succor.

In its route through the rather thinly-settled district just west of Camanche, a number of farm-houses were razed. Mr. Thomas Thornburg and others had just time to collect their families and place them in cellars, as their dwellings were swept from above them.

At Camanche, a mellow but rather sultry June Sabbath was drawing to a close. People were engaged in the usual quiet avocations of the day and hour, a rather threatening horizon attracted no great amount of attention, and even a sudden darkening of the air did not create the same apprehension that it would at any other time than about sundown. But, with magical rapidity, a murky curtain spread over the western horizon, grew and towered like a solid wall built by the Genii of the air, and approaching with a portentous appearance, that fascinated with fright all who saw it, advanced upon the doomed town as suddenly as a locomotive at full speed appears around a curve, and, in an instant, a torrent of midnight blackness, charged with missiles, bristling with electricity, so laden with water and hail-stones as to be almost solid, and rumbling like ten thousand swiftly-driven chariots, embraced everything in a deafening and blinding chaos.

The fury of the tornado may be known from the fact that it lasted at Camanche only about two or three minutes, yet, during that brief period, the village, containing some twelve hundred people, was almost totally destroyed. A volume could be crowded with instances of the strange freaks and resistless power of the tornado. One very singular point was the almost entire absence of furniture from the wrecks. Here and there a chair-round or table-leg could be found, but that was about all. Trunks, clothing, beds, carpets and all kinds of furniture, including even stoves, absolutely vanished. All remaining from the numerous buildings destroyed, could have been packed into a small bedroom. The rest went into the river, or was strewn for miles over Illinois prairies. The Tiler's jewel of the Masonic Lodge was blown even to Ogle County, Ill., where it was picked up by a lady and worn as her breast-pin for some time, before its identity was discovered by the skillful eye of one of the craft. A plank, two inches thick, effectually closed the door of Walldorf's new hotel, by driving in a slanting direction through the door and floor of the building. The lower story of a store on First street was cut away as smoothly as if sawed, and blown into the river, when the upper story settled down in its place almost uninjured. The front of a frame house in the upper part of the town was whisked away, leaving the furniture uninjured, while in Mr. Park's house the windows were blown in and the furniture crushed to kindling, and yet the house stood, only slightly injured. Partial destruction occurred only on the outer edge of the tornado. In its direct course, the destruction was absolute. One citizen said that his first realization of the power of the storm was in seeing a horse coming flying through the air at about twenty feet from the ground, followed by a cow at about the same height, and who must have been carried over three hundred feet. Mr. Butler saw his stable carried away over the tree-tops, leaving his horses on the earth floor attached to their rack. Two horses were

blown from the front of Westfall's store into the middle of the river. A large raft was going down the river, endeavoring to reach shelter on the west bank as the whirlwind arrived. Of the twenty-six persons thereon, the three who only escaped said that all they knew about it was, that they found themselves in Illinois, but whether they got there by land, air or water, or what was the fate of their companions, they were unable to say. The terrific momentum of the storm was best illustrated by a shingle stuck through the sides of Waldorf's store. The shingle, a cedar one, of ordinary size and thickness, struck on the butt end, in a direction directly opposite to the general course of the cyclone, and was forced through clapboards, lath and plastering, without at all breaking. This incident also shows the rotary motion of such winds.

The chimney of Mr. Anthony's house, weighing nearly a ton, was taken off and deposited in the garden ten feet from the building, in a perfectly upright position, without a single crack to show that it had been disturbed. Mr. Ralston, living three miles west of Camanche, saw the black column of destruction directly advancing upon the house, and sent his family to a small grove of locusts, with directions to lie on the ground and cling to the trees. While lying there, they saw the house taken and carried about twenty rods west and returned to within a few feet of its original location. It was then, as Mr. R. expressed it, "rubbed out as you would rub a snow-ball between your hands," not a fragment remained. At De Witt, where the course was due east, a building with a whole family in it was carried from the east to the west side of the highway, and deposited without so much as breaking the crockery.

The most incredible instance of the cyclone's power was furnished by Mr. Reed, of Bertram, Cedar County. A large rock weighing over twenty tons, about twelve feet by eight and six, was imbedded in the bank of the Cedar River, only about eighteen inches of it projecting, the rest being firmly imbedded in the clay. The impact of the wind was so enormous that it actually wrenched the rock from its bed and turned it over like a chip, end for end, till it surmounted the bank and was carried about one hundred yards. In many places, plowed soil was wholly blown away, as if washed off by a freshet; and, in several authenticated instances, the freshly-turned prairie sod was wholly swept away. Wagons were torn in pieces and wagon-tires straightened out perfectly flat.

At Albany, on the opposite side of the river, people were preparing to attend the Sunday services, and some had actually started from their homes. Looking from its elevated site toward the west they saw the storm-demon approaching, in his pavilion of darkness, and in guise that paralyzed the stoutest heart. Futile attempts were being made to secure doors and windows when the aerial hammer smote the then thriving town, killing five persons and wounding scores more or less severely. The town was almost as thoroughly demolished as Camanche, though, either owing to the heavier missiles being dropped in the river, or a larger proportion of the people having time to escape to cellars, the loss of life was happily much lessened. Only about twenty dwellings were left upon their foundations, and but one available place of business. A bell was swept from the belfry and found quite a distance away, uninjured except from a nick in the rim.

In Albany, the total damage to houses, barns, etc., was reliably estimated at \$73,715; to personal property, etc., \$18,000; total, \$93,715. In Garden Plains, Portland, Union Grove and Tampico, considerable damage was done, but very few fatalities resulted. About seven hundred people were rendered homeless in Albany.

Some of the tornado's effects were as singular and capricious as on the other side of the river. Upon the roofs of several houses, the shingles were stripped off in fanciful shapes, leaving upon others a single covered spot. Others were entirely unshingled. One small frame building was lifted from its foundation and carried about a square, around another building which was torn to pieces and let down uninjured, within six feet of it. On each side of the path of the storm-fiend, the evidence of his power was visible in the shape of fragments of buildings, lumber, goods, splintered furniture, valuable papers, books, etc.

The *Clinton Herald*, of June 9, gives a graphic description of how the doleful news was received at that point, as the messenger galloped onward, under circumstances as worthy of the poet's commemoration as "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," and as dramatic as the headlong race of the courier announcing the bursting dam at Ousely Reservoir, to the people in the path of the torrent, which Charles Reade so vividly describes in "Put Yourself in His Place:"

"The storm was over at Clinton. There had not been much wind, and the torrents of rain which had deluged our streets, converting them into canals, had ceased falling. The air was soft and balmy; a few stars were glimmering through the fleeting clouds, and occasionally the full radiance of the moon would illumine river and town and the farther shore, and then, gliding behind a cloud, leave all again to the mournfulness of doubtful starlight. Far away in Illinois, the storm still raged, the violently-flashing lightning adding a weird beauty to the scene. We sat, looking from an open window and listening to the mournful call of a whip-poor-will, upon the Island, when a man on horseback came dashing furiously up the street, and, scarcely drawing bridle, cried out in an excited voice, 'Camanche is destroyed by a tornado, and half the inhabitants are buried in the ruins! Send down all your doctors and materials to dress the wounded!' Without waiting to be questioned, he dashed on, repeating his request wherever he saw a group of people. In an instant our town was all excitement. The courier's manner was evidence of his sincerity. All were eager to render any assistance in their power. Superintendent Milo Smith was at once sent for, and immediately despatched all the hand-cars at hand, and gave orders for a train to at once be prepared to carry to the spot all who desired to go. The steamboat *Queen City* at Lyons was at once placed at the disposal of our charitable neighbors. Meanwhile, every vehicle was put in service, and soon a hundred willing hearts and hands were speeding along as an advance force. By this time, the storm had fully passed away, the moon shone bright and unclouded, and, as we dashed over the sandy road, now washed hard and firm, and could notice no signs of destruction on the way, we almost hoped we had been the victims of some heartless joke. We were, however, soon confirmed in our apprehensions. As we approached a house in the suburbs of the village, a man rushed out and hailed us: 'Are you the doctors?' We found here three little children, who had been brought with broken limbs from the village. After assuring the distressed family that the doctors were following, we pushed forward, with our worst fears confirmed.

"God save us from ever seeing again such a sight as that village presented. To describe it would be impossible. No conception could be formed of the scene except by seeing it, and once seeing it would haunt the memory forever. Although almost as familiar there as in Clinton's streets, a particular quarter of the town could not be recognized.

"It was with great difficulty that we picked our way over fragments of buildings, fences and loose materials of all kinds to the few shattered fragments of houses that still remained upon First street. Here were chiefly gathered together the dead that were found and the wounded who still lived. Parents were weeping for their children and children for their parents. Here a husband bent sobbing over his dying wife, and here a mother, with frantic joy, pressed to her bosom the child she thought was lost and found to be alive. Many seemed blessed with a calmness from on high; many were beside themselves, and many were bewildered and overcome with stupor. Here we could not stay, we could be of no service, so we rushed on as a relief to join the eager souls who were toiling like giants, removing the rubbish in search of other victims. Hereafter, in lonely hours, in the still watches of the night, and in feverish dreams will come to many minds the vivid recollection of that sorrowful scene. The ruins strewed around, the hideous distortions of the dead, the mangled bodies of the living, the multitudes of eager, grimy workmen, the peaceful summer night and the clear moonlight overhead, form a grouping never to be erased from the minds of any who were present."

All night the work continued. The next day, free special trains ran every two hours loaded with persons to assist and attend the wounded, care for the dead and feed and clothe the survivors. From the country all about teams poured in a continual stream, for those same purposes. Early in the day a mass meeting of the citizens of the county was held, and a committee, consisting of N. B. Baker, Milo Smith, A. R. Cotton, Benjamin Lake and Horace Anthony, was appointed for general purposes. Sub-committees were appointed for special objects, and some degree of order sprang from the chaos which had previously reigned.

By night, it was ascertained that the following were among the dead: G. C. Westphal, wife and child, Hannah Curran, Mary Greenleaf, A. Hoeft, Elizabeth Rathbone, D. Waggoner, D. Stolenburg, Mrs. Amelia Davis and son, Philip Peper, Margaret and Mary Fass, Eli Millions, George Burnham and wife, Mrs. J. Stolenburg, Theo. Arpe, H. M'Kendrick, L. D. Bigelow, Jacob Meyle, Augustus Meyle and a Meyle child, Mary Knapp, a child of G. W. Chase, child of W. White, a Smith child and a German girl known as Liza.

Many others afterward died of their wounds, and many more bear on their bodies scars, and, in their minds, equally indelible memories of that awful evening.

The funeral services over the Camanche dead on the Tuesday following were most solemn and impressive. Over two thousand sympathising friends and neighbors were present, and frequent outbursts of grief amid the deep hush that pervaded the assemblage attested the profound grief of the stalwart men as well as tender-hearted women. The twenty-five coffins were ranged in front of M. Dunning's bank, where the services were conducted by Revs. Freer, Edminston and Youngs, of Camanche; Hebard and Brindell, of Clinton; Kynett and White, of Lyons, and Gleason, of Low Moor. The immense concourse then, forming in procession, moved to the old burial-grounds, where the bodies were committed to the long row of graves prepared for them, there to slumber till awakened by a more pervading and awful trumpet-blast than even that of the fatal storm in which they perished, that of the Archangel.

Wherever flew the news of the awful disaster, generous-hearted men and women anticipated the appeals of stricken humanity and contributed most liberally to the relief of the bereaved, afflicted and destitute sufferers. Not only did Clinton and Lyons vie with each other in measures of relief, but from

all over the country, from the great marts of Chicago and New York to remote hamlets, came contributions. At Clinton, on Monday evening, was called a meeting to co-operate with the general meeting at Camanche. Messrs. W. H. Lunt, Simeon Baldwin, Lucius Howard, C. H. Toll and G. F. Lovejoy were appointed a committee on subscriptions, and \$350 were raised on the spot. The Clinton and Lyons ladies, inspired with the same spirit that afterward developed during the war the great sanitary fairs, devoted themselves to preparing food for the destitute, supplies for the wounded and clothing for the naked. (Many victims actually had their clothing completely stripped from their persons.) These noble women, whose works were sanctified with the very spirit of Dorcas, made hundreds of new garments, besides following their Savior's injunction to divide their own raiment with the unclothed. The reception-rooms of the Iowa Central presented the appearance of the work-rooms of a large ready-made clothing establishment. Chicago ladies also contributed from their wardrobes. Dubuque, Davenport, Le-Claire, Keokuk, Rock Island, Moline, Savannah, Mt. Carmel and notably Wheatland sent generous contributions. Meetings were held and liberal collections taken on steamers and railway trains. The Masonic bodies nobly obeyed the charitable precepts of the craft, and the German portion of the community came energetically forward to the aid of their kinsmen. The large-hearted Rev. Robert Collyer was the fitting bearer of the munificent Chicago relief fund, and, as he moved among the sufferers, his cheerful presence brought scarcely less encouragement and comfort than his gifts. Pre-eminent among the local good Samaritans was Milo Smith, both as an individual and as Superintendent of the C., I. & N. Railway, and the aforementioned committee, of whom N. B. Baker, as chairman, displayed the same capacity and energy that subsequently distinguished him as Adjutant General. They were ably aided by the distributing committee—Messrs. C. H. Toll, O. A. Anthony, Horace Anthony and T. W. J. Long. The irretrievable disaster was not without a certain compensation in knitting together the different portions of the community, and also illustrating some of the most shining and benevolent qualities of human nature.

At a meeting, in Chicago, \$2,085 were raised. The following poem was composed for, and read on the occasion, by Benjamin F. Taylor, who has, since then, become nationally celebrated for his glowing prose and brilliant verse. It was entitled

TORNADO SUNDAY.

- “The winds sweetly sung,
 In the elms as they swung,
 And the woods were in time and the robins in tune;
 One cloud just forgiven,
 Lay at anchor in heaven,
 And Iowa asleep on the threshold of June.
- “All the air a great calm,
 And the prairie a balm,
 For the Lord, when He blessed, left the print of His hand;
 All the roses in blow,
 All the rivers aglow,
 Thus the Sabbath came down on the bud-laden land.
- “On the bride and the bold,
 On the clay and the gold,
 On the furrow unfinished, on fame to be won,
 On the turbulent tide,
 On the river's green side,
 Where the flocks of white villages lay in the sun.

"All the world was in rhyme,
 Bid good morning to time!
 Oh, sweet bells and sweet words of the dear golden then;
 It is fair all abroad.
 From blue sky to green sod;
 Let us pray while we can; blessed Sabbath, amen!

"Not a murmur in the air,
 Nor a lament anywhere,
 And no footfall of God on the ledges of cloud;
 'Twas a breath, and it fled—
 Song and Sabbath were dead,
 And the threads of gold sunshine the woof of the shroud.

"Oh, words never spoken,
 Oh, heart and health broken,
 Oh, beautiful paths, such as loving feet wear;
 All erased from the land
 Like a name on the sand,
 All like thistle-down drifts on a billow of air.

"Like the sighing of leaves,
 When the winter wind grieves
 Like the rattle of chariots driving afar,
 Like the wailing of woods,
 Like the rushing of floods,
 Like the clang of huge hammers a-forging a star!

"Like a shriek of despair
 In the shivering air,
 Like the rustle of phantoms with tempest abroad,
 Like a soul out of heaven,
 Like a tomb trumpet-riven,
 Like a syllable dropped from the thunder of God!

"Then these to their weeping,
 And those to their sleeping,
 And the blue wing of heaven was over them all:
 Oh, sweet South that singeth,
 Oh, flower-girl that bringeth
 The gushes of fragrance to hovel and hall.

"Oh, bluebird, shed spring
 With the flash of thy wing,
 Where December drifts cold in the bosom of June;
 Set our hearts to the words,
 Dearest songs of first birds,
We are brothers at night that were strangers at noon."

There are no reliable figures, as to the amount of pecuniary damage done by the tornado at Camanche. Indeed, that seems immaterial, compared with the suffering and loss of life, the wreck of hearthstones, and disappearance of family heirlooms and keepsakes, and the town suffering an irretrievable disaster.

Accurate enumeration, however, showed that there were totally destroyed, no less than ninety occupied dwellings, sixty-three barns and stables, five warehouses, several new brick blocks, two hotels—one a three-story brick, 56x96 feet, being shattered to atoms—two churches and thirty-six places of business, in addition to twenty-three sheds, ice-houses, etc. There were more or less wrecked, seventy-six occupied dwellings, twenty-four barns, sheds, etc.; a school-house, two warehouses, a flour-mill and two saw-mills, besides twelve other places of business. Probably \$300,000 would not have covered the loss that could have been replaced.

One peculiarity of the tornado was the singular belt of calms, that in some stages of its progress, appeared to flank it on either side, while at the same

time there must have been a tremendous widespread agitation in the upper regions of the atmosphere. At some farmhouses, back of Clinton and Lyons, it was noted, that the tropical pour of rain that occurred at the same time fell perpendicularly, and there was not a breath of wind. At the same time, pieces of debris, some large boards, fell from the upper air into adjacent fields. Their edges were splintered and ragged, showing that they must have been brought from a distant point, and by a fierce wind far above the low and heavy rain-clouds. The rumble of the storm was distinctly heard at Charlotte, sixteen miles distant.

The most reliable authorities estimate the total number of killed, by the storm in Iowa, at 134 at least, and over 2,500 people must have been rendered homeless.

On March 10, 1876, Deep Creek was traversed by a furious storm, which was probably a true tornado. At least it certainly assumed the shape of one, and, though it fortunately missed doing damage as extensive as that inflicted by those that crossed the southern part of the county, gave some most alarming evidences of its power. It also manifested some rather peculiar meteorological features. The day had been wonderfully hot and sultry for so early in the season. Late in the afternoon, the rotary center, it is presumed, formed somewhere to the southeast of De Witt, and moved in a northwest direction, striking the farm of Thomas Cavanaugh, five miles from De Witt, and, passing thence toward Charlotte, providentially passed to the southward of the village, injuring the places of Thomas O'Toole, John McGary and Paul Engler very considerably, twisting up trees and carrying fence-rails and boards in its vortex, but seriously harming neither life nor limb. Its noise was so loud as to be alarming to those who did not see it coming, and it was heralded by sharp thunder and lightning and tremendous hail. Coursing diagonally through Waterford and Deep Creek, its center passed close to the house of Thomas Watts, of the latter township. A considerable and abrupt rise in the ground to the windward of his house and barns would have been thought sufficient protection from the most furious ordinary storm. Mr. Watts and a domestic, who were the only persons in the house, lost consciousness from the shock the wind gave the house, which, though not destroyed, subsequently appeared to have been moved in four different directions in less than as many minutes. Two hired men had sought shelter in the solid barns, which were totally wrecked. One of them took hold of an iron reaper, thinking thereby to anchor himself against the blast. But he narrowly escaped being crushed by the machine, which was found resting upon him at some distance from where it had stood. His companion was nearly smothered in bulk grain—the singular phenomena of 1860 being repeated, of a building blowing away and leaving hundreds of bushels of loose grain heaped upon the ground. Many horses, cattle and swine were killed by missiles, or by being dashed against the ground or fences, and fowls were, as in the more southern whirlwinds, stripped of their plumage. A short distance to the northwest were the farm and dwelling of Fenton Dolan, seemingly protected, even more perfectly than Watts' place, by being under the lee of a steep knoll. But again the wind, like water pouring over a dam, swooped down upon and destroyed the house, Mrs. Dolan being severely hurt. Hers was the worst injury done by the storm to any person, though narrow escapes were numerous and the panic great. As if satisfied with its work at Dolan's, the tornado, rising so suddenly that it spared outbuildings only a few rods beyond in its track, rose like a gigantic bird in the air, to again seek terra firma many miles beyond the Mississippi, destroying the town of Hazel Green, in

Wisconsin, almost as completely as the disaster of 1860 did Camanche. Probably \$30,000 would not cover the money-loss inflicted in Clinton County by this storm, yet the people through whose territory it passed considered that they had escaped quite cheaply.

COURT-HOUSE CONTROVERSY.

As the population in the river portion of the county increased more rapidly than in the interior, by the growth of the cities and the more dense settlement of the surrounding country, the question of changing the location of the county seat, which had always been a vexed one and never wholly concurred in by the river towns, was, from time to time, agitated. The *De Witt Observer*, in its issue of January 19, 1866, gives a warning note to its patrons, and the people of De Witt particularly, of the initiatory movement which resulted in the removal of the county seat to the river. It says: "The river folks have been talking of the removal of the county seat to Lyons or Clinton ever since it left Camanche. Heretofore, it has been all talk, and no work; but now it seems that they are at work vigorously, circulating petitions and taking other preliminary steps for its removal to Ringwood (a piece of open country and duck-ponds between Lyons and Clinton). The people down there are in earnest in the matter, and unless De Witters bestir themselves and work faithfully, early and late, the thing will be accomplished."

In its issue of January 25, notice is given of a county-seat meeting.

In the issue of February 2, the *Observer* contains the following burlesque petition:

"*To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Clinton County, now running at large:*

"Your petitioners would respectfully represent that,

"WHEREAS, The Hogle House (vulgarly called the Jail), in this place, is patronized, to a great extent, by the city of Lyons, an uneasy little village at the Mississippi River, at the extreme eastern end of the county; and,

"WHEREAS, There is a numerous brood of attorneys in the aforesaid village who, occasionally, have a tax to pay (for a neighbor), or a case in Court which requires their personal attention, and which is attended with the expense of a journey to the county seat; and,

"WHEREAS, There are a righteous few men there who, for the sake of the public good, would consent to hold an office if the Court House were near enough to them to be convenient; and,

"WHEREAS, There are a few persons there who, to make capital for, and those who seek to promote the public good by being willing to sacrifice themselves and their friends, and, if not stayed, will surely rush to destruction and future oblivion; and,

"WHEREAS, It is of no consequence to the inhabitants of the western end of the county how far they will have to travel, or at what expense, as they are nothing but mudsills of society and spend their *own money*; therefore,

"To save feelings and promote the interests of the inhabitants of the aforesaid village of Lyons; to save them from anguish by day and nightmare o' nights; to spare their pockets in the matter of railroad fares, and to gratify their laudable desire to promote the public good and save expense to the county at large, your petitioners would pray that you take into consideration and submit it to a vote of the people whether—as the town of Elvira is sufficiently near for a short buggy ride from Lyons—the county seat be not re-located at the flourishing town of Elvira, or whether, as a matter of compromise, we cannot

surmount the difficulty and gratify their ambition of serving the public by removing the Hogle House (ycleped Jail) to the village of Lyons, and thus divide the honors in the manner that they will most appreciate."

On the other hand, a movement had begun in Lyons to inaugurate measures to bring about a vote upon the question of a removal of the county seat to Ringwood. Some discussion and expression of opinion was had, and the field was looked over, but no active steps were taken, and the project slumbered, although not a dreamless sleep, for visions of the coming contest were frequent and vivid.

In the spring of 1869, the question, which had lain apparently dormant, began to assume an active shape again. The agitation came principally from among the attorneys of both cities, and through their discussion of the subject, and the possibilities of success, the public interest began to gather strength. The first fundamental step to be taken, was to decide upon the point of location. The rivalry between the two cities, which in the past had been carried on with more or less acrimony, and, as many residents in either city felt, greatly to the detriment of each, made it a question of grave doubt whether the common good of both could be made to appear so vital as to bury old antagonisms and present selfishness and local pride. Semi-official committees from Lyons and Clinton held mutual conferences. At the outset, Lyons selected the location at Ringwood, and Clinton named De Witt Park. Of course, no agreement to either location could be reached. Block 10, in Clinton, was then named by the Clinton representatives.

At a meeting of the City Council of Clinton, held March 24, 1869, a special committee of three was appointed to confer with Lyons with reference to the time and place for a joint meeting of the two cities, then to consider the propriety and expediency of removing the county buildings. This seems to have been the first official or formal action on the part of the movers in this enterprise. This committee at the Council meeting on the 29th instant reported progress, and asked further time. On the 14th of April, the various conferences between committees constituted by authority and committees self-constituted, resulted in a public meeting of Clintonians, pursuant to call, which was held at Union Hall, on the 14th of April, 1869, to take into consideration the Court House question and its location.

At this meeting, the Committee, previously appointed by the City Council, made a report which was substantially, that Lyons proposed as her choice of location the slope near Mr. Felch's residence in Ringwood; while Clinton proposed as her choice Block 10, which location was opposed as low and unfit for the purpose. After discussion of the questions before the meeting, the following resolutions were offered:

"The people of Clinton in mass-meeting assembled, believing that the time has come when the cities of Clinton and Lyons can afford to bury all dissensions and jealousies, and believing that it is for the interest of the people of both cities to labor for the union of the two, with the view of forming one large commercial and manufacturing center, and ultimately organizing under a single corporation; and, being influenced solely by these objects, we present the following propositions:

"First—That the two cities unite with those towns favorable to the project, in removing the county seat to Block 10, North Clinton; that we guarantee that said block, containing between four and five acres of ground, shall be donated to the county for the purpose of erecting the necessary public buildings thereon; and, that the city of Clinton will grade, fill and properly improve Second street,

to the north line of the city of Clinton; that upon the removal of the county seat, we agree to furnish, in the city of Clinton, free of charge, convenient apartments for holding court, and for the use of the county officers until such time as the county buildings shall be erected and ready for occupancy; *Provided*, the time this portion of said proposition is to run shall not exceed three years; and that we will guarantee a contribution of \$10,000 toward the erection of said county buildings; *Provided*, the citizens of Lyons will guarantee a contribution, for the same purpose, of \$5,000, or in like proportion should any other sum be agreed upon.

“Second—Believing the location of the county seat at the point herein named will materially advance the progress of those projected railroads which are to have their terminus at the center hereinbefore contemplated, and that the construction of roads which now lag for the want of means to push them forward, will have a new impetus given them by the removal of said county seat; we, as citizens, encouraged by such removal, will do all in our power, by contributions of material aid and otherwise, to hasten the completion of such roads.

“Third—Believing that the construction of a horse-railroad between Clinton and Lyons will tend to the advantage and prosperity of both cities, and serve essentially in wiping out the conflicting local interests which might appear to exist, we agree to co-operate jointly with the citizens of Lyons in the construction of such a road as the necessities of the two cities may seem to demand.

“Fourth—That a committee of five be appointed by the President of this meeting, to co-operate with a similar committee appointed by the people of Lyons, to carry out, as far as the same can be done, the propositions herein contained.”

These resolutions were separately passed upon and adopted by nearly an unanimous vote, and the committee appointed in accordance therewith.

On the 19th of April, a mass-meeting of the citizens of Clinton, together with a delegation from Lyons, was held at Union Hall.

The Committee of Conference made a report, stating that the committees from each city met upon Block 10, Clinton, and discussed the question of location, and finally came to an agreement, by compromise, that they would jointly name Block 8, Clinton, as the proposed site for the Court House.

In the mean time, public meetings had been held in Lyons, and at one of these meetings the following report and resolutions had been introduced and adopted:

“The Committee appointed by the City Council and citizens of Lyons City to confer with a committee appointed by the citizens of Clinton, upon the propriety of taking action upon the removal of the county seat to some point between Lyons and Clinton, and to designate such point, subject to the indorsement of the citizens, beg leave to make the following report:

“At the first session of the Joint Committee of the two places, no site was definitely agreed upon satisfactory to all the members of the Committee, and, on motion, an adjournment was had for the purpose of further consultation with the citizens.”

Afterward, a public meeting was held at Clinton, at which resolutions were passed, which are herewith submitted.

“On the 15th inst., the Committee again met, on ground in the vicinity of the proposed sites, and, after due deliberation, agreed upon Block 8, North Clinton, as the site upon which the people of the two cities would unite, subject to the ratification by the people.

“The Committee adjourned to the 16th inst., at the Central House, in Clinton, and at that time and place it was considered by the Committee that

the two cities might be united upon Block 8 as the site for county buildings, provided this block shall be donated by the Iowa Land Company for this purpose; and provided further, to wit:

“First—That the city of Clinton will grade Second street, to the northern limits of the city, and also Block 8, to above high-water mark.

“Second—That the citizens of Lyons and Clinton will grant the right of way, to some company which shall be organized for that purpose, to construct a street railway on Second street, in Clinton, and Sixth street, in Lyons, between the depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in Clinton, and Main street in Lyons, with the right of way for such extensions as the accommodation of the citizens may require.

“The Lyons members then stated to the Committee that, inasmuch as the citizens of Lyons had undertaken, with the people of Maquoketa and others on the line of the road, the building of the Mississippi, Maquoketa & Northwestern Railroad, and as the construction of such road would greatly enhance the prosperity of both towns and the entire county; and inasmuch as the citizens of Clinton, in mass-meeting assembled, had intimated their willingness to aid in that enterprise, they asked that this Committee adopt a further proviso, that the citizens of Clinton subscribe at least \$40,000 to the capital stock of said railroad company.

“The Lyons members further represented that such action on the part of the citizens of Clinton would promote harmony among the people of Lyons, and reconcile them to the concession of adopting said block as the site for the county buildings. This proviso was incorporated, subject to ratification, as follows:

“Third—That the citizens of Clinton shall subscribe \$40,000 to the capital stock of the Mississippi, Maquoketa & Northwestern Railroad Company, and as much as possible, and use their influence to secure the immediate commencement and early completion of the work.”

This action of the Joint Committee was indorsed by the citizens of Lyons.

Upon motion, the first and third resolutions above were ratified by this meeting of the 19th inst., and a committee appointed to canvass for subscriptions to the capital stock of the railroad, and the Joint Committee was continued and empowered to appoint such committees as they deemed necessary to canvass the county for signatures to the petition for re-location of the county seat.

Public notice was duly given on the 3d of May that a petition would be presented to the Board of Supervisors, at their next meeting, for a re-location of the county seat. Up to this time, the opponents of the removal had taken little alarm, their firm opinion being, and perhaps with good grounds, that Clinton and Lyons would never so fully concede their grounds of difference and bury their animosities as to become faithful allies. Indeed, for a time the movement was seriously endangered through these very causes. Many citizens of Clinton demanded that the right of way for the street railway should be contingent upon the casting by Lyons of proportionately as large a vote in favor of the removal to Block 8 as might be cast by Clinton. This was a sort of “hostage” demanded for good faith, and must have provoked a smile of contentment over the situation upon the faces of the citizens of De Witt and her friends. That this should engender hot blood was natural, and the more cool and amicable heads in both communities found ample opportunity to exercise their talent in “pouring oil” upon troubled waters.

However, at a public meeting held May 14, the Mayor, by resolution, was requested to issue his proclamation calling a special election to have an

expression of the citizens of Clinton upon this vexed question. The election was so ordered, and held on the 17th of May, 1869, and resulted in a favorable expression, the vote being 718 in favor of the immediate passage of an ordinance giving right of way for a street railway, and 189 votes opposed; and on the 27th of the same month, the ordinance was passed. Thus the various differences between the two cities were harmoniously compromised, and the work of securing the required number of signatures was being rapidly pushed.

The opponents of the change now took alarm, and the county was alive with "colporteurs" soliciting signatures to petition and to remonstrance. The friends of the measure, however, secured the requisite number of signatures, and, at the June meeting, 1869, of the Board of Supervisors, presented the same for their action. The special committee to whom the matter was referred on the second day of the session, June 8, reported that they had examined the petitions for the "re-location of the county seat to and upon Block 8, in the North Addition to the city of Clinton, in said county," and found that 3,565 legal voters had signed said petitions as authenticated by the affidavits of credible witnesses, and that they constituted more than half of the legal voters, and recommended that their prayer be granted, and an election according to law, and the committee offered a resolution that, at the next general election, to be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1869, a vote should be taken upon the question, which was carried by the following vote: 19 ayes, 2 noes. The vote indicated that the opponents had resolved to accept the situation gracefully, and make a vigorous canvass before the people, and they did.

The campaign now opened with earnestness. Every argument pro and con that could be originated in the regions of fact or the realms of fancy, was hurled at the startled voters. Circular sheets supplemented the press until the county was thatched with these missives. Bonds, "deeds in escrow," and various other documents were brought, like heavy artillery, into position to batter down that strongest fortification, the fear of taxation. Visions of a \$300,000 Court House were flashed over the county like the dissolving views of a camera. Pictures of a limpid sheet of water, labelled Block 8, with patient anglers sitting on its shores, told the story more strongly than words of what the new location would be.

Such an election was never before nor since held in Clinton County. Presidential contests were tame and flavorless compared with this. The result of the election was a majority of 511 votes in favor of the re-location of the county seat on Block 8, with a total vote of 5,817.

At the October meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the officers were ordered to remove their offices as soon as practicable. A stock company was at once organized and funds provided by citizens of Clinton and Lyons for the erection of a suitable building for the use of the county, in order that the session of the District Court, set for November 21, might convene on Block 8. Plans were made by W. W. Sanborn, bids advertised for, and Mr. L. P. Haradon awarded the contract on the 18th day of October, at the price of \$3,200, the building to be completed within thirty days, and in twenty-three days after the date of his contract, he delivered the building complete for occupancy, and on the 21st day of November, the Court House was occupied by the first session of the District Court in Clinton.

This Court House was a neat two-story frame structure, 44x52 feet in size, and divided on the ground floor into offices for the Recorder, Clerk of the Courts, Auditor and Treasurer. The second floor contained the court-room,



N. Boardman

LYONS

the jury-room and two smaller rooms for Sheriff and District Attorney. This building was furnished free of charge to the county for three years, was then rented of the stockholders, and was subsequently purchased by the county at about seventy-five per cent of its original cost. It has been repaired, and a fire-proof vault built for the use of the Auditor.

A fire-proof brick building was erected west of the Court House, 41x42 feet, and fourteen feet in the clear, and divided into two offices, one occupied by the County Recorder and the other by the Clerk of the Courts. This is a convenient and permanent building, erected at a cost of \$5,000.

The jail and jailor's residence at De Witt are still occupied by the county, which has also a number of cells in conjunction with the city of Clinton in its building, for convenience in confining prisoners during court term. The old Court House is practically unoccupied.

To quote from the report of 1879, of the Board of Supervisors :

"The Board are happy to say that the financial standing of Clinton County is one of the best in State of Iowa, and we hope it will always continue so. Clinton County has been fortunate in not issuing any railroad-aid bonds like many other counties, creating a heavy load for their citizens to carry; yet Clinton County has more miles of railroad than any other county in the State of Iowa. Neither have the people of Clinton County burdened themselves with debt by building a great, unwieldy, cumbersome Court House, and, although our present Court House is not a very permanent structure, yet it is more convenient for the transaction of business than some more expensive ones; and, since the fire-proof vault was constructed, the past year, the more important records of the county are safe. And, should the people of Clinton County come to the conclusion to build a new Court House, at the present prices of labor and material, they could build a better Court House and a handsomer one for \$30,000 than any \$100,000 Court House there is in the State, if the money is honestly and judiciously handled; and the county being possessed of 2,773 acres of land in other counties, this land might be sold for enough, or nearly enough, to build a Court House, without costing the taxpayers one cent. The county has a block in Clinton City of six acres, for county buildings; the Poor Farm consists of 240 acres, the property of the county, and the county has 40 acres of land near De Witt, which it had to take on the foreclosure of a school mortgage."

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The following sketch was furnished by one who was personally engaged with others in operating the underground railroad through Clinton County:

At the present time, hundreds of our intelligent citizens are ignorant of the significance or meaning of the term prefixed to this chapter. It is a strange thing, indeed, where subjects of interesting and thrilling narrative are so much in demand as at the present, that the history of the underground railroad remains yet to be fully recorded. The incidents connected therewith, and the results ultimately accruing from the operation of that secret yet powerful organization, so closely interwoven with the vital interests of universal liberty in America, surely furnish a rich field in which to delve for genuine material with which to adorn the historic page. To thrill the heart and quicken the pulse of the eager student of the grand progressive movement of human liberty in the past, hairbreadth escapes, perilous journeys by land and water, incredible human sufferings, and all the various phases of misery incidental to an outraged and downtrodden people fleeing from an unjust bondage, are not wanting to form at once one of the most interesting chapters of a nation's history.

At the time of which we write, embracing several years previous to the breaking-out of our civil war, a sad and disgraceful state of affairs prevailed with respect to the question of human slavery in the South. It was truly said by a celebrated writer of that time, that "the pulpit is muzzled, it cannot speak; the press is fettered, it cannot move; the right arm of the law is manacled, it cannot stretch forth to maintain its own authority and supremacy!" From the pulpit came no warning note of impending national danger, or words of sympathy for the flying fugitive. The boasted free press of the North avoided the antislavery question and the underground railroad as unclean things, and branded their advocates and adherents as wild fanatics and dangerous agitators. Notwithstanding this disheartening condition of affairs, the managers of the underground railroad, in the meantime, conscious of the justice and nobility of their aims and objects, and regardless of the obloquy and social ostracism leveled at them by even those who should have been their friends, continued to pursue the very uneven tenor of their way; enduring abuse, vituperation and shame, besides subjecting themselves to the liability of having a heavy fine and imprisonment imposed upon them by an unjust law, in order that the *higher* law of love and mercy might be practiced and maintained, and that their enslaved fellows might be enabled to realize, though in a distant country, that liberty which they themselves enjoyed.

In order to show the condition of public sentiment with regard to the antislavery question in Clinton County, as elsewhere, the following incident will speak for itself. Mr. A. T. Foss, agent of the Massachusetts Antislavery Society, came to this county for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures, circulating antislavery tracts, papers, etc., and to create a better feeling for the cause in which he was engaged. After having lectured several times in Clinton, under, we are sorry to say, very discouraging circumstances, it was decided by the friends here that he should deliver one lecture in the thriving little town of Camanche, in hopes that a little antislavery leaven buried there might, perchance, leaven the whole Clinton County lump. Handbills were accordingly struck off and posted, and the Baptist Church there engaged for the meeting. After all necessary preparations had been perfected, Mr. Foss accompanied by Mr. Andrew Bather, a resident of Clinton, proceeded in a buggy hired for the occasion to that enterprising burg. Upon arriving, their astonishment and chagrin may be imagined when, although fully time for the commencement of the lecture, not a light was visible in the church or any signs of any one about the door who cared particularly about seeing one. Of course the sexton was immediately interviewed but with indifferent results, as he told them he didn't intend to open and light the church for a d—d Abolition lecture, not if he knew himself, and he rather thought he did. Somewhat disheartened, they proceeded to the hotel in hopes of finding parties there willing to assist in procuring a room and an audience to listen to the lecture. Their reception was decidedly warm—warmer in fact, than was at all comfortable. No sooner was the object of their visit made known than threats of personal violence were freely made, and a good deal of loud and angry talk indulged in at the expense of our two reformers. Judging from the burden of the uproar, tar and feathers seemed to be very important commodities in Camanche just then. As might be expected, our heroes "stood not on the order of their going," but went, glad to escape with a whole skin and unbroken bones.

Among the inhabitants of Clinton County, but very few were found willing to engage in the dangerous work of assisting in operating the underground railroad. Some there were who favored the idea of immediate and unconditional

emancipation, and aided, by pecuniary means, in keeping the rolling-stock in motion: but few, very few indeed could be found with the disposition or the necessary courage to stand by the throttle or conduct the trains. Of the latter class, we recognize as the principal agent in the work, not only in the State of Iowa, but in every locality where their co-operation could be of any avail, the Quakers, or Society of Friends, one community of which sect was located near West Branch, Cedar Co., Iowa. Agents from this number were constantly on the alert, principally operating in the State of Missouri, running off, as opportunity offered, all the fugitive slaves they could find into this State. Such were picked up by one section of the road at De Witt, pushed through, chiefly at night, to Low Moor, thence to Clinton, at which place they were generally kept for a few days, to rest and refresh themselves, then taken across the river in a skiff, and afterward transported in a wagon to Union Grove, Whiteside Co., Ill. From the latter place, they were conducted by similar stages, until Lake Michigan was reached, where, at several ports, agents of the underground took charge of and secreted them until a friendly sailing-master appeared to take the weary fugitive on his last stage to a land of liberty.

The following is a partial list of the names of parties engaged on the "underground" in Clinton County: In De Witt, Capt. Burdette, Judge Graham and Mrs. J. D. Stillman; in Low Moor, George W. Weston, Abel B. Gleason, B. R. Palmer, J. B. Jones, Lawrence Mix and Nelson Olin; in Clinton, C. B. Campbell, Andrew Bather, J. R. Bather, G. W. Brindell, W. B. Star, T. Savage and H. Leslie. C. B. Campbell, of Clinton, George W. Weston, of Low Moor, and Capt. Burdette and Judge Graham, of De Witt, were, in reality, the prime movers in the enterprise of aiding and assisting, and helping forward such fugitives as were passed over the line. On them devolved the responsibility of having agents promptly at their posts, and of warning such of approaching danger, of procuring the necessary funds, conducting the correspondence, etc.

The following is a sample of the average correspondence:

Mr. C. B. C.:

Low Moor, May 6, 1859.

DEAR SIR—By to-morrow evening's mail, you will receive two volumes of the "Irrepressible Conflict," bound in *black*. After perusal, please forward, and oblige

Yours truly, G. W. W.

By the peculiar wording of the correspondence, the receiver of the same obtained a pretty correct idea not only of the number of fugitive slaves coming on the line, but also, very frequently, the age, sex and complexion of the same.

The slaves were generally carried from one station to another in the nighttime, dark, cloudy nights being preferred—stations being from ten to fifteen miles apart. Some of the hunted race that passed through this county, however, were so white as to require but little necessity for secrecy or concealment; such were easily cared for, and proceeded on their journey without much trouble. In one instance, two, a man and his wife, were being concealed in Mr. Bather's garret. A message was received from De Witt that the slave catchers were in hot pursuit. That garret being rather a suspected place in Clinton, in the eyes of the United States Marshal, it was thought advisable to have a "flitting" as soon as possible. Mr. Andrew Bather accordingly procured a covered family carriage, belonging to Mr. H. P. Stanley, and conveyed them to Lyons, preceded by Mr. C. B. Campbell, who, in the meantime, had hired a skiff at a rather stiff price, and took them across the river. This was on Sunday forenoon, and the river full of ice. The woman had such a fair complexion that she could and did with perfect impunity represent herself as a free person and the owner

of her own husband. Their passage over the river was a slow, tedious and very dangerous one on account of the moving ice, but they finally succeeded in reaching the other side in safety. Did the limits of the chapter permit, many similar instances might be described as having actually occurred.

In the city of Clinton, within a stone's-throw of the U. S. Marshal's residence, time and again were fugitive slaves concealed for days together. In the garret of a small frame building, near the corner of Sixth avenue and Second street, the residence at that time of C. B. Campbell, frequently were secreted large numbers of passengers by the underground railroad, waiting eagerly and nervously for the starting of the next train. Sometimes, for a change, they were kept for a few days in a cave used as a kind of cellar, in the garden belonging to J. R. & A. Bather, or in the garret of their house. Occasionally, the friends of the "underground" would meet by appointment at the home of Mr. Campbell, or some other rendezvous where the "chattels" were stored and waiting a favorable opportunity for shipment, to listen to their sad and eventful experiences—the manner of their escape, the sufferings they endured previous to striking the underground railroad, and to infuse new zeal and courage into their oftentimes sinking hearts against the trials and dangers, suffering and fatigue yet in store for them ere the end of their toilsome journey should be reached. Many a sympathetic tear was shed by the friends of the Anti-slavery cause on occasions like these—occasions which but added fresh fuel to the fire of liberty burning steadily in their hearts.

Among the last of the fugitives that passed through Clinton County, just before the war broke out, was a party which consisted of nine persons in all, comprising a man and his wife and their four children and three men. Twice, already, had the first-mentioned member of the little band made the attempt to free the wife he loved, and been unsuccessful. His third attempt had been successful to this point, and, judging from the determined air he wore, and the fact that he was thoroughly armed, the officials of the underground railroad thought that it would be rather an unhealthy piece of business for any one to attempt to hinder him on the balance of his journey. After a very brief sojourn in Clinton, the entire party were safely ferried over the Mississippi and carried on their way rejoicing.

This is, of course, but a brief outline of the history of the underground railroad in Clinton County. Enough, however, we hope, may be gleaned from its perusal to give the reader some idea of its character and operations. Some of its stockholders have passed over to the other side, the rolling-stock and fixtures have long since disappeared. Only one *tie* remains—the historic tie which binds the past to the present.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

While attending a camp-meeting at Camanche, in the summer of 1868, Mrs. Jane Vincent Wilkes, a daughter of "Father Vincent," of whom much mention has been made in this work, and Mrs. John R. Pearce, who was Miss Hannah Ferguson, and who came here with the Hess family, met each other and talked over the "old times." Before separating, they resolved to make an effort for the re-union of the "old settlers." Mrs. Wilkes soon wrote the following poetical call, which was published in the Clinton *Herald* of August 22, and in response to which the formal call was made:

THE PIONEERS.

"More than forty years have passed away
Since first we came to Iowa.
For the broad prairies, where we might roam,
We left our kindred and Eastern home,

And made us farms on the prairie land,
 Where sod had never been turned by man.
 Far away it was from the civilized town,
 On the banks of the river of great renown—
 The broad Mississippi washed its shore,
 The red man was leaving, to return no more;
 'Twas beautiful! Seem'd like a garden then,
 Waiting the plow of the first white men.
 For many a mile no house was seen,
 Only the waving grass so green—
 No wonder the Indian, when acting as guide
 To the first white man, who came to spy
 What beautiful land had this red race,
 Cried 'Iowa! Iowa! This is the place!'—
 The white man's soul its beauty had touched—
 Answered the Indian with, "none-such, none-such."

"The slow, plodding oxen were 'horses' then,
 When they went anywhere, those women and men;
 And when they would thresh out the wheat,
 The oxen did it with their feet.
 The grist was ground so far away
 That often it took more than a night and a day.
 When the time came 'round to hear the preaching,
 'Twas the oxen they 'haw'd' and 'gee'd' to the meeting.
 In the quaint old days of an older time,
 They worshiped God with a reverent mind.
 No schoolhouse or church had these folks then,
 Only the cabins of the pioneer men.

"Little by little they grew more strong;
 The schoolhouse was made, where to teach the young.
 And proud were they when the brick was built,
 For it cost them denials; but the good was felt.
 There, many a prayer and word for God
 Was breathed by those now 'neath the sod.
 But some we know are living yet,
 Whose lives are good we can't forget.

"But time has made great change since then.
 There are plenty of homes and women and men,
 Houses and barns, bushes and trees,
 Now cover the ground where the grass waved free.
 The prairie is dotted all over with farms,
 While the grass and all its flowery charms
 Make way for the farmer to grow his bread,
 Where once the cattle and horses fed.
 They plow while sitting, three horses in team;
 Some try to plow and thresh by steam;
 They travel by railroad all through the land,
 Where once it was hard to go with a span.

"Yes, time *has* made a change since then!
 There's some of them left, those pioneer men;
 Not many years will pass along,
 Before that generation will be gone,
 They were straight and strong thirty years ago,
 Old people then we did not know;
 But now the soul's house needs a deal of propping,
 The windows are dim, the roof needs thatching,
 The uprights totter and tremble around,
 A little more shaking and the house comes down.

"And now, before the last roll-call
 Shall take some away, make an effort all
 Who used to be neighbors for many years,
 To have a *re-union* of the Old Pioneers.
 There are some in Lyons, Clinton, Camanche,
 Living in city, town and ranche,

Who would all be glad to meet once more,
 Before they leave for Eternity's shore;
 To see the face and shake by the hand
 Those we knew as the pioneer band.

"Friends, we've performed our promise to you,
 Wrote in the paper; now what will you do?
 Be quick, set the time, the place, we ask,
 For the warm sun weather will soon be passed."

The first formal gathering of the early settlers of Clinton County was held on the beautiful bluff at the head of Second avenue, west of Clinton, Thursday, September 19, 1878, and was attended by a large number of the pioneers, who as they contrasted the scene at their feet with the same view when they first beheld it, must have experienced emotions too deep for ordinary words, and recollections not easy for the younger portion of the community to realize. Before 10 A. M., they began gathering, their carriages contrasting no less than the surrounding with those of the time when they located in the county. By 11:30, when the exercises began, there were on the grounds several hundred people, mostly Territorial residents of the county and their descendants. A speaker's stand and seats, swings, refreshments and other adjuncts of a real old-fashioned picnic were provided.

The assembly was called to order by Mr. Daniel Hess, President of the day, who introduced Rev. J. N. Seeley, one of the oldest settlers, who made most excellent and fervent prayer, thanking the Father for this happy occasion and for all the blessings that have come to the community through civilization and hoping that all present might so live as to arrive at full Christian fruition and, like the golden sheaf, ripe in the season, be finally gathered to an eternal home of bliss.

Remarks were made by J. D. Bourne, Esq., of De Witt, who said he first passed along the Mississippi River on a pony in 1832, when there was not a house from Rock Island to Savannah. He related an amusing incident of how he and a party stopped at a log house on an island in Rock River and tarried all night, and how, after most of the inmates had gone to bed in the loft, the floor gave way, precipitating the gentlemen to the lower room, and when light was struck none were found in a very presentable array, except a young couple who had been "sparking" in a corner of the room. (Laughter.) There were more people now present than could have been gathered together in two weeks in Territorial times. He thought the "young people" a little too fast and that economy is what is now needed. The speaker had served eight years for Sheriff for \$300, and done for \$400 at the Recorder's office what the county is now paying \$5,000 for. He said they lived just as well then as now—when they lighted their humble home at night with candles made from the tallow of wild deer killed near by on the prairie. The speaker was then living in one of the oldest frame houses in the county. He first came to Iowa in 1833, when Dubuque consisted of a single log cabin.

Mr. Elijah Buel also made a few remarks, noting the great progress made in the county since he arrived, and the sturdy character of men of early times. Judge Cotton, the orator of the day, spoke as follows:

PIONEER LIFE.

ADDRESS OF HON. A. R. COTTON AT THE OLD SETTLERS' PICNIC, IN CLINTON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1878.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND PIONEERS OF CLINTON COUNTY: This is the first formal meeting of the old settlers of Clinton County. We have present with us to-day the men who were the first to build a cabin, to plow a furrow, to erect a schoolhouse, or to organize a church within the limits

of what is now Clinton County; and we have present the women who were the first of a civilized race to pluck a flower from its beautiful prairies.

These are the men and these are the women who inaugurated the era of civilization in this land, and will ever stand at the head of that interminable succession of free and enlightened people who are to follow in the ages to come.

Little do you old settlers appreciate the important work which it has been your mission to accomplish, or the part which you have had in that grand transformation which has changed what, for unknown centuries, had been the land of the savage to that which is to be, during all future time, the abode of civilized man.

It was Bishop Berkeley, of England, a great friend to America, who, almost a century and a half ago, wrote those memorable lines;

" Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

" In happy climes, where from the genial sun
And virgin earth such scenes ensue,
The force of art by nature seems outdone,
And fancied beauties, by the true.

" There shall be sung another golden age,
The rise of empire and of arts,
The good and great inspiring epic rage,
The wisest heads and noblest hearts."

You led the van in this westward march of Empire, and joined in laying the foundations of a new State. You came intent on securing a home and independence, whatever hardships and privations that might involve. And now, away down in Time's course, in the year 1878, at a long distance in the journey of life from the point at which you set out on your pioneer career, you have to look back over what once seemed a rugged, but now appears but a pleasant path in life's journey, to talk over the events that occurred by the way, and to read the names of those who were your early comrades, but are with you no more.

I have thought on this occasion it would not be inappropriate to give something of a history of Clinton County.

Iowa is embraced in what is known as the Louisiana Purchase, which was acquired from France under treaty with Napoleon, in 1803.

On the 12th day of June, 1838, Congress passed an act, which took effect July 3, 1838, creating the Territorial Government of Iowa.

January 11, 1840, the Territorial Legislature enacted a law organizing the county of Clinton, the county to be established from and after the 1st day of March, 1840, and making Camanche the seat of justice, at which place the first term of the United States District Court in Clinton County was begun, October 12, 1840, with the Hon. Thomas S. Williams as Judge; James D. Bourne, Sheriff; and Martin Dunning, Clerk. Judge Wilson continues to reside at Dubuque and is still engaged in the active practice of the law, and Mr. Bourne, whose home is in De Witt, is hale and youthful, and is on the grounds with us to-day. Martin Dunning died at Camanche a few years since.

The first trial was October 14, 1840, of an appeal case, in which John Thomas was plaintiff and John Eldred defendant; and the twelve good and lawful men who composed the jury were William H. Onley, John Sloan, Philip Deeds, Nathaniel Barber, William Pearsoll, Reuben Root, Daniel Hess, Robert Aikman, Stephen Tripp, Charles E. Langford, Francis F. Ketchum and Stephen Briggs, who found a verdict of \$5.25 for the appellee, but the record does not disclose, without an examination of the files in the case, who was the appellee and the winning man.

The second jury trial did not occur until April 14, 1841, which was between James W. Kirtley and George W. H. Turner, and before a jury consisting of M. A. Harrington, R. R. Benedict, John Peck, Seth Lunn, William Welch, Robert Thomas, Simeon Gardner, William D. Follett, Charles Bovard, Absalom Dennis, Robert Aikman and Amos Holoway; and the verdict was an improvement in size on that at the first trial, having been for \$7.85 for the plaintiff, Kirtley.

The grand jury empaneled at the organization of the court, October 12, 1840, to inquire of public offenses committed in the county of Clinton, embraced James Clayborn, Richard Crawshaw, Robert Thomas, Shubael Coy, Benjamin Baker, Otis Benedict, Richard H. Dawson, Eldred Beard, Henry Strickler, Robert C. Bourne, Alanson Dickerman, Arthur Smith, Samuel N. Bedford, George W. Harlan, John Welsh, Absalom Dennis, John C. Holbrook, Simeon Gardiner and Ralph R. Benedict, with Richard H. Dawson, Foreman.

The list of grand jurymen at the second term of court, which commenced April 12, 1841, also includes many familiar names: James Hall, Robert Smith, Herman B. Shaff, Jonathan L. Pearce, Otis Bennett, John D. Simmons, Isaac Ramsey, John R. Boyd, John Aikmain, William Hogan, Lyman Evans, Daniel Hess, LeRoy Dutton, Franklin K. Peck and Charles Harrison, and had Lyman Evans for foreman.

The act organizing Clinton County declares that the County Commissioners and other officers should be elected on the first Monday in April, 1840, but I find no record of any proceedings by the Board of Commissioners until January 5, 1841, when Elijah Buel, Robert C. Bourne and Eli Goddard, who were elected October 5, 1840, met at the house of Samuel Doolittle, in manche.

It is interesting to observe the moderate taxes of that day. The Board adopted a resolution classifying lands, declaring that first-rate lands should be valued at \$3 per acre; second rate, \$2.50, and third rate, at \$2 per acre; and that the rate of tax should be 5 mills. In the statement of the account made in July, 1841, by the Board of Commissioners, with James D. Bourne tax collector, he is charged with \$472.33 as the amount of the tax list of Clinton County for the year 1841.

Those voluminous title records now appearing in the office of the County Recorder had their beginning on the 5th day of May, 1840, with Reuben Root as Recorder, when a mortgage was recorded, made by John C. Holbrook to Melvin Lord, on the southwest quarter of Section 18, Town 81, Range 6, also on a quarter-section, stated to be adjoining, and on another quarter-section on Beaver Island, known as the Booth Claim. It was not until June 12, 1840, that the first deed of conveyance was recorded. That was a deed from Nathan Atwell to George Merriam for Lots 3 and 4 in Block 4, Range 1, with a house in Camanche, according to plat made by George Peck, consideration, \$1,000, and title warranted against all claims but those of the United States, a rather superficial title. Camanche was platted in advance of the entry of the land at the United States Land Office, and this accounts for the character of the covenants in the warranty.

Those settlers who secured on the bank of the Mississippi what were regarded as favorable sites for future cities had a due appreciation of the natural advantages of these points, and soon had the plats planned and surveyed, and with such ample dimensions as not to cramp the growth of the rising cities, and the proprietors bestowed upon them names of no insignificant import.

New York was located on a part of the now site of Clinton. The name New York appears on the official plat of the Government survey, but no plat of the town was ever recorded in the records of Clinton County, so New York vanished with the entry of the land on which it had been founded.

Lyons was surveyed and platted in 1837, and the proprietors, Elijah Buell, Beal Randall, Dennis Warren, George W. Harlan and Chalkley A. Hoag, made division of lots by placing the numbers in a hat and drawing therefrom. The first survey was by Crawford, but, after the entry of the land, in 1840, John Brophy remodeled the plat and the parties made deeds to each other in pursuance of the division of the lots they had previously made. The name of Camanche as well as that of Lyons, also appears on the plat of the United States survey.

January 14, 1841, the Territorial Legislature passed a law appointing William Miller, Cedar County, Andrew F. Russell, of Scott County, and William A. Warren, of Jackson County, Commissioners to relocate the county seat of Clinton County, and they were directed to meet at the house of Abraham Folkes, in Clear Creek Precinct, within six months thereafter, and proceed and locate the seat of justice as near the geographical center of the county as a good and suitable situation, convenient to wood and water, could be found: and the Commissioners were authorized to name the county seat. The law provided that Camanche should remain the temporary county seat until the Judge of the District Court should be notified in writing, by the County Commissioners, that suitable buildings were erected at said seat of justice for the accommodation of the court and suitors; and that when the Judge should be so notified, the Sheriff should give notice that the next term of the Court would be held at the new seat of justice.

The Commissioners accordingly met on the 18th day of March, 1841, and made the location and reported that on that day they had located the seat of justice of Clinton County by setting a stake in or near the center of the north half of Section 18, Township 81, Range 4, and by naming the seat of justice—in accordance with the will of the people as near as they could ascertain—Vandenburg. October 4, 1841, the Board of Commissioners adopted a resolution that Hon. Thomas S. Wilson be notified "that there are suitable buildings now erected at the town of Vandenburg to accommodate the court and suitors of the District Court for the county of Clinton for the October term, 1841," and the court at that term commenced being held at Vandenburg. It was understood the name Vandenburg was chosen because it was that of a sweetheart of Col. Warrner.

By an act of the Legislature, February 17, 1842, the name Vandenburg was changed to De Witt.

The accommodations thus provided for the court and suitors consisted of a very fair log building, which supplied the court-room and the jury-rooms, and it was in this court-room, in 1844, that I first saw a court in session in Iowa, and, in fact, the first court at which I was ever present.

There was not a great pressure of law business in those days, and the Judge did not hesitate to adjourn court occasionally to and go prairie-chicken shooting with the Sheriff (Bourne) and, inasmuch as Uncle Sam paid the court expenses, the people had no ground for complaint. The lodging accommodations for suitors, witnesses and jurymen, during court, were furnished in a pretty compact form, chiefly at the houses of Seth Lum and Col. Lyman Evans.

De Witt continued the county seat until the removal, in 1869, to block 8, in North Clinton, where the first term of court was begun November 22, 1869, J. Scott Richman, Judge.

February 12, 1844, the first step was taken toward obtaining the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union, by the passage of a law by the Territorial Legislature, providing for the expression of the opinion of the people of the Territory at the April election of that year, upon the subject of the formation of a State Constitution. The method of taking this expression was rather novel. The law provided, that, as each elector approached the polls, he should be asked whether he was in favor or against a convention, and that he should respond, simply, "Convention," or "No Convention," and that the officers of the election should thereupon record his name and his decision. The majority-opinion proved to be favorable, and, in accordance with the law in that event, delegates to form a State Constitution were elected at the general election in August, 1844. They convened on the first Monday in October, and the Constitution formed by them was submitted to the people for adoption or rejection at the August election, 1845. In the mean time, and on the 3d day of March, 1845, Congress passed a law for the admission of Iowa under that Constitution; but, in the law, the western boundary of the State was fixed at 17° 30' west of the Meridian of Washington, which is only some thirty miles west of Des Moines, the present capital of the State; and when the people came to vote, the manner of doing which was also on the *visá voce* plan, each elector being interrogated and responding "Constitution," or "No Constitution," a majority answered "No Constitution." They decided wisely in rejecting admission, with a boundary which would have so detracted from the present limits and importance of the State.

The question of admission was not suffered to rest long. The Legislature, on the 17th day of January, 1846, fixed the next April election as the time to elect delegates to another convention. This convention, on the 18th day of the following May, completed the Constitution which was voted on and adopted by the people at the August election, 1846.

And on the 28th day of December, of that year, Congress passed the final act, in which it is declared "that the State of Iowa shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever."

Let us take a little view of the marvelous growth and development in this county. We all remember well when it was thought that, in consequence of the distance to timber, the large prairies in this county could not be settled, not certainly in our time, and when parties desired to enter Government land to obtain a little advance on it, they were careful to make selections as near timber as possible. The early settlements were made in the skirts of the groves. A good spring, or a lasting stream of water and a piece of timber, were decisive of the spot where the early settler would establish his home.

By and by the speculators, in entering land, became a little bolder, and they came to believe that it was not very hazardous to locate land in the middle of our prairies. The settlements, in like manner, grew and extended from the groves out toward the center of the prairies, and we began to find those meandering and pleasant roads by which we used to pass in any direction we pleased, in crossing the uninhabited prairie, obstructed by the obtrusive farmer, who persisted in having the roads straightened and put on the boundary lines of his farm, until at last the county has become one solid block of farms.

At the organization of the county, in 1840, it had a population of 821; in 1850, it had 2,822. During the next ten years, it had a large increase in population, the census of 1860 showing 18,938, against the 2,822 in 1850, and during the next ten years ending in 1870, the population grew to 85,357.

The acres of improved land in 1850, were 19,008, and in 1870, 323,182.

The county produced in 1850, 61,945 bushels of wheat; in 1860, 592,117 bushels; in 1870, 954,175 bushels, and, in 1874, 1,010,845 bushels.

In 1850, there were 94,050 bushels of corn; in 1860, 795,305 bushels; in 1870, 2,493,660, and in 1874, 3,061,338 bushels; so we have no reason to fear a famine in this county from the present outlook.

The census of 1870 puts down the estimated true value of real and personal property in the county at \$20,207,080; and the census further shows what is unquestionably very satisfactory to the old settlers, as well as new, that the county has not one dollar of bonded debt.

In securing railroads through its limits, the county has also been exceedingly fortunate.

It was a marvel to you old settlers to see in your day the path of the Indian superseded by the railway. Within twenty years of the first settlement of this county, a railroad had been constructed part-way through and put in operation. The county is now interlaced with railroads, there being within its limits 145 miles of railroad, believed to exceed the number of miles in any other county in the State.

The first telegraph line and the first railroad extending to the Pacific coast were constructed through Clinton County.

The first settlers were not mistaken in their opinion that they were locating where would pass a great line of railroad stretching across the continent.

The theory of Mr. Elijah Buell and others was, that here the Mississippi approaches nearest to the lakes between this point and Chicago, the shortest line of transportation by land; here

are the narrows in the river, a favorable crossing, and that a railroad from Chicago would be directed to this point. Before a railroad had reached the Mississippi, Dennis Warren used to us that the tea from China was bound to be shipped through to the East by a railroad passing right by this point.

These men have lived to see all these things come to pass.

You old settlers have great reason to be gratified with the prosperity of the county, in the development of which you have taken so prominent a part; and you who saw it in the days of its poverty and weakness, above all others, can appreciate its present strength and wealth; you are to be thanked, and your good judgment commended for that economical and successful management of its affairs during the years of its growth, which aided its rapid progress, and enables it to appear to-day in so sound a financial condition.

I understand that for this meeting we are indebted to the ladies; that they were the first to propose it; and that it was one of these ladies who composed the poetry on early times in the county, which was read with so much interest recently, in one of our newspapers, and we thank those ladies for having brought about this meeting.

I have taken quite enough of your time. We are all anxious to hear from the old settlers present, many of whom preceded by a number of years the arrival of my father and his family, including myself, and they can tell you of the county and its settlers before I had knowledge of it.

The roll of old settlers, which it is proposed to make to-day, we realize, will not be responded to by all whose names will be thereon inscribed, and that as the advancing years increase the number will be reduced, until not one will remain as the custodian of this record.

"Like as star by star declines,
Till all are passed away,
As morning higher and higher shines
To pure and perfect day.
Nor sink those stars in empty night—
They hide themselves in heaven's own light."

Other old settlers would have made remarks had it not been for the threatening weather, which made it advisable to proceed first with the dinner and organization of the Society, and have afterward any extempore speeches. Accordingly the well-filled baskets were opened and the next hour was a merry scene of *al fresco* feasting and sociability.

Among the early settlers present were: Mrs. Mary Pearce, widow of J. Pearce, Sr., eighty-eight years of age, who arrived in 1837; Mrs. Elmira Seymour, widow of Judge Seymour, eighty-three years old, who arrived in 1837; was present, also Mr. and Mrs. William Roberts, who came in 1837. There were also present Dr. I. P. Yeomans, 1837; Capt. F. K. Peck, 1837, appointed by Gov. Dodge the first militia Captain in the Territory; S. L. Horn, a Territorial resident of Muscatine County; Charles and George N. Thomas, 1835; James Cassady, 1850; Elijah Buell, 1835; David Hess, 1839; Thomas Harbean, 1847; Adam and Aleck Dunn, 1839, and their wives, formerly Misses Crawshaw, 1837; George P. Baker, 1838; Benjamin Lake, 1839; B. Schoff, of Camanche, 1837; C. L. Dutcher, 1841; Homer Carpenter, 1840; G. A. Griswold, Elk River, 1839; M. T. Sweeney, 1844; Samuel Perry, 1836, and others, including Messrs. F. P. Wilcox, A. P. Hosford, J. C. Young and R. S. Seaman, who came from 1854 to 1858.

As officers of the Pioneers' Society were chosen: President, Daniel H. of Lyons; Vice Presidents, J. D. Bourne, of DeWitt; George A. Griswold, Elk River, and H. B. Shaff, of Camanche; Secretary, A. R. Cotton, of Clinton; Treasurer, Elijah Buell, of Lyons; Executive Committee, E. B. Ira Stockwell, S. R. Pearce, G. N. Thomas, C. L. Seymour, and Mrs. Jane C. Wilkes, Hannah P. Pearce, Ellen Hess, Jane T. Baker and Betsey Foster.

It was desired to draw the line of membership in the association on the date of the Iowa's admission into the Union, December, 1846, and necessarily excluded many who would otherwise have joined, including Mr. H. Carpenter of Camanche, who came in 1837 to the Territory; Dr. Yeomans, 1837; M. T. Sweeney, in 1841; but all locating since 1846 in the county. Others were present and entitled to join, but had left the grounds in apprehension of

storm. Autographs were secured as members of the Society with date of locating in the Territory of the following old settlers :

GENTLEMEN.			LADIES.		
Name.	In Territory.	In County.	Name.	In Territory.	In County.
James D. Bourne.....	June, 1833	Sept., 1836	Eunice H. Lake.....	Nov., 1838	Nov., 1838
Elijah Buell.....	July, 1835	July, 1836	Frances Hess.....	June, 1840	Aug., 1843
Franklin K. Peck.....	Feb., 1837	Feb., 1837	Tryphene C. Snyder.....	Nov., 1838	Nov., 1838
John R. Pearce.....	Nov., 1837	March, 1845	Hannah P. Pearce.....	Oct., 1837	March, 1845
Daniel Hess.....	June, 1838	June, 1838	Jane Vincent Wilkes.....	June, 1844	June, 1844
C. L. Dutcher.....	June, 1841	June, 1841	Sarah J. Roberts.....	Sept., 1837	Sept., 1837
G. A. Griswold.....	June, 1839	July, 1839	Jane T. Baker.....	Feb., 1837	Feb., 1837
William Roberts.....	Sept., 1837	Sept., 1837	Hannah Dutcher.....	Aug., 1842	Aug., 1844
Ira Stockwell.....	April, 1840	April, 1840	Mary J. Strahan.....	Nov., 1846	Nov., 1846
Herman B. Shaff.....	March, 1830	March, 1839	Emma E. Cone.....	May, 1842	May, 1842
Sheldon Wood.....	Oct., 1842	Oct., 1842	Jane B. Harrison.....	March, 1837	March, 1839
George N. Thomas.....	July, 1844	July, 1844	Frances P. Hart.....	Nov., 1846	Nov., 1846
Charles Thomas.....	Oct., 1837	Oct., 1837	Frances E. Peck.....	March, 1838	March, 1838
Jonathan L. Pearce.....	Nov., 1838	Nov., 1838	Almira Seymour.....	May, 1841	May, 1841
George P. Baker.....	June, 1838	June, 1838	Teresa O. Thomas.....	July, 1844	July, 1844
Samuel T. Perrin.....	March, 1837	March, 1837	Mary F. Knapp.....	Sept., 1837	Sept., 1837
David Hess.....	June, 1839	June, 1839	Maggie A. Wilson.....	June, 1841	June, 1841
Jackson Knapp.....	June, 1839	June, 1839			
Jesse N. Sealey.....	Oct., 1843	Oct., 1843			
Aylett Rains Cotton.....	May, 1844	May, 1844			
Christopher C. Roberts.....	Sept., 1837	Sept., 1837			
William D. Follett.....	Aug., 1837	Aug., 1837			
C. L. Seymour.....	March, 1838	March, 1838			

The book of autographs was placed in the charge of J. R. Pearce, who, by the next annual meeting, will probably have 100 names enrolled.

The initial gathering of the Society was so heartily enjoyed—a re-union of the patriarchs of Clinton County and their branching families—that it is probable that this year's meeting (1879) will be even more largely attended, and that, as successive years diminish the numbers of the surviving pioneers, their gatherings will become occasions more and more sacred to both themselves and other participants. From the first meeting, those present dispersed with quickened and revived sentiments such as Burns immortalized in—

“Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
 And never brought to min' ?
 Should auld acquaintance be forgot
 And days of auld lang syne ?

“We twa hae run about the braes,
 And pu'd the gowan fine ;
 But we've wandered mony a wearie foot
 Sin' auld lang syne.

“And here's a hand, my trusty frere,
 And gie us a hand of thine,
 And we'll tak' a right gude willie-waught
 For auld lang syne.”

After the “picnic,” Mrs. Wilkes wrote the following, which was also published in the *Herald*, and the sentiment of which the “old settlers” will fully appreciate and consider a proper addenda to the report of their proceedings :

A MEMENTO OF THE OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

“We have looked on the face of our old-time friends,
 And received a friendly greeting ;
 We have heard the voice and clasped the hand,
 For we've been to the pioneers' meeting.
 We have listened to hear of the olden days
 When land was cheap and plenty,
 The cabin homes had enough always
 Though the money purse was empty.

“How the wives, to help the ways and means,
 Parched peas and corn for coffee ;
 Sugar was scarce for cake, it seems,
 And none was left for taffy.

Sisters and mothers, O, how they spun
 To make the cloth and yarn for stockings;
 Money was scarce—not every one
 Could run to the store to do the shopping.

“ No silks or worsteds for variety then,
 But colored cloth for Monday's working,
 While the pretty calico did service when
 Their work was done or for the Sunday's wearing.
 We met on the beautiful bluffs—
 'Twas back of the city of Clinton;
 How the wind blew the dust in puffs
 Was something that might be mentioned.

“ It blew so fierce and strong,
 Our speaker spoke more loudly,
 The dust had peppered the listening throng,
 And the sky above was cloudy;
 The Storm King's voice was heard,
 Over our heads the clouds were chasing,
 'It's going to rain,' some said and feared,
 And so for home were hast'ning.

“ It did not rain, and those who stayed
 Had dinner on the benches;
 Their tongues—they were not afraid,
 For they talked and ate the lunches.
 'Twas pleasant thus to meet again
 In times that are so changing;
 Some we missed, and it was with pain—
 They are gone where we are hastening.

“ We missed among the living, with regret,
 One we had wished was near;
 We missed the voice and halting step
 Of Emerson, the Parson Pioneer.
 One said, 'It makes me glad and makes me sad;'
 Glad to see once more the faces
 Of those we knew when youth with health was clad—
 On which time now had left such traces.

“ Sad to see the thin and pallid cheek
 Disease had made so feeble;
 The quivering lips that scarce could speak,
 And mind so gone that once was able.
 When clouds of adversity hide our sun,
 Sorrow's wind blows the dust of repining;
 We'll think how sweet our rest erelong—
 God's love is always shining.

“ No wonder we love this house of clay,
 When for three score and ten we in it stay;
 But when nature has had its longest day,
 Or disease has worn the props away,
 We will out of the old house and into the new,
 For there's One awaiting for me and for you;
 Then never shall we be sad any more,
 But glad we have reached a sinless shore;
 In a re-union with those we love
 We are parted no more in that home above.”

MEDICAL.

Previous to 1841, no physician had located within the limits of the county, and the settlers depended upon what little stock of medicine they chanced to bring with them, upon Indian remedies, as related elsewhere of Buel's family, and upon the indigenous roots and herbs gathered and prepared by the experienced elder ladies and administered with generally beneficial results.

Ipecac and boneset were the main specifics in Mr. Buel's medicine chest. Dr. Peck added to the local pharmacopœia pills and ointment, especially blue and red precipitates, which there is a credible tradition the settlers had a "terrible itching" for about that time.

Mr. James Bourne, in his part of the county, turned his attention to surgery as well as medicine, and probably performed the first surgical operation on the human subject after the Indian medicine man vanished westward. He first relieved Norman Evans, who had received a severe gash upon the knee, and afterward cut a rusty fish-gig from the hand of an unknown man and extracted a bean from the nose of a child of Mr. Dierk, then living on Mill Creek. In the spring of 1837, Robert Bourne brought to this section the first assortment of medicine, including calomel, jalap, cinchona, wormseed, Sappington's pills, which were dealt out to the settlers in heroic doses, and generally with excellent results, the hardy constitutions of that time enduring drastic remedies in a manner that would now surprise most young physicians. The obstetric department was managed by the wise and experienced matrons, and in the absence of any proof to the contrary must have been well performed.

Prior to 1850, no medical organization existed in the State. In response to an urgent call from the American Medical Association for the formation of State medical societies, one was in June, 1850, organized for Iowa at Burlington. In turn, the State Association urged physicians to form county associations.

The State at that time being very sparsely settled, and medical attainments sufficient to constitute a "doctor" not being very exalted, medical societies were of slow growth. The Clinton County Medical Society was organized in 1857, and being one of the first six in the State, can claim to be one of the pioneer associations. Pursuant to a general call, the initial meeting was held at Camanche June 16, 1857, at the office of Dr. A. B. Ireland, who presided, and with Dr. A. T. Hudson, Vice President, and Drs. Asa Morgan, Secretary, and George H. Noyes, George E. McPherson, and the President as Censors, the Clinton County Medical Society was organized. Measures were adopted to examine all applicants for membership, so that no incompetent physician should be indorsed by the Society.

Besides these and others who entered the service, and whose records will be found in the military department of this book, others, after the awful carnage at Shiloh, where Iowa regiments suffered so greatly, went to the front as volunteer surgeons. Drs. Ennis, McCormick, Lothrop and Ireland went on merciful errands to Shiloh and other field hospitals, carrying not only the enthusiasm of humanity, but liberal stores of sanitary supplies and comforts.

The records show that out of sixteen practicing members of the Association, twelve were actively engaged in aiding the Union cause, and not a single disloyal name dims the Association's escutcheon. The first meeting after the war was held at De Witt, January, 1869, and the name "Association" was changed to "Society," and re-organized and incorporated, the articles being signed by Drs. A. B. Ireland, C. H. Lothrop, P. J. Farnsworth, S. J. Hobart, H. S. Farnsworth, G. F. Wetherell, A. Reynolds, A. McCormick and O. E. Deeds. At different times, thirty-three physicians were connected with the Association, and thirty-eight with the Society. The present officers are: Dr. H. S. Farnsworth, President; Dr. M. G. Sloan, Vice President; Dr. P. J. Farnsworth, Secretary and Treasurer; Drs. Hobart, Morgan and Langon, Censors; Drs. Dennison, Wallace and P. J. Farnsworth, Ethical Board; Drs. Dennison and Booth, Delegates to the American Medical Association.

Appended are brief biographical notices of many who have practiced or are still practicing their profession in this county, for which acknowledgment is made to Drs. P. J. Farnsworth and Charles H. Lothrop.

The first regularly-educated physician in the county was Dr. William Bassett, who came from De Kalb County, Ill., to Camanche in 1841. From thence, he moved to Lyons in 1844, and practiced there until 1848, when he went across the river to Fulton, Ill., and remained there until he died, in 1867. Born in Hinsdale, Mass., in 1808; educated at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., and in Woodstock, Vt.

Dr. Zebulon Metcalf came next; located at De Witt in 1842, and resided there until his death in 1847. Born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., and educated in some Eastern college. He is said to have been a very successful physician and a man of fine education.

Dr. C. H. Lothrop, of Lyons, compiled for the Clinton County Medical Society a Medical History of the county, from which we condense the following in the order of towns:

Dr. J. P. Anthony settled in Camanche in 1850; removed to Sterling, Ill., in 1855, where he now resides. He was Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Surgeon of the Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry until the close of the war. Born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1823; educated at Pittsfield Medical College, Massachusetts.

Dr. A. B. Ireland came to Camanche in 1852, where he practiced his profession until his death, in 1878. He was born in a small town in East Tennessee in 1816, and removed with his father to Tremont, Ill. He received his medical education in the Illinois Medical College at Jacksonville, Ill., graduating in 1846. Dr. Ireland had a extensive practice, and was a man very widely known in the county for kindness and sterling integrity. He was elected to the State Senate in 1869 for two years, which position he very acceptably filled. He had held numerous local offices, and was President of the Clinton County Medical Society for six or seven years.

Dr. E. T. Manning came to Camanche in 1850, in the capacity of a Baptist preacher, with which he combined the practice of medicine. He is not a graduate but holds an honorary degree from Bennett Eclectic Medical College, Chicago. When asked why he left preaching for medicine, he said men suffered more from colic than from fear of h—, and would pay better.

C. D. Manning, son of the above, graduated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1870, and practices in Camanche. There have been several other physicians located here, but they only remained a short time, except Dr. William McQuigg, who received his medical education at Cleveland Medical College, Ohio, came to Camanche in 1852, practiced his profession there until 1866, when he removed to Lyons, where he now resides.

Dr. A. L. Ankeny, well-known in business circles, was born in Jackson County, Ill., and received a medical degree from Rush Medical College in 1850, came to Lyons and practiced medicine until 1855; after that, went into general business and now resides one mile west of Lyons.

Dr. Joseph Beez, a native of Bavaria, located in Lyons in 1867, and practiced until he died in 1864, aged about forty.

Dr. A. O. Blanning, a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, came to Lyons in 1856 and commenced the practice of homeopathy. In 1862, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, promoted to Surgeon

and served during the war; returned to Lyons and practiced until 1878, when he removed to Florida.

Dr. George H. Bonney entered into partnership with Dr. Bassett, of Lyons, in 1847, practiced there and at Elk River until 1857, and removed to Indianola; graduated in St. Louis Medical College in 1860.

Dr. Joseph Brown, a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical School, came to Lyons in 1856 and practiced his profession until 1865, when he removed to Chicago, thence to Aurora, Ill., where he died in 1876, aged about seventy. A man of pleasant address and fine literary attainments.

Dr. G. M. Davis, born in Dayton County, Ohio, in 1819, studied medicine with his brother in 1833; commenced the practice of medicine in Greenville, Ind.; attended medical lectures in the Louisville Medical Institute; came to Clinton in 1855; was elected State Senator in 1858, served two years. He was appointed Postmaster in 1862, and held the position until 1870, when he retired to his farm near Lyons.

Dr. W. R. Downs, born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1823; came West and began the study of medicine, entering a medical school in La Porte, Ind.; becoming too deeply engaged in the resurrection (?) question, he pushed farther West and engaged in the practice of medicine in Camanche in 1847, and removed to Lyons in 1851. He is said to have been a successful practitioner and a keen speculator and his name figures conspicuously among the pioneers of that place. In 1854, he removed to Texas, and is said to have been a medical director in the rebel army.

Dr. A. P. Hudson, born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1818, received his medical education at Albany Medical College in 1847. Located first at Albany, Ill., he removed to Lyons in 1856, where he very successfully practiced his profession, giving considerable attention to surgery. He was appointed Surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Regiment in 1862, and served during the war; he returned to Lyons, where his health became poor; he moved to Stockton City, Cal., where he now resides. He paid considerable attention to the ornithology and botany of the county, leaving a valuable collection to Iowa College, Grinnell.

Dr. C. H. Lothrop, born in Fulton, Mass., in 1831; received his medical education at Albany, N. Y., and at the University of New York, graduating in 1858. He came to Lyons in 1859. He was a very active member of the profession, perfecting several very useful surgical appliances. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the First Iowa Cavalry in 1862, and was promoted to place of Surgeon and served during the war. After that, in 1866, he returned to Lyons to active practice. In 1870, he became affected with a spinal disease that disabled him from walking, and since then he has been a very great sufferer, losing the entire use of his lower extremities. He has completed the first and second edition of a medical directory of the State, and other literary labors, and is the present examiner for pensions for that place.

Dr. Freeman Thompson, born in Ohio; attended lectures in Cleveland; settled in Lyons in 1855, and remained there until 1867, and removed to Kansas.

Dr. J. E. Ennis, born in Blair County, Penn.; moved to Lyons and studied medicine; attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1861. Acted as Assistant Surgeon for three months during the war and was for a time engaged as Inspecting Surgeon for the Sanitary Commission. In 1868, he retired from the profession and is now engaged in the nursery business.

Dr. J. J. Mathews, born in Somerset, Ohio, 1837; received his medical education in Cincinnati; graduated at Keokuk Medical School in 1852; entered into practice until 1859, when he was elected to the State Senate for two terms. In 1868, he became Postmaster, and held the office for ten years. He has abandoned the practice of medicine, and entered into other business.

The name of Dr. A. G. Benedict appears as locating in Lyons for two years—1856 to 1858; a graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. 1855.

Dr. George McPherson, a native of Pennsylvania; educated at Jefferson Medical College, 1855; resided in Lyons from 1857 to 1859.

Dr. A. P. Tenny located in Lyons, in 1863, and left in 1867; a graduate of Dartmouth Medical School. He returned to his native State, New Hampshire.

Dr. E. M. Westbrook, born near Buffalo, N. Y., in 1822. He came to this State when it was new; came to Sabula in 1847; from there removed to Lyons, in 1865, where he is now in active practice.

Dr. George F. Wetherell, a native of New York; educated at Medical Department of the University of New York. He practiced medicine in Mechanicsville, in this State, until 1862, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteers. At the close of the war, he settled in Lyons, where he now practices his profession. Several others have resided in Lyons for a few years; several of them are now residents of other places in the county.

Dr. H. McCormack, born near Harrisburg, Penn., 1852; educated in Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania, in 1856; came to Clinton the same year, and went into active practice. In 1862, he was Acting Assistant, or Post Surgeon, for the Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Regiments while in camp at Clinton; now in active practice.

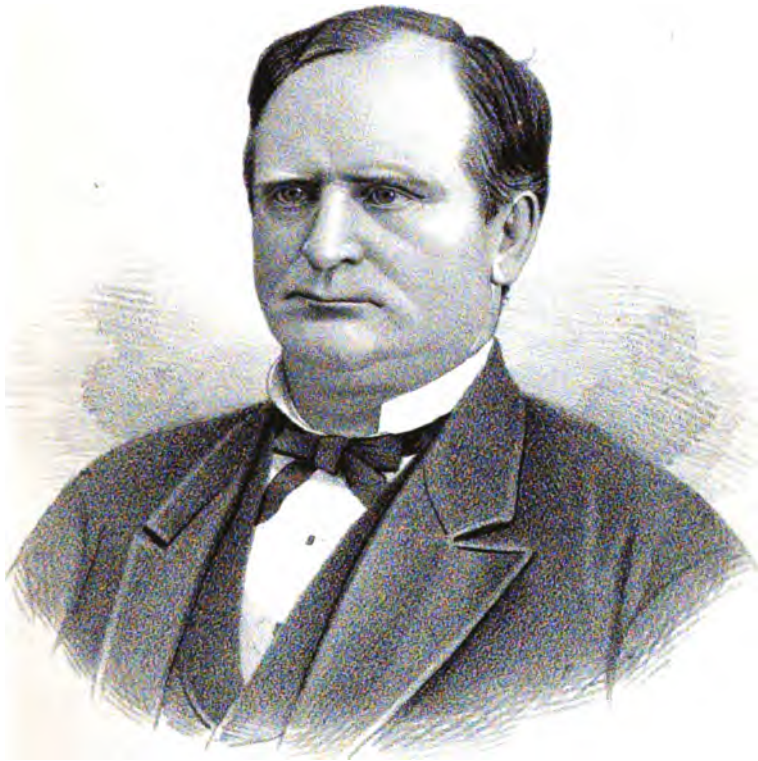
Dr. David McClay, born in Harrisburg, Penn.; educated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; located in Clinton in 1855, and remained until 1857, when he removed on account of ill-health. Said to be the first settled physician in Clinton.

Dr. R. A. Bowen, born in Howard County, Md., in 1830; attended medical lectures in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College; located first in Waterloo, in this State, moved to Clinton in 1862, and remained until 1866, when he removed to Elizabeth, N. J.

Dr. P. J. Farnsworth, born in Westford, Vt.; educated in the University of Vermont, graduating in medicine in 1858; also received a degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, in 1860. Came to Lyons in 1862; removed to Clinton in 1865. In 1868, was elected to fill the chair of Materia Medica and Diseases of Children in the Medical Department of the State University. Practices medicine during the summer, and delivers lectures during the session of the medical school in the winter. Member of the County Medical Society, and State and American Medical Associations.

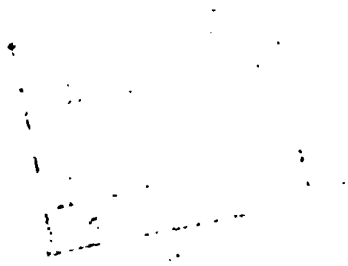
Dr. H. S. Farnsworth, a native of Westford, Vt.; received his medical education in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, graduating in 1860. Located in Lyons in 1864, where he remained until 1872, and removed to Clinton, where he now practices his profession. Member of the County and State Medical Associations.

Dr. A. J. Hobart, born in Yates County, N. Y.; received his medical education in the University of Michigan, in 1859; has also a degree from Bellevue Medical College, 1873. Came to Clinton from Michigan, in 1866, where he now resides. He served during the war as Assistant Surgeon of the First



H. A. Merrill

DEWITT



Michigan Infantry, in 1861; was promoted to Surgeon in 1862; resigned his position in 1864. Author of numerous papers read before the Clinton County Society. Member of the State and American Medical Associations.

Dr. Charles W. Myers, a native of Greenbrier, Knox Co., Ohio; received his medical education at Cleveland Medical College, graduating in 1862; entered the army as Acting Assistant Surgeon, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, in 1863; became Surgeon in the same regiment, and served during the war. He returned to the practice of medicine in Michigan, and removed to Clinton in 1870; now in practice.

Dr. A. Reynolds, born in Grand Isle County, Vt., in 1837; received his medical education in the University of Vermont, in 1863; located in Clinton, in 1869; remained here until 1873, when he received the appointment of Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Independence, where he now remains.

Dr. George H. Noyes, native of Nashua, N. H., 1834; graduated in medicine at Dartmouth, 1856; located in Clinton in 1857; in 1862, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Eighth Iowa Infantry, promoted to Surgeon of the Second Iowa Cavalry; mustered out in 1865; now lives in Nashua, N. H.

Dr. H. Van Deventer, native of Buffalo, N. Y.; received his degree in medicine from Buffalo Medical School, 1856; came to Clinton in 1866, remained until 1870, and removed to Roslyn, L. I.

Dr. W. C. Paxton located in Clinton, in 1867; now in practice.

Dr. William Howell, a native of Buffalo and a graduate of the Medical School there in 1853; located in Clinton in 1856. He is often mentioned by the older residents as a good practitioner, but of very eccentric habits. He left in 1860, and died in Buffalo.

Dr. E. H. King, born in DeWitt County, Ill., 1841; graduated in the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1868; located in Clinton in the same year; still in practice.

Dr. S. Yeomans, born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1822; graduated in medicine at Rush Medical College, in 1854; and received a degree from Hahnemann Medical College in 1871; appointed Assistant Surgeon for the Seventh Iowa Cavalry; located in Clinton in 1871.

Dr. Clara Yeomans, wife of the above, studied medicine and graduated in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1870; located in Clinton, in general practice and women's diseases, in 1871; now in practice.

Dr. F. F. Cammuck, a native of England, came to Clinton in 1874; died in 1879.

Dr. Davis, Dr. Freeze and Dr. Phillips' names appear in the records of Clinton as being residents for a short period.

Dr. Marston located in Clinton in 1866; practiced homeopathy until his death in 1869.

Dr. C. H. Coggsell, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College; located in Clinton in 1870; practiced here until 1878 and removed to Cedar Rapids.

Mrs. C. H. Coggsell, wife of the above, graduated in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, of New York, in 1874; now in Cedar Rapids.

Dr. John Dennison, born in Hanover, N. Y., in 1818; educated at Albany Medical College in 1846; located in DeWitt in 1867, where he now practices his profession.

Dr. James Harvey, born in Canada in 1832; graduated in medicine at Castleton, Vt., in 1856, and located the same year in DeWitt; in 1862, he received

the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the Eighteenth Iowa Volunteer served about a month and resigned, and resumed practice, removing to Rom Mich.

Dr. J. R. Jones, born in Tippecanoe, Ohio, in 1843; came to De Witt with his parents in 1854; studied medicine and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1868; practiced his profession until death in 1874.

Dr. John Kelley, native of Ireland, educated in Dublin, located in De Witt in 1852 for the practice of his profession. In 1861, he entered the army as a private in the First Cavalry. Died from sunstroke while in reconnaissance at Burlington in 1861.

Dr. Daniel Langun, native of the North of Ireland; born in 1818. Received one course of medical lectures in the University of Michigan; graduated in the Keokuk Medical School in 1863. Commenced the practice of medicine in De Witt, where he now remains.

Dr. George A. Meredith, born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1844; came with his parents to De Witt in 1850. Studied medicine and attended lectures in Michigan University in 1868, and commenced the practice of medicine. Graduated in 1872; now resides in Ames, Story County.

Dr. Asa Morgan, born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1826. Came to Davenport, Iowa, in 1846, and commenced the study of medicine, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi, located at Davenport. This college was removed to Keokuk in 1852, from which he received his medical degree. He located the same year in De Witt. Went to California in search of gold in 1857; returned to De Witt in 1859; received an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the Seventh Iowa Regiment in 1861. He resigned his position in 1862. In 1863, he accepted the appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the First Iowa Cavalry, and was promoted to be Surgeon of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and served during the war, and was mustered out at Houston, Texas. He then located in Cedar Bayou in that State, where he now remains in the practice of his profession.

Dr. A. W. Morgan, born in 1840 in Thorntown, Ind.; came with his parents to Iowa in 1846. Commenced the study of medicine in Davenport in 1860; attended one course of lectures at Keokuk in 1863. Entered military service as Acting Assistant Surgeon of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; became Assistant Surgeon and was promoted to be Surgeon of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Cavalry. Was mustered out at the close of the war, and settled in De Witt. Received his degree in medicine from Keokuk in 1868.

Dr. D. C. McNeil, born in Springfield, Ill., in 1825, received his medical degree from the Pennsylvania Medical College. was appointed Hospital Steward and promoted to Assistant Surgeon in the Mexican war. He practiced medicine in various places, and came to DeWitt in 1858, remaining there until 1862, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer; in 1865, was transferred to the Second Regiment United States Volunteers, and was discharged at the close of the war; now resides in Osceola, Mo.

M. R. Waggoner, born in Canada; received his medical degree from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1870; located in De Witt, 1864.

Dr. W. J. Bonsteel, born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1842; located in Grand Mound in 1875, where he now practices his profession; one course of medical lectures in the Medical College of Ohio.

Dr. R. J. Hart, born in Indiana in 1843; reared in Camanche, Iowa; received his medical education in the Medical Department of the State University.

versity, graduating in 1876; located in Low Moor, where he is in successful practice.

Dr. A. M. Frost, born in Hinsdale, Mass., in 1807; educated in Woodstock Medical College, Vermont, in 1843; located in Wheatland in 1863. He is the oldest graduate in the county.

Dr. Thomas D. Gamble, born in Delaware in 1832; removed to Allegheny County, Penn., in 1836; came to Iowa in 1853; studied medicine and graduated at St. Louis Medical College in 1858; now in practice in Wheatland.

Dr. M. G. Sloan, born in Lyons in 1849; graduated in Rush Medical College in 1873; located at Charlotte in 1875, where he now resides.

Dr. George W. Van Zant, born in New Hope, N. J., in 1833; graduated in medicine at Rush Medical College, in 1864; located in Charlotte in 1865.

Dr. Charles E. Lee, born in Clinton County, N. Y.; graduated in medicine at the Medical Department of the State University in 1873; located in Calmus, where he now practices his profession.

Dr. O. E. Deeds, born in Lyons, Iowa, in 1843; received his medical degree from Bellevue Hospital College in 1876; located at Delmar in the practice of his profession.

Dr. William Fitzgerald, born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1853; received his degree in medicine at the Medical Department of the State University in 1876; located at DeWitt.

Dr. P. F. Ryan, born in Wilmington, Del.; came to Iowa with his parents in 1855; received his medical degree from the Iowa State University in 1877, and located in DeWitt.

Dr. A. Wetmore, born in ———, N. Y.; graduated in the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1848; practices his profession in Clinton.

Dr. A. H. Smith, received his medical degree from Chicago Medical College in 1872; entered into partnership with Dr. H. McCormack in 1873; still in practice.

ATTORNEYS.

Through the courtesy of A. R. Cotton, the following brief notices of nearly all of the attorneys who have resided in the county, and are still resident here, are given:

Samuel R. Murray located in Camanche in 1840, and died in Dubuque in 1844, while attending the land sales. He was Probate Judge at the time of his death in 1846.

John S. Stowrs located at De Witt in 1844; was elected Probate Judge to succeed Judge Murray. He now resides at Wheatland.

William E. Leffingwell located at De Witt in 1845. He had resided in the State for several years previous; now resides at Lyons, but practices in Chicago.

William W. Walcott located at De Witt in 1845, and died there in 1846.

Henry P. Haun located at Hauntown in 1846. He went to California in 1849, and there died.

Thomas C. Dyer, admitted to practice in 1847. He resided in Camanche from 1842 until his death, in 1866.

Aylett R. Cotton, admitted to practice May 8, 1848. His residence in De Witt began in June, 1844; his present residence is Clinton.

Stark H. Samuels located at De Witt in 1848, where he died in 1855.

Edward Graham located in De Witt in 1850, and resided there until his death by accidental poisoning in 1860.

Thomas W. J. Long came from Winchester, Va., to Camanche, in 1851 and still resides there.

Roswell B. Millard, located at Camanche in 1851, was admitted to practice in 1853. He now resides at Low Moor.

Thomas S. Briscoe located at Lyons in 1853. He is now resident in Virginia.
Philip W. Konkle located at Camanche in 1851, was admitted to practice in 1853. He died in the United States military service.

George G. Blodgett located in Camanche in 1854. He went to New Orleans where he now resides.

William Ferguson located at De Witt in 1854, and died there.

William W. Jerome was admitted to practice in 1854. He was then a student at Lyons; he subsequently removed to Kansas, where he now resides.

Daniel W. Ellis was admitted in 1854. He located at Lyons, where he has since resided.

Nathaniel A. Merrell was admitted May 5, 1856; had been previously admitted in New York, in 1855. He located at De Witt, and is still in active practice there.

John C. Polley, admitted in New York in 1854, and in Iowa May 5, 1856, located at De Witt. About 1870, removed to Chicago, where he now resides.

Lyman A. Ellis, admitted May 5, 1856; was then a resident of Lyons, and now resides in Clinton.

E. S. Bailey, admitted May 5, 1856, located at De Witt, but for many years a resident of Clinton.

Isaac Baldwin, admitted in Massachusetts in 1853, and in Iowa, March 1856. Located at Clinton, where he still resides.

William B. La Motte, admitted May 5, 1856. Located at Lyons, but subsequently removed to St. Louis, where he died.

James Van DeVenter, admitted September 5, 1856. Located at Clinton where he has since resided.

Eli S. Hart, admitted September 5, 1856. Located at Lyons; removed to Chicago, and returned to Clinton, where he now resides.

Frederick Walliker, admitted September 5, 1856. He located at Lyons where he died.

James N. Miles, admitted September 5, 1856. Located at De Witt; subsequently removed to Kansas, where he now resides.

George S. Manning, admitted September 15, 1856. Resides at Ringwood.

Joseph H. Flint, admitted in Maine in 1850, and in Iowa in 1856. Located at Lyons; subsequently removed to Clinton, where he now resides.

Pitkin C. Wright, admitted in 1857. Located in De Witt; now at Nashville, Tenn.

Daniel W. Gray, admitted in New York in 1835, and in Iowa in 1856. Located at Clinton, and now resides there.

Frank G. Noyes, admitted in 1857. Located in Clinton, where he resided until 1878. Residence not known.

Charles Scott, admitted in 1857. Located at Lyons, where he resided until his death.

William P. Graham, admitted in 1855. Located at De Witt; has removed to residence unknown.

Thomas J. Wilson, admitted in 1857. Located at Camanche; he removed to Marshall County, Iowa, and there died.

William S. McKenzie was admitted in 1857. Located at Camanche in the same year; he died in the U. S. military service.

Jesse Stein was admitted in 1860. He located at Wheatland and is still a resident there.

Robert T. T. Spence was admitted in 1859. He located at Lyons, and is still a resident of that city.

Charles W. Chase was admitted in New Hampshire in 1862, and in Iowa in 1865. Located at Clinton, and still resides there.

Nathan Corning was admitted in 1863. He located at Lyons, and is still residing there.

A. J. Leffingwell was admitted at Muscatine in 1861. Subsequently located at Lyons, where he still resides.

Walter I. Hayes was admitted in Michigan in 1863, and in Iowa in 1866. He located at Clinton, and is still a resident there.

Kirke W. Wheeler was admitted in New York in 1859, and in Iowa in 1860. He located at De Witt, and is now a resident there.

A. T. Wheeler was admitted in Wisconsin in 1851, and in Iowa in 1860. He located at Lyons, and is still residing there.

H. W. Smith was admitted in Illinois in 1860, and in Iowa in 1865. Located at Camanche, and has been a resident there since.

Judson N. Cross was admitted in 1864. He located in Lyons, where he remained until about 1875, when he removed to Minneapolis, where he now resides.

Wickliffe A. Cotton was admitted in 1867. He has been a resident of De Witt since 1844.

George B. Young was admitted in 1862. He was then a resident of Camanche. He subsequently removed to De Witt, and then to Clinton, where he now resides.

H. S. Hyatt was admitted in 1866. He then resided at Clinton, where he remained until 1872, when he removed to St. Louis.

William W. Stevens was admitted in New Hampshire in 1861, in New York in 1864, and in Iowa in 1866, when he located at Clinton, and is now a resident there.

William H. H. Hart was admitted in 1869. He located at De Witt, where he remained until about 1875, when he removed to California.

J. S. Darling was admitted in Jackson County in 1854. He located at Andrew, and, subsequently, in 1870, removed to Clinton, where he now resides.

Albert L. Levi was admitted in 1866. He located at De Witt, subsequently removed to Clinton, and, in 1874, went to Minnesota.

John F. McGuire was admitted in Iowa in 1868. Located at Wheatland, came to Clinton in 1869; now resides at Lyons, though keeping his office still at Clinton.

J. W. Brown, admitted in 1867. Located at De Witt, but subsequently removed to Des Moines, and still resides there.

Ivers Monroe, admitted in New York in 1849, and, in 1868, in Iowa. Located in Fremont County in 1868, and, in 1870, removed to Clinton, where he now resides.

Charles M. Nye, admitted in Missouri in 1858. Soon after located at De Witt, where he now resides.

P. B. Wolfe was admitted in 1870. Located at De Witt, and has ever since resided there.

J. C. S. Tate, was admitted in 1871. Located at Charlotte; subsequently removed to Clinton, and, in 1879, went to Nebraska.

John J. Flournoy was admitted in 1871. Was a resident of Clinton, and still resides there.

W. C. Grohe was admitted in 1871. Located in Lyons, and still resides there.

R. J. Crouch was admitted in 1871. Located at De Witt, and is now a resident there.

E. C. Foster, admitted in Michigan in 1867, in Iowa in 1869, at which date he located in Clinton, and is still resident there.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, admitted in 1874. Resident of Clinton. Mrs. F. is the first woman admitted in Iowa or any other State to practice in the Supreme Courts.

C. M. Bice was admitted in Michigan in 1872, and in Iowa same year. Located in Clinton, where he still resides.

Andrew Howat, admitted in 1870. Located at De Witt, and is still a resident there.

A. H. Paddock was admitted in 1875. Resident of Clinton.

I. R. Andrews, admitted in 1872, and a resident of Clinton.

J. H. Walliker, admitted in 1871. Has resided in Clinton from boyhood.

A. R. McCoy, admitted in Illinois in 1869, and in Iowa in 1873. Resided at Fulton until 1875, when he removed to Clinton, where he now resides.

William Lake was admitted in 1871. Was then a resident of Clinton, and still resides there.

W. Bruce Leffingwell was admitted in 1872. Located at De Witt; removed to Clinton in 1874, and now resides there.

Charles A. Smith, admitted in 1874. Was a resident of Clinton, and still resides there.

John I. Mullany, admitted at Dubuque in 1872. Removed to Clinton in 1876, and now resides there.

E. R. Sayles, admitted in 1876. Located at Lyons, where he now resides.

E. T. Taubman, admitted in 1878. Located at Delmar.

Aylett L. Pascal, admitted in 1877. Located at De Witt.

Henry F. Bowers, admitted in 1877. Resident of Clinton, and still resides there.

C. C. Van Kuran, admitted in 1877. Resident of Clinton.

PROVISION FOR INSANE AND POOR.

For many years after the settlement of the county, pauperism was practically unknown. None were rich and none were dependent, except in case of especial "bad luck," upon their neighbors for favors freely granted and reciprocated. Among the real pioneers were none shiftless or "feckless" enough to become a charge upon the community. But as the county began to fill up and the pinch of 1857 began to be felt, it became evident that the inevitable provision of civilized communities for the indigent would have to be promptly made. Accordingly in 1857, a "poor farm" of 200 acres, at \$20 per acre, located in Waterford and Washington Townships, besides sixty additional acres of timber were purchased. John McElhatton was appointed Superintendent, and held the position till succeeded four years ago by the present incumbent, John Blessington. At first, for some time, four or five was the average number of inmates of the Poorhouse, and nine were considered an extraordinary crowd. But since the war pauperism has in this county, as elsewhere, rapidly increased, till the average number maintained at the county charge is about thirty, and no less than forty-six have at some times been boarded at the poor-farm. The healthful site, energetic yet considerate management and careful supervision have maintained the institution on a basis, both from a humanitarian and business

point of view, eminently creditable to Clinton County, especially when compared with the inhuman and unhealthy surroundings of many poorhouses. The increase of insanity has necessitated additional provision for the county's incurable lunatics. They are no longer received at the State Asylum at Mount Pleasant, and in the absence of proper local accommodation, have hitherto been maintained in Mercy Hospital, at Davenport, at a cost much above the actual expense of keeping them in suitable local quarters. Hence, the present Board, Supervisors Ruus, Lake and Svendsen, wisely determined to build an insane asylum suitable for the present and future needs of the county, as a measure of both humanity and economy. It is now under construction and will be completed during 1879. W. W. Sanborn furnished the plans, embodying the results of the most recent investigations in both this country and Europe, as to the proper economic and sanitary arrangement of buildings occupied by imbeciles or defectives. The asylum will be three stories high, solidly built of brick and stone, and costing about \$5,000. It admirably combines the features of a hospital, dwelling and prison. A large yard for the inmates' exercise-ground surrounds it. The rooms and cells contain twenty-five persons, and, at the present rate of increase of such unfortunates, it will probably not be long before it will be crowded to its utmost capacity, as some time ago fifteen incurables were, by the change in the Mount Pleasant system, thrown back upon the county's charge. For some time the pernicious custom of allowing children to be associated with the idle and depraved at the county house, has been practically abandoned. Those who would formerly have naturally been contaminated by association with paupers, are now paternally cared for by Supt. Pierce at the beneficent Orphans' Home, at Davenport, where they are trained to become useful men and women. If, under the charitable spirit of the nineteenth century, a community's civilization is measured by the judicious care taken of its defectives and paupers, Clinton County need not hesitate to invite comparison with any similar commonwealth. The contract system of boarding paupers has been replaced by the better one of paying the Steward a fixed salary. Recently the propriety of adding a needed hospital to the other county buildings has been agitated.

THE PIONEER DETECTIVES.

It would be singular, did it not illustrate the persistence in human nature of the primitive man's instinct to acquire property by plunder, how many men in a new country take to horse-stealing. It seems as if there must have been some fascination about it, aside from its possible profits. For, in a virgin country like Iowa, where it was difficult to avoid naturally and honestly accumulating wealth, one cannot now otherwise understand why so many sought to gain a little pelf at the cost of tranquil existence, and at the hazard of losing liberty and even life at the hands of their justly incensed neighbors. Freebooters never became so troublesome in Clinton County as in the settlements above and below on the river and also further West. This was partly due to the prompt and severe repressive measures of the Regulators along the Mississippi and the "Wapsie Rangers" in the western part of Clinton and Scott Counties.

In 1851, horse-thefts in the Camanche and De Witt settlements were brought to an abrupt termination. Previously they had been annoyed by losing good horses in a most mysterious and inexplicable manner. These thefts were contemporaneous with the appearance of a family answering to the name of Jacques, who located on the edge of the bluff, about two miles from Camanche, toward

De Witt. They seemed to be not at all anxious to improve their claim, and, at the same time, kept a sufficient number of horses and cattle to do considerable farming if they had so desired. Adjacent were the places of Robert Welsh, who held the office of Constable, and Capt. R. A. Lyons, now of Elvira, who, after many years plowing the seas, was now making furrows in the more stable prairie. Capt. L., having brought from Mexico a very swift horse that could not be caught except by a lasso, was, one day when sweeping the wide prairie with a powerful marine telescope, somewhat interested by seeing his precious neighbors in the distance endeavoring to catch the horse with a halter, in which they naturally failed. This, together with the frequent absence of the male members of the family and clumsily-explained borrowings of saddles, aroused the suspicions of Messrs. Lyons and Welsh, so that they, it being before the days of detective bureaus, determined to see what they could accomplish themselves in the way of ascertaining the bottom facts as to whether the horse-trading done by the family came within the domain of legitimate transactions.

They concluded, that by exciting the women, the latter might be led to involuntarily betray the "true inwardness" of their status as to honesty. Accordingly, Welsh repaired to the yard where the women were milking, about sundown, and engaging them in conversation, adroitly and casually introduced the subject of horse-stealing, mentioning, also, that the regulators were on the lookout, and that it would go hard with detected culprits. While this dialogue was going on, Lyons had, unperceived, approached through the tall grass, keeping on the other side of the house, entered it through a window, and snugly ensconced himself under a bed, in quarters, that to most landmen would have been too contracted for comfort, but an old sailor, who had often slept in a narrow berth or hammock, could endure the position for a few hours without grumbling, though in some respects it was like Falstaff's in the buck-basket. After Welsh had detained the women till dark by his alarming, but seemingly neighborly and friendly discourse, the agitated women sat down without a light in the cabin, and in conversation lasting till midnight, fully disclosed to the keen-eared amateur detective, the dark secrets of the gang, their method of working, accomplices, haunts and routes of travel. As soon as they were asleep, Lyons quietly slipped out, artistically replacing the bar at the door, and, at daybreak, awaking Welsh and telling him to watch the lair, harnessed up and drove toward De Witt. Beyond Brophy Creek, as he expected, he met one of the Jacques, riding a remarkably fine steed, which, in response to Lyons' inquiry, he claimed to have bought at Dubuque. His rascally assurance so enraged the Captain as to attract Jacques' notice, and prompt the question: "What makes you so pale?" Lyons answered that he was not feeling very well that morning, and rode on to Brown's cabin on Ames Creek, where he quickly unharnessed and followed Jacques' trail toward the timber belt upon Brophy Creek. On the way, he notified the Cannons—father and sons—who at once gave chase (the old man on horseback, and the boys outstripping him on foot), joining in the pursuit of the common enemy. Lyons succeeded in keeping his quarry in sight, notwithstanding the latter's efforts to elude him as they traversed the timber, and once on the open prairie rode straight at the fugitive, and after a short headlong chase and desperate resistance, overhauled and, single-handed, overpowered and tied the desperado before the Cannons, the fleet-footed boys still leading their mounted sire, came up. The culprit was taken to Camanche, and soon after escorted by a numerous and distinguished delegation to Swan Island, just below the city. There, by an inquisitorial process in vogue during those days, in which a rope materially

assisted the memory, but a process much less harmful than the Spanish inquisition, and also less tedious than a Congressional investigation, the prisoner, previously sullen and silent, suddenly concluded to expose all he knew of the gang. Subsequently, he was regularly tried and sent to the penitentiary.

Acting on the information thus extorted, a posse at once set out for Dubuque, where another Jacques was found, enjoying himself in carnal company among wassailers of low degree. They politely waited for him to finish his dance, then brought him via Maquoketa to Clinton County, where, in a convenient grove near Welton, was held a special meeting of the Holy Brotherhood, which also resulted in the noose procuring a satisfactory confession. That resulted in the trip of a still larger party to Farmersburg, Clayton County, where a regular robber's roost was surrounded and captured, together with a whole caballa of horses and arsenal of weapons. The rascals escaped, but the gang was effectually dispersed. When the Regulators returned to Dubuque, their formidable and disciplined appearance and numerous trophies attracted general attention and approval, and horses were thereafter safer along the lower Wapsie bottom.

THE HANGING OF WARREN.

Among the thrilling episodes connected with the history of this county is the summary taking-off, by the Regulators, of Bennett Warren. Warren, with his family, lived on Section 36, in Liberty Township. He owned a farm there, and also kept a house of entertainment for travelers. During the days of horse-thieving and counterfeit money-issuing, it had become notorious that his house was a stopping-place for those engaged in these unlawful practices. It was also believed that he was aiding and abetting these criminals by secreting them and their stolen horses, and assisting them in running them off. No sufficient evidence could be obtained, however, to convict him of active participation in these crimes. He had been indicted once for stealing the traps and peltry of a trapper who came here from the East, but was acquitted upon the trial. The impossibility, almost, of securing a conviction in consequence of the difficulty in empaneling a jury which had not some friend to the criminal upon it, had incensed the people whose horses were being constantly stolen, beyond forbearance.

On the 24th of June, 1857, the vigilantes, to the number of about two hundred, left their rendezvous at Big Rock, having with them two prisoners whom they had taken in Cedar County, and crossed over into Clinton County.

Upon reaching Warren's house and finding him at home, they took him with them to a small grove near by, where the tragedy was to take place. There was no riotous proceedings, nor semblance to a mob. Everything was done with a kind of rude decorum and gravity befitting the occasion. No one was masked, or in any manner concealed his identity. Upon their arrival at the place, the "Captain" or "Chairman," whatever his title was, and whose authority was recognized by all, called the meeting to order, a jury of twelve of the number was selected by nomination, and took their places. Witnesses were sworn, and testified. The jury then deliberated and returned into this court their verdict "That Bennett Warren was guilty of harboring horse-thieves, knowing them to be such; of keeping and secreting stolen horses, knowing them to be such; and of habitually passing counterfeit money, knowing it to be such." The jury passed no sentence, but upon the rendition of this verdict, the Captain called for an expression of all upon the following question: "Shall he be punished?" In taking this vote, those who wished to vote in the affirmative were

to step to one side of a road which passed through the grove, and those voting in the negative, to the other side of the road. The vote was unanimous, or nearly so, for punishing the man. The next question put was, "Shall the punishment be whipping or hanging?" and the vote was taken the same way as the previous one. At the first, the majority was largely in favor of the milder punishment; but now took place a running desultory argument, pro and con. Those who favored the extreme measure said, "What satisfaction will there be in whipping an old, gray-headed man?" "What good will come of it?" "We are here to make an example that will protect our property and deter others from these crimes." As the arguments progressed, one by one, or in knots of twos and threes, the people passed over this road, so fateful a one to the doomed man, who was a witness to all these proceedings, until a clear majority stood for the death sentence. The Captain called for a rope, which was soon forthcoming. It was placed around Warren's neck, and he was informed that his time was short, and opportunity given him to say anything he desired. If his executioners expected any confession or appeal for mercy, they were disappointed, for the man was brave and died unblanched. His only reply was, "I am an old man and you can't cheat me out of many years." Men in numbers enough to run him up, grasped the rope which had been thrown over the projecting limb of a convenient tree. Amid silence that was awe-inspiring, the signal was given, and Bennett Warren was ushered into eternity. He was taken down, carried to his house, where the men who had executed him prepared him for burial and quietly dispersed. But one arrest was made, and no proceedings taken against any of those engaged in this transaction.

The wife of Mr. Warren, it is said, she being his second wife, was the widow of one of the three Thayers who were hung at Buffalo for the murder of a peddler, and she was thus twice widowed by the draw of the rope. The headquarters for this organized body of Regulators was at Big Rock, a place near where the lines of Scott, Cedar and Clinton Counties corner, and the members were drawn from all these counties. Upon the other hand, these freebooters who made free with the horses of the settlers and who flooded the country with counterfeit money, were scattered through all these counties, with an apparent organization. At the same time of the hanging of Warren, the party also captured in Cedar County two men named Charles Clute and Jacob A. Warner, who were under suspicion of being engaged in stealing horses. They were taken into custody and informed that a warrant was in the hands of the leader to bring them before Justice Gates, at Big Rock. The Justice was not there, and the party kept on until the residence of Warren was reached. After his trial and execution had taken place, Warner was tried and acquitted on condition that he leave the county within ninety days and bring no suits against his captors. Clute was then arraigned and acquitted and given thirty days in which to leave the country. After these proceedings, the "court returned to Big Rock, where Clute and Warner were kept over night at Goddard's tavern," and, the next morning, were permitted to depart unmolested. Clute decided to leave the country and find a new home elsewhere. Warner gave him a new set of bench tools, Clute being a carpenter by trade, and he left. The tools were found soon after in Van Tuyle's store in Davenport, but no explanation is given how they got there, but, from that day, the family of Clute have never had any tidings from him. His family incline to the belief that he never got out of the country alive; but others, and among them the best citizens of Cedar, do not believe that he was in any way hindered in his departure, but that he deserted his family voluntarily.

Mr. Warner failed to obey the mandate of the vigilantes, but removed to Tipton with his family, and, after a year or more, returned to the Denson place, where he has since resided a respected citizen.

During the same year, Alonzo Gleason and Edward Soper, the former of whom had no recognized habitation, and the latter residing three miles south-east of Tipton, with three accomplices, had made several successful raids upon the horses of that neighborhood and had run them out of the country and sold them. Their movements became so bold and open as to bring them under suspicion, and, in July, 1857, they were arrested by the civil authorities and conveyed to Tipton, where they were held in custody by Sheriff John Birely, who placed over them a guard of about twenty men. About midnight, the vigilantes, to the number of about forty men, overpowered (!) the guards, took the prisoners and marched to a grove near Loudon and there tried them according to the forms of this court. They were given every latitude, the right to challenge any juror, to cross-examine witnesses, etc. The people around, numbering about two hundred, were cool and deliberate. The captives appreciated the situation and made a full confession of their guilt. The verdict, of course, was "Guilty." The question whether they should be at once hanged to death was submitted to the two hundred, and all but four voted in the affirmative. A wagon was drawn under the projecting limb of an oak tree, the fated men placed in it, the rope thrown over the limb and securely fastened. Gleason, with a profane imprecation, jumped from the wagon into eternity. When life was extinct, a grave was dug beneath the gallows, and, uncoffined and unwashed, they were buried where they died. Soper was, however, exhumed by his friends a few days after and buried in the old grave-yard in Tipton.

In the fall of the same year—1857—Hi Roberts, who really lived in Jones County, but who was much of the time operating in and about Cedar, Scott and Clinton Counties, and whose specialty was counterfeit money, having heard some threats from the vigilantes, in a bravado spirit, sent them an invitation to come and take him. He was then stopping at James W. Hanlin's, four miles northwest of Tipton. They accepted his invitation. He was taken from Hanlin's across the county line into Jones County, to the barn of George Saum, and there tried and hanged. Warrants were issued for the arrest of several persons implicated in this transaction, and the officers of Jones County came over into Cedar to make the arrests. No resistance was offered, and under advice of Judge Tuthill, bonds were given for their appearance before a Jones County Justice of the Peace for a preliminary examination. Their bonds were signed by one hundred or more of the most stable citizens of Cedar County. At the appointed time they appeared in Jones County, accompanied by nearly two hundred citizens of Cedar and Jones, but no indictment was found against them for want of testimony—no witnesses appearing. Whatever may be thought by people of this day of the irregular and severe measures then adopted, it is certain that the grievances of these men were deep, and the results of their summary punishments corrected an abuse that had defied the established forms for protection to property, and completely broke up a band of lawless men, who had subsisted by levying upon the property of their industrious fellow-citizens, and rid this section of their presence.

While upon one of their marches, the vigilantes overtook Col. J. Van Deventer, who was then a stranger here. He was well mounted, and was riding alone into the west end of this county, on business connected with the railroad. They accosted him, and made many inquiries as to his identity, his point of departure, his destination, etc. To these inquiries, he gave courteous answers,

and they then informed him that it would be necessary, as he was a stranger, to report to the "Captain," and they desired him to accompany them—a request which he very readily complied with. They soon met that official, who, after a moment's conference, informed his followers that the gentleman was "all right," and that he was at liberty to depart, accompanying his remarks with profuse apologies for the detention. Mr. Van Deventer says, that he continued his journey with them for several miles, their routes being the same, and that they were very companionable and gentlemanly men.

The proceedings of the "Wapsie Rangers" were not fully concurred in by all of the people through the western portion of the county, and in 1857, soon after the hanging of Warren, the "Anti-Horse-thief and Protection Society" was organized at the Alger Schoolhouse. Its expressed object was to bring to justice all thieves and counterfeiters, and press their conviction before the courts of justice, and, also, to prosecute all unlawful acts of violence. A deputation was sent to confer with the vigilantes at Big Rock, and notice given of their aims and intents, and that their visits would not be tolerated, and that they proposed to maintain the objects for which they were organized.

No collision, however, occurred between the two factions; but, between the two, the country was cleared of the horse-thieves.

A story is told of Josiah Hill—familiarily known as Si Hill—one of the early settlers, and now living there at a hale old age. After the hanging of Warren, at the the instance of his sons, Monroe and Alfred, a warrant was procured for the arrest of Hendrickson, which was placed in the hands of a Constable, who called Si to his assistance. The arrest was made, and Hendrickson taken to De Witt; but, giving the Constable the slip, he returned among his friends, who turned out in force, to intimidate those connected with the arrest. Mr. Hill was out at Syracuse, a place then in existence on the Wapsie, west of Calamus, accoutered, as was his habit, with his rifle, single-barrel rifle-pistol and hunting-knife. As the band approached him, he accosted such as he knew in his jovial way, until they informed him of their errand, when he at once took fire, and defied the entire assemblage, informing them, that whenever called upon by the proper officer to assist him, "he should go to do it." His quiet determination was sufficient to deter those men who knew of his fearlessness, from any further attempt to intimidate him.

THE HANGING OF BARGER.

In 1848, William Barger deliberately killed his wife at Bellevue, Jackson Co., Iowa, by boring a hole through the fence and shooting her as she appeared at the door in the morning. The crime was a premeditated one and the people were greatly incensed. Under the plea that he could not have a fair trial in that county in consequence of the feeling against him, his counsel obtained a change of venue to Clinton County. At his first trial, the jury disagreed, and he was lying in jail at De Witt, under the charge of Sheriff Buchanan, awaiting another trial. At about midday, a party of men known as the "Iron Hill Vigilance Committee," rode into town heavily armed and unmasked, and in open daylight made an attack upon the jail. Sheriff Buchanan made a determined resistance with all the help he could secure, but he and his friends were overpowered. The Regulators then broke off the locks with sledges and placing Barger in a wagon awaiting, surrounded him with a guard of armed horsemen and proceeded to Andrew, the county seat of Jackson County. There they hung him on a tree known as "hangman's tree." No arrests were ever made of any of the participants in the affair.

though they made no attempt to conceal their identity. The public sentiment seemed to be that justice had been done.

HANGING OF HINER.

The last criminal tried before Judge Lynch's tribunal in Clinton County was James Hiner, generally known as "Old Hiner." He had been a somewhat notorious criminal, and was constantly engaged in horse-stealing. On the night of June 16, 1865, a horse was stolen from Mr. J. G. Smith, of Elk River. Hiner was seen and recognized while riding the horse through Jackson County the morning after the horse was taken. A requisition had been made by Gov. Stone upon Gov. Lewis, of Wisconsin, it having been ascertained that he was in that State. Armed with this authority, Sheriff George A. Griswold and Deputy Robert Hogle effected his arrest at Mt. Hope, Wis.

On the 2d of October, 1865, they reached De Witt with their prisoner, and placed him in jail to await the examination. On their return, while at Dubuque, he was fully identified as the man who brought a mare and two colts there and sold them, they having been stolen from Mr. C. Ryan, of Lyons City, where he kept a livery stable.

He had, where he lived, passed under the name of John Stanton, and professed to be dealing in Government horses. An indictment was also resting against him in Whiteside County, Ill., where he was wanted to answer for crimes committed.

On the night of October 18, at about midnight, Sheriff Griswold was awakened by a knocking at his door, and, upon responding to the call with the inquiry, "Who is it?" was answered by the response, "It's all right." Thinking it to be a belated Constable with a prisoner, or the City Marshal with a culprit, he opened the door to find himself confronted by a dozen or more armed men, who quietly seized him, and, entering the room where there was a dimly-burning lamp, and while a part of the number took charge of the Sheriff, the others took the keys to the cells, which were lying on the table, and saying, "We want that man," went into the jail, unlocked Hiner's cell and took him quickly and silently out, and, placing him in a wagon in waiting outside, drove rapidly away. Before leaving, they securely locked everything and left all other prisoners undisturbed. While but one wagon came to the jail, a large number of men with wagons were in waiting outside of the town until joined by their comrades with the prisoner in charge. As soon as Sheriff Griswold could raise an alarm and rally assistance, he started in pursuit of the Regulators, and made every effort to strike their trail, but without success. The question as yet was an open one, whether Hiner had been rescued by his friends or taken by his enemies for the purpose of summary execution. The Sheriff, however, upon his return from the northern part of the county, expressed his belief that Hiner had been hung and buried before daylight. Indeed, a citizen remarked to the Sheriff, "Old Hiner will never steal another horse. The job was well done."

But, in the following April, all doubt as to the fate of Hiner was set at rest by the discovery of his decomposed remains in Silver Creek, about five miles northwest of De Witt, by a little girl who was fishing in the stream.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was, "strangled by persons unknown," and so ended the career of a life-long criminal, who had made it his business to prey upon the property of others until, incensed beyond measure, they, unjustifiably, as must be said, though perhaps not inexcusably, executed him. No arrests were ever made, nor effort to discover who were participants in the tragedy.

THE BEAVER ISLAND "WAR."

In the winter of 1842-43, there was burlesque war on Beaver Island. Albany had what was known as a town claim on the Island, whence the people took a great deal of wood, to which the people of Clinton County strenuously objected, claiming that it was on their side of the main channel, and the timber growing thereon belonged to them. Finally, to prevent further wood-cutting by Albany people, Deputy Sheriff Aiken, of Clinton County, with a strong posse, heavily armed, came down to the Island fully determined to expel the Albany wood-choppers, and take such energetic and complete possession as would prevent future trespassing. Couriers brought to Albany the news of this action of the Clinton County authorities, and, like angry bees from their hives, the people rallied, "not for their kingdom and crown," but to hold the fort of wood piles and timber at all hazards. Soon upward of fifty men, with a motley armament of rifles, muskets, pistols, swords, pitchforks and other deadly weapons, including loaded bottles, crossed the river and succeeded in effecting a landing unopposed. The bravest marched boldly up to a big fire which had been kindled by the Clintonians, and on one side of which the latter had taken position. A remarkably large proportion, however, preferred scouting duty, and so, deploying as skirmishers, took to the bush instead of advancing within point-blank range of a fusillade from their adversaries. Orders were given in loud enough tones to have echoed from the back bluffs on both sides for these stragglers to join the main body, but a pistol-shot, perhaps accidental, reduced the "scouts" to such a demoralized state that neither threats, orders or coaxing could induce them to change their tactics of "bushwhacking." What the result would have been it is hard at this late day to determine, had not flags of truce been hung out on both sides, and the commanding officers of the two armies delegated to consult over the situation of the affairs and imitate the frequent action of Congress in *ante-bellum* days, by patching up a compromise. Long, loud and vehement were the arguments on both sides, but, finally, as night began to approach and both parties yearned for their firesides and warm suppers, a compromise was effected by dividing the timber and allotting Albany 400 acres as her share. No sooner was this agreed to and ratified by hearty hand-shaking and quaffing friendly pledges than the Illinois scouts emerged from their coverts and claimed their share of timber on the ground that their deploying as skirmishers was the reason for the Iowans partially yielding a point. For years they recounted, with the air of Falstaff relating his encounters with the men in buckram, the daring deeds when they faced the terrible champions of Clinton County, till, in 1861, many of them went to do their duty on fields that proved to be indeed bloody.

CLAIM BUSINESS.

Mr. David Hess, in giving an account of the settlement here of his family, relates his experience with the "claim agents." Frederick Hess and family, three sons and a daughter, afterward Mrs. John Sloan, came through here on their way from Camanche to Sabula, where they had friends and in the vicinity of whom they expected to locate. They stopped in Lyons where they found old neighbors in the East. Here they procured a guide to pilot them over the unbroken prairie to Sabula. This guide piloted them until he no longer knew the land-marks, and, securing another person to guide them the remainder of the way, returned. Upon their arrival at Sabula, they found that all the land about there had been "claimed," and the "claim speculators had

placed so high a price upon their "quit-claim" interests that it would be cheaper to buy of the Government in Illinois. They therefore decided to cross the river where the Government lands were in market and purchase lands. Being afraid to venture their teams in the small and leaky boat to cross the long ferry at that point, they retraced their way to Lyons to cross there where a larger scow was in use. They were solicited to locate here, but found that the "claim-makers" had ploughed their furrows and set their corner-stakes around all the land near the river, leaving their agents to "sell out," while they had sought new fields for similar enterprise, and they maintained their determination to cross the river. However, their old neighbors said to the settlers, "these are good settlers and we must keep them." The whole settlement was convened. As Mr. Hess said, "this did not take long, for only seven or eight houses were here." The matter was discussed, and, at the conclusion of the conference, at which of course the emigrants were not present, they were called upon and informed that they were at liberty to settle upon any lands not occupied by an actual settler, and that the settlers would protect them against all claimants. With this "warrantee deed" they selected their claims and became Iowans.

In order to protect themselves in the absence of any other law, there was an organization formed of all the settlers, and "Squatter-Club laws" were established and by-laws adopted. Every man on the river was entitled to take a claim one mile deep and half a mile front on the river. Lines were to run east and west without regard to future Government lines. To constitute a claim a man must put a cabin and erect mounds at the corners of his claim. All claims purchased of others, if originally made in accordance with the rules, were protected the same as if held by the original squatter.

The President of the club was the Chief Justice, who heard testimony and decided all disputes about claims, and his decision was final, and, if not peaceably complied with, was enforced by the combined power of the association.

At the land sales at Dubuque, in July, 1840, this court was in session nine days and nights without cessation, in settling claim disputes. At this sale, Elijah Buel purchased 600 acres of land upon which a portion of Lyons now stands, and upon which he has ever since resided.

In a claim fight at Cordova, a man named McKinney shot and killed old Dr. Phillio in a dispute over a claim. His son, William McKinney, in the spring of 1838, jumped the claim of Charles Bovard, Sr., half a mile below Camanche, built a house and moved in. The settlers rendezvoused at Camanche to the number of seventy or more, and at once visited his house. Calling him out they asked him if he would surrender the "claim." He refused. They then directed him to vacate at once with his family. This he did. His visitors then removed his household goods, tore down his log house and burned the material. He was then directed to load his effects into a skiff and leave the county. The family of Keatley, his wife's family, who had taken part in this claim-jumping affair, was also requested to seek other climes, which they did without any delay, and neither family, or any of them, were ever seen here afterward.

In the winter of 1836-37, James D. Bourne was appointed the first Postmaster in the county. The office was called "Monroe" at first, but was soon changed to "Waubesepinicon." It was located on Section 6, Township 80 north, Range 5 east. The residence of Mr. Bourne then being in the southwest part of the present township of Eden, Elijah Buel circulated a petition through the county, for a mail-route from Lyons through the county by the way of Harrison's Grove, near what is now De Witt, and to the "Wapsipinicon"

post office, which was established, and a "horseback" mail was carried weekly over the route.

During 1837 and 1838, quite a number of settlers had scattered along the banks of the Mississippi and of the "Wapsie" Rivers, and had also penetrated the interior to a limited extent. To the observer of the present day, it may appear singular that the settlers avoided the rich prairie lands and sought for the vicinity of timber and settled near the groves; but an early settler very satisfactorily explains this by his sententious reply to a query upon this point, "To keep from freezing." In further explanation, he said that the winters were then more severe, the climate having become greatly modified since its settlement; that the sudden and blinding storms then prevalent made it dangerous for journeys to any great distance from home, while there were no roads, fences, or other guides to the traveler. More than this, convenience in the erection of dwellings caused them to seek the groves. Lumber was worth at that time \$100 per thousand feet, and all that was brought came down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, and the first settlers' houses were nearly all built of logs, though in some instances of stone.

Settlements were made in 1837, at Folcks' Grove, in what is now Township, the principal family being that of Abraham Folcks; and at Round Grove near the present site of De Witt, by O. G. Harrison, George W. Ames and others. At Evans' Grove, in 1839, Lyman Evans and his sons Norman and Charles settled, as did also John F. Horner and his brother, David H. Brown, George and John Eldred and others.

But as the story of the wonderful fertility of this "Black Hawk" country spread, the tide of immigration increased, so that, in 1841, when Mr. James D. Bourne took the first census, he returned the population of Clinton County to be 816.

A LOST CHILD.

A Mr. O'Brien formerly resided a few rods from Goose Lake, on the Maquoketa road. One day in September, 1862, Mrs. O'Brien called upon a neighbor, who lived but a short distance from her house, accompanied by her little daughter, who was three years of age. Several children were playing about, and she did not give any particular attention to the little one until she was ready for her return home, when, not seeing the child, she was told by the children in answer to her inquiries, that the little girl had gone home. The mother, upon reaching home, could not find her child. Soon the alarm was given, the neighborhood turned out and made a general search, which was continued for several days. Every nook and gully in the prairie was peered into and every field closely scrutinized, but without success. The father was inconsolable, and, for more than two months, spent his whole time in endeavors to find his little daughter or some trace of her. It became a general impression that the child had been kidnaped. It was upon a road over which many emigrant wagons passed, and, of course, there were those who could remember the suspicious looks of some which had passed the day the child disappeared. About this time, the since notorious Tennessee Claffin came to Lyons, and was pretending by magnetic power to heal disease, to discover hidden property and the like. Catching, like a drowning man, at a straw, the disconsolate father consulted her, and was assured of her ability to reveal the whereabouts of his lost child. He cheerfully paid in advance the required fee of \$25. Tennessee, without a moment's hesitation or a question, minutely related to him the fact that he had lost a little girl in September, described her, told him that several emigrant wagons had passed his house the day of the child's disappearance,



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and that a man and woman riding in a covered wagon, driving a brown and a white horse, had picked up the child and carried it away with them; that they were now living across a river that looked to her very muddy; that there were Indians there and that the child was well, etc.

The father returned home full of hope and began preparations for an immediate journey in pursuit of his child as indicated by the gifted "second-sight" seers. The excitement among the neighbors over this wonderful unfolding of the mystery which surrounded the child's loss was great. Meanwhile, the anxiety, grief and later excitement of the father induced a fever and delirium. Before his recovery, the winter had set in and the shallow lake had frozen over. One day, an old man, who was hunting for mink along the shore, discovered among the tall grass and weeds that grew in the water the dress of a child partly above the ice. He broke the ice, and, carefully removing it, brought up the body of the little one remarkably preserved.

It may be further added that a threatened prosecution of Tennessee by Mr. O'Brien, under the special statute of vagrancy, together with a prosecution which was actually commenced against her, induced her hasty exit from the State, but not, however, as is believed, by those who are conversant with the facts, before she had duped residents of the county out of something like \$3,000 during her three months' career in Lyons.

A PIONEER WOMAN'S EXPEDIENT.

William Burton, with his family, came from Ohio in 1837, and settled near De Witt, where he now resides. His wife, who died many years since, related to our informant, in after years, the following anecdote, illustrative of the privations of the time, and of woman's expedients in meeting them:

She relates that one day, when she had nothing in the house in the way of flour, two pioneer neighboring ladies paid her a visit, ostensibly a social one, but really to ascertain how she was getting along, as they had heard that the family, being new-comers, were scanty of fare. Mrs. Burton received her guests, invited them to the hospitalities of her cabin, her mind already at work to solve the bread problem. Leaving her guests, as soon as etiquette would permit, to entertain themselves, she went to the wheat field, where she knew were some ripened heads, and reaped her apron full, rubbed them out with her hands, ground them in a coffee-mill, sifted her meal and baked her shortcakes, presenting to her guests palatable bread at meal-time. Her visitors could not avoid an expression of surprise at being so bountifully entertained, particularly with *wheat* bread, saying that they had had no wheat flour in months. Mrs. Burton gravely informed them that they had quite a supply, and were getting along nicely.

THE LEGEND OF JAKEY LEPPER AND THE GAME OF "PHARAOH."

Among the humorous incidents connected with the early days, perhaps there are few that were more amusing than the experience of Mr. Lepper in his first acquaintance with the fascinating game of faro.

Mr. Lepper resided near Center Grove, where he farmed it and kept a hotel. Loading up his wagon with a miscellaneous cargo—a little wheat, a little corn, a few oats, and surmounted with a couple of dressed hogs, he drove to Camanche, where he disposed of his produce to Butcher & Dailey. Mr. Butcher had a friend, Charles Mallette, who was a slick-looking man, and who could deal faro "so that players would win, or so that they wouldn't win." Mr. Lepper stepped into the room where Mallette was entertaining "the boys,"

and soon laid down a quarter. It won. He laid down another, and was again the winner. After winning five or six dollars, he said: "This is the game I have been looking for. This is better than selling pork at \$2.25; I am going to put out my team and try this game." Mr. Butcher gave him a cautionary word, that "the game doesn't always run so smooth, Mr. Lepper;" but it did not do. After returning to the business of the hour, our friend soon found his luck changed, and his winnings and his load of produce was in the "banker's" till. On his way home, he met Judge Leffingwell, when the following colloquy passed:

"Judge, I have been down to Camanche, and the boys have got a new game. It's a slick one."

"What is the game, Mr. Lepper?"

"I don't rightly remember, Mr. Leffingwell, the name they call it; but it is a slick game. Why, it's the name of one of the old kings we read of in the Bible."

"Was it Moses?"

"No; that's not the name."

"Joshua?"

"No, that don't sound like it. Why, it's the fellow who was drowned in the river."

"Oh, the Red Sea, you mean; his name was Pharaoh."

"You've struck it, Mr. Leffingwell; Pharaoh's the game. It's a slick one."

Gen. N. B. Baker rendered the legend in the style of Hiawatha. Judge Dillon, while holding court at De Witt, adjourned and announced that the General would read the poem, which he did, to the great amusement of all present.

THE LEGEND OF JAKEY LEPPER AND THE GAME OF "PHARAOH."

"Jakey Lepper, with his horses,
Horses fierce and very pranky,
Pranky as a prancing war-horse,
War-horse rushing on to battle,
'Midst the clouds of powder-smoke,
Started for the great CAMANCHE,
Down upon the Mississippi,
Where the islands once were covered
O'er with woods and wigwams,
Wigwams for the dusky Indians.

"Jakey Lepper, with his horses,
Had a wagon, very creaking,
Creaking, too, with load so loudly
That the children of the neighbors
Ran, in fright, across the prairies.

"But Jakey Lepper's journey ended,
Ended down at high Camanche,
Where he sold his load of farm-stuff,
Load of pork and wheat and such stuff.

"Then he found a place—a place to drink in;
Drink that kills at longest distance;
Whisky, known as 'forty-rodder,'
'Tangle-foot' or 'bug-juice.'

"Soon he found the 'Camanche Chieftain,'
Butcher, calm as summer's morning,
Owner of the flatboat 'Peggy,'
And the flag-ship 'Roaring Gimlet,'
Owner of the greatest grain-store;
Funny fellow, and a joker,
Joker, smiling, smooth and jolly.

“Ned proposed to go to Buster's,
Buster's, where they had some toddy,
Toddy, smooth and very charming,
Charming for a weary fellow,
Fellow who had sold his produce
Just at highest price per bushel,
And his hogs upon a market rising.

“Here they had a little snifter,
Snifter good for weary persons
Who have traveled down from high Elvira,
Down through mud and through the water.

“Soon they saw a busy shuffling,
Shuffling of the cards—cards with 'pictures,'
Pictures on a piece of pasteboard.

“Here, the legendary tale,
Tale of Lepper and his ventures,
Resteth, till, with wagon emptied,
He drives his horses pranky
O'er the trails of Center Grove.

* * * * *

“When are reached the groves of Center,
Where stood the home of Jakey Lepper,
He was met by the friendly 'Willyum,'
William, since for legal lore distinguished,
Who no longer, down in Center,
Plows the soil and hoes the 'tater.'

“Filled with the day's adventures was our hero,
Sad adventures with the wild Camanches,
And the conflict with the 'tiger,'
In the house of Richard Buster.

“'William,' spoke our 'busted' granger,
'William, in the place that's kept by Buster,
A funny game I saw the boys a-playing;
Such a game I never saw before.
Edward looked, and was amaz-ed,
Amazed to see such funny playing,
Playing never seen before.'

“One deck dealt from a box, the other spreaded,
Spreaded out like Butcher's searches
For lands of which he might be owner
When, with Judge's sign and mandate,
Sammy Brown caught the 'Chieftain,' and in durance kept him.

“Butcher soon saw what the game was,
Told me also what the scheme was,
Told me how I soon could learn it,
And how to place my coin to beat it.

“A quarter on that covered table put I,
Table where the spreaded cards lay,
Lay so pretty and seductive,
And I found in half a minute,
Brought my coin another with it.

“This repeated, soon within my pocket rested
Coins that, as I counted, happy made me.
Then thought I it will be better,
Better thus to earn some money
Than by selling wheat at only thirty,
Thirty cents and nothing more.

“So with larger coins I tried the faster
To gather from the cards thus spreaded
Gains I sometimes had dreamed of
But had never seen before.

“ ‘In the stable put the horses pranky,’
Said I to the grinning hostler,
As his palm closed on the silver
Taken from my growing store.

“ They called a fellow there a ‘tiger,’
Tiger fierce and very greedy,
Greedy as the wolf in winter,
Winter when the storm goes howling,
Howling wild the prairies o’er.

“ At the tiger then I buck-ed,
Bucked with money hard-earned
Money got for all my farm load,
Farm load raised up in Elvira,
Elvira high, my prairie home.

“ Then I bet a paper dollar,
Put it down, quite sure of winning,
Winning back a dollar more.
Now no longer ran the game so smoothly,
Smoothly as it ran before.

“ Mallette he won my wealth, in he raked it,
Raked it from the cards there spreaded
Out on the table, where they lay
So pretty and seductive,
Seductive now no more.

“ ‘Do you know him, William, know Mallette?
Mallette who Butcher says a “heavy dog is?”
Heavy also in his “dealing,”
Heavy in his cards and counters,
Heavy in his chips and checks, that is
What they call the thing he bets with.”

“ In less time than I can tell you,
Tell you of my rapid losses,
Losses fighting that fierce tiger,
I was stripped of every shilling.

“ ‘That’s a curus game, William, curus,
Curus in the way they play it,
Curus in the way you bet it,
Curus in the way you win it,
Curus in the way you lose it,
Curus in the way you deal it,
Curus, any way you fix it.’

“ William knew not what the game was,
And Jakey Lepper thus continued :

“ ‘In the books of ancient story,
Stories told of ancient fellows.
Stories told somewhere in Scriptur,
In some place that you may know of,
It is told how some old monarch,
Monarch fierce and wrathly,
Chased some people or some children
O’er some creek, or muddy river,
O’er some brook or roaring water,
Where the water in its fury,
Rising on the ones pursuing,
Swamped them, swamped them underneath it.’

“ Then out spake William, learned in sacred lore,
‘Why, Jacob, you must speak of *Pharaoh*.’

“ ‘Pharaoh! Pharaoh, it’s right; you struck it.
Struck it, William; the game’s a slick one,
And its name is Pharaoh.’”

WAR HISTORY.

For outburst of patriotism in the first rush to arms, for continued devotion in the protracted contest, for unflinching confidence in the final result, for unflinching courage in darkest hours, and for patient endurance under severest sacrifices, the history of the North is a grand one; and the record made during the bloody days of the rebellion a proud one.

When the contest was forced upon the country, the people, so long at peace that the clash of arms had never been heard by the generation, were quietly pursuing their peaceful employments, making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and factories, or in the professions devoting mind and body to useful pursuits. The country was but just recovering in a degree from the depression and losses of the panic of 1857. The future was full of hope and promise. The threatened calamity, like the distant mutterings of a coming storm, was but a whisper. True patriots, the people of the North discredited the threats of the rebels, who were plotting the ruin of the best government the world had produced.

But when the flag fell, in April, 1861, from the battlements of Sumter, the North awoke. Dazed for a moment, like a giant suddenly aroused from deep slumber, it stood breathless; the next witnessed an outburst unparalleled in the annals of time. Scarce had the last click of the telegraph given the full tidings, and the call of our martyred President for 75,000 men, than the quota was filled; and the night-shades had scarce fallen before regiments of men were moving toward the capital of the nation. Men and means were offered without stint. Patriotism thrilled and pulsed every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and its unity. Party lines for the time were ignored. Bitter words, spoken in the heat of political contests, were forgiven and forgotten; and, joining hands in a common cause, the masses of the people repeated the emphatic words of America's soldier-statesman, "*By the great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved.*"

The gauntlet thrown down in insolence by the misguided men of the South, was taken up in sorrow, but with a determined spirit of patriotism and love of country.

The belief that the war would be of short duration was soon dispelled, and the people were confronted with the dismal prospect of an internicine struggle, long, bloody and desperate. But the determination of the people was equal to the emergency. Call succeeded call, but to every demand came a ready response, until nearly three and a half millions of men had taken the field in answer to the demands of the Government.

Of the sacrifices of life, of the treasures of wealth poured out before the old flag waved triumphantly over the whole Union, the people well know.

In this war the State of Iowa made a most glorious record. She was most nobly represented by her brave sons on every battle-field, and Clinton County promptly responded to her country's call. Instantly upon the fall of the flag the county was aflame, and, until the last armed foe had surrendered, her gallant sons, by birth or adoption, were freely offering their lives in defense of the government they loved.

On the 15th of April, President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 men, and, three days later, recruiting began in Clinton County in response to the call.

Capt. H. P. Cox prepared a muster-roll in Lyons, and Lieut. Thomas Snowde one in Clinton.

On Thursday evening, April 18, a war meeting was held in Lyons which filled their largest hall to overflowing. It was presided over by Mayor Samuel G. Magill, and, as expressed in the report of the *Lyons Advocate*, "The speech of the President was earnest, forcible, and running over with patriotism. The President took his seat amid deafening cheers of the assembled multitude, each one of whom seemed to be brimful of patriotism, as was the case also with quite a number of ladies present. The portrait of Washington was brought into the room as the cheers for the Chairman subsided, but, as the calm and placid face was placed above the seats occupied by the officers, a perfect furor of applause greeted it." Patriotic airs were sung, doubtless, with an expression and depth of feeling never before experienced by those present. Speeches were made and appropriate resolutions adopted, and many expressed their willingness to "pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" in the cause, if need be. On the next day, the proper muster-rolls were prepared, and seventeen men enrolled their names upon them at once.

On the 19th of April, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Clinton, presided over by Mayor John C. Bucher, and Dennis Whitney, Secretary. The lines of party were for the time obliterated, and the unanimous voice was that of patriotic sentiment. At the close of the meeting, nineteen men enrolled themselves as volunteers to serve for three months or during the war, and sums of money were pledged for the expenses of equipping and furnishing needed supplies.

These men formed the nucleus for the first company raised in the county, and a week later its ranks were filled. The company was at first called the Clinton County Guards. The outburst of enthusiasm had spread throughout the State. Five companies had hurried to the rendezvous at Davenport. A yet but little system or methodical action had developed. The storm had burst suddenly. No provision for equipping and placing troops in the field had been made by the State, and the executive officers for the moment were bewildered by the crisis with which they were confronted. In this emergency, the people sprang into the breach, and not only furnished the men, but also the material of war. On the 27th of April, the City Council of Lyons appropriated \$650 to purchase the material with which to equip the "Clinton County Guards." The women, to whom and to their loyal sisters throughout the whole land the nation is ever a debtor for their unselfish devotion, sacrifices, ministrations and prayers from the hour when the first shock came until the hour when the memory of the last fallen patriot had been embalmed in the sorrow-stricken heart of mother, wife, sister or lover, to the number of about fifty assembled, and, as expressed by the editor of the *Advocate*, "all with busy hands and devoted hearts were preparing garments for those who have volunteered to defend what these ladies love next to their Father in Heaven—the flag of the country. What hand can falter when the ladies of the land show such devotion to the cause? What heart will faint when encased in the uniform prepared by such hands, the seams of which may have been moistened by the tears of love—unbidden tears, that the necessity should exist for such a work." Two weeks later, a list of the names of eighty-seven ladies who had assisted in the work of preparing the uniforms of this company was published. This company soon went forward fully uniformed in gray, trimmed with red, and joined the Second Iowa Infantry as Company I June 5, 1861, with the following officers: Captain, H. P. Cox; First Lieutenant, Noel B. Howard; Second Lieutenant,

Thomas Snowden. The day previous to their departure, they were presented with an elegant silk flag by the ladies of Lyons.

This company, the first of the many sent from Clinton County to defend the Union, was enlisted for three months; but, upon their arrival at Keokuk, it was announced that no more three-months' enlistments were being accepted, and the term must be for three years unless sooner discharged. An eye-witness thus described the scene when this announcement was made: "Tuesday, at 9 A. M., we were suddenly called into line, and our Lieutenant read to us the articles of war and explained to us that we were to be sworn in for three years, unless sooner discharged. An opportunity was then given to any one to leave the ranks who did not wish to take the oath on those conditions. No one left the ranks. We then broke ranks, and, being called together at 11 o'clock A. M., one of the number did not wish to go, stating that he could not be away from his family so long. We had pretty fairly discussed the three-year question before, and, although some seemed to think that some fair ones would be looking for them before then, all came to the conclusion that they must wait. Country first, and then home and those who make it, recognizing 'without a country there is no home.'" At 12 o'clock, they took their stand in line, the oath was administered and Clinton County had given its first company of brave men into the service of the United States. Out of this company the first soldier fell, Corporal Albert E. Winchell, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a comrade's musket while the company were on scouting service in Missouri, June 27, 1861. After arduous service for the term of their enlistment, many of the members who survived returned home in the summer of 1864, and those who re-enlisted were consolidated into six companies, known as the Second Iowa Veteran Infantry, Lieut. Col. N. B. Howard, and, in November following, the veterans of the Third Iowa were merged with them, with Col. Howard in command.

Meanwhile, W. E. Leffingwell and others were engaged in raising a company of cavalry, which was then known as the "Hawk-Eye Rangers." This company furnished their own horses and accouterments. Many of the horses were sold by the farmers to the young men who had more courage than currency, upon securities that would give a bank discount clerk "awful pause." The ranks of this company were soon filled to one hundred strong, and, on the 25th of July, left for the rendezvous at Burlington. As indicated above, this company was raised and equipped without State or Government aid, and was the first fully equipped company of cavalry raised in Iowa. It became Company B, First Iowa Cavalry, and was officered as follows: Captain, W. E. Leffingwell; First Lieutenant, S. S. Burdette; Second Lieutenant, William H. DeFreest.

July 24, 1861, the company was presented with a beautiful flag of blue silk, and bordered with golden stars, the name of the company being displayed upon the one side while the reverse bore the name emblematically represented by a hawk and an eye. In the talons of the bird was the motto—"We will meet you on the border." Their departure is described as follows: "At an early hour on Thursday morning, the bugle sounded the 'assembly,' and in a very short time the barracks were astir with the preparations for departure. There was but one attempt at cheering that we heard, the feelings of the people being entirely too much wrought up to indulge in a hearty cheer. With the disastrous results of the last few days in full recollection—all felt that going forth to war was no trifling matter." This was on July 25, only four days after the disastrous battle of Bull Run. The company marched overland to Burlington, and became Company B, First Iowa Cavalry.

At or about the same time, a company of cavalry with the *nomme de guerre* of "Black Plume Rangers" was being recruited at Clinton. This company was filled, and, on September 1, they departed for the rendezvous joining the First Cavalry as Company M, with the following officers: Captain, V. H. Ankeny; First Lieutenant, James Crissey; Second Lieutenant, J. Crosby.

The next organization from this county was Company A, Eighth Infantry. This company was raised in Camanche, Eden, De Witt, Orange and Centerville principally, and was mustered in September 5, 1861. The commanding officers were: Captain, Charles Stearns, De Witt; First Lieutenant, Henry Muhlenberg, Camanche; Second Lieutenant, Hezekiah Browning, De Witt.

In a little more than a month later, October 22, 1861, still another company took the field. A portion of this organization, however, was composed of men from Linn County. The officers who went out with this command were: Captain, John C. Marvin, Clinton; First Lieutenant, William T. Bagley, Mount Vernon; Second Lieutenant, Robert L. Wilson, Cedar Rapids, and was mustered in as Company K, Tenth Infantry.

Within less than a month, November 15, 1861, Company A, Fifteenth Infantry, was mustered into the service. This company was recruited by Captain Josiah Kittle; First Lieutenant, William Swansen; Second Lieutenant, Jesse Penniman, all of Lyons, and who went out in command of the company, and Sergeant (afterward Lieutenant) John F. Evans, and Sergeant Alonzo Harfield, both of De Witt. All these gentlemen had been detailed on this service. This company was raised in Lyons, and about De Witt, though there were men in its ranks from various townships in the county, and they made a brilliant record during their service.

The next organization to take the field was one recruited by John H. Smith and M. D. Madden, and was commanded as follows: Captain, J. Henry Smith, Camanche; First Lieutenant, W. H. Hoyt, Camanche; Second Lieutenant, M. D. Madden, Lyons. This company has been called the "Lion Company, Clinton County," and this without disparagement of any of the other companies, none of whom made other than a proud record. This regiment gained notice for its terrific fighting, and at Atlanta nearly the whole regiment was captured. Capt. Smith, with some comrades, escaped from the rebel prison, hell, and, after the most terrible hardships, reached the sea-coast and found refuge on a Union war vessel. The whole command re-enlisted, and served until the close of the war. This company was mustered in, December 1, 1861, as Company A, Sixteenth Infantry. This company was recruited in Camanche and Lyons, although, of course, the surrounding townships contributed largely to the ranks.

On the 28th of February, 1862, another company was mustered in. This was known as Company F, Sixteenth Infantry, and the following officers went to the field with it: Captain, Edward S. Fraser, Davenport; First Lieutenant, Josiah Heavner, Wheatland; Second Lieutenant, Peter Miller, J. Lyons. This company was raised in Wheatland and vicinity and in Lyons and vicinity, with a portion of the command from Scott County.

On the 25th of August, 1862, the Twentieth Infantry was mustered into the service. There was not strictly a Clinton County organization in it, although many men from the county enlisted in its ranks, the regiment being raised in Scott and Linn Counties. Among the officers were Surgeon A. C. Blanding, Lyons; First Lieut. B. F. Jordan, Wapsie, Co. F; Second Lieutenant Frederick E. Starck, Clinton, in Company G.

A number of men from this county were also in Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, which was raised in Linn, Scott, Cedar, Jackson and Jones Counties. The officers of Company A were: Captain, S. H. Henderson, Sabula; First Lieutenant, Charles Davis, Deep Creek; Second Lieutenant, George W. Davis, Deep Creek. This company was mustered in September 18, 1862.

From this brief record, we find that ten companies wholly or in part composed of Clinton County men, had taken the field within about eighteen months from the first call for troops. The returns made by the enrolling officers September 13, 1862, give the total number of men between the military ages in the county as 4,741, with 720 exempt for cause, leaving the total military list liable to service in the county, 4,021; and the report further states that already 1,459 volunteers had taken the field, or nearly one-third of the able bodied men who were in the county when the enlistment began. Every township, city and hamlet had contributed to this army of patriotic defenders of their country.

Still the cry came for more men, and, though prolonged and disheartening campaigns had decimated and thrice decimated the ranks of those who had early rushed into the struggle, and the conflict grew vaster and the peril more deadly, the hearts of the people did not falter, and hundreds of brave men stood ready to refill the shattered ranks and take the places of their fallen friends and townsmen.

In 1862, it was determined to raise a full regiment in the county, to be known as the Clinton County Regiment. With already depleted numbers, it seemed as if this was a sacrifice beyond the ability of the people to bear. To do this was to call for the service of every third able-bodied man within the limits of the county. However, recruiting began at once, and, on the 30th of September, 1862, the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry was mustered into the service with full ranks. The roster of the field and staff officers was as follows: Colonel, Milo Smith, Clinton; Lieutenant Colonel, Samuel G. Magill, Lyons; Major, Samuel Clark, De Witt; Surgeon, A. F. Hudson, Lyons; Assistant Surgeon, William McQuigg, Lyons; Additional Assistant Surgeon, George F. Wetherell, Lyons; Chaplain, Rev. John McLeish, Clinton; Quartermaster, Joseph H. Flint, Lyons.

Company A was composed largely of men from the northeastern townships of the county and the adjoining vicinity in Jackson County, and was recruited by and mustered into service under command of the following officers: Captain, Sherman R. Williams, Lyons; First Lieutenant, Asa Franklin, Lyons; Second Lieutenant, A. D. Gaston, Lyons.

Company B was nearly all of it from Jackson County, having been recruited by and was mustered in by the following officers: Captain, James W. Eckles, Maquoketa; First Lieutenant, Alva Wilson, Maquoketa; Second Lieutenant, Thomas B. Harrison, Maquoketa.

Company C was largely from the city of Clinton. Its officers were: Captain, George W. Johnson, Clinton; First Lieutenant, Peter L. Hyde, Clinton; Second Lieutenant, James McDill.

Company D was raised in De Witt, Washington and Waterford, and in its ranks were many Irish patriots who took arms in defense of their adopted country. Its officers were: Captain, Nathaniel A. Merrell, De Witt; First Lieutenant, James H. Runyon, De Witt; Second Lieutenant, James F. Gilmore, De Witt.

Company E was a German Company, largely made up of citizens of Lyons, Elk River and Deep Creek. It was mustered in under command of: Captain,

John Lubbers, Lyons ; First Lieutenant, Edward Svendsen, Elk River ; Second Lieutenant, Preban Hansen, Deep Creek.

Company F was raised in De Witt, Olive and Orange Townships principally. Its officers were: Captain, Joel B. Bishop, De Witt ; First Lieutenant, William R. Ward, De Witt ; Second Lieutenant, Silas Freeman, De Witt.

Company G. was an Irish company, and was recruited in and about Lyons and from around the mouth of the Maquoketa. Its officers were: Captain, James H. Heavey, Lyons ; First Lieutenant, John Quinn, Lyons ; Second Lieutenant, Philip MacCahill, Lyons.

Company H was recruited in the vicinity of De Witt. Its officers were: Captain, C. M. Nye, De Witt ; First Lieutenant, James S. Patterson, De Witt ; Second Lieutenant, John Barrett, De Witt.

Company I was raised from Wheatland and the townships of Spring Rock, Liberty, Berlin and a few men from the border of Cedar County. Its officers were: Captain, Edwin A. Wemple, Wheatland ; First Lieutenant, John L. Steele, Wheatland ; Second Lieutenant, Edward W. Bennett, Wheatland.

Company K was raised in Lyons, Deep Creek, Elk River, Washington and Waterford Townships, principally. Its officers were: Captain, Nelson C. Roys, Lyons ; First Lieutenant, Nathan D. Hubbard, Deep Creek ; Second Lieutenant, Lucian Pomeroy, Lyons. The Twenty-sixth Regiment was mustered out June 1865.

The last company raised in the county was Company A, Sixth Iowa Cavalry which was mustered in January 31, 1863. Its officers were: Captain, John Galligan, Clinton ; First Lieutenant, John M. Gates, De Witt ; Second Lieutenant, Simon J. Toll, Lyons.

Taking into account the fact that many scattering men had enlisted in other organizations and in batteries and in the naval service, it may be presumed that up to this date, Clinton County had furnished over 2,500 volunteers. But notwithstanding this great number of men, who had voluntarily gone into the service, the requirements of the General Government were not satisfied, and, in September, 1864, the draft, which the people had made so great sacrifices to avoid, was made, and about 200 men were drawn for service from Clinton County.

Meanwhile, the women were equally as earnest and enthusiastic as the husbands, fathers, sons and brothers. "Soldiers' Aid and Relief Societies" were organized in the towns and townships of the county, and systematic work was inaugurated and carried forward for providing the volunteers in field and hospital with the necessaries and luxuries they so much needed. Clothing, bed-clothing, cots, slippers, books, papers, delicacies were forwarded in unlimited quantities. It will never be possible to fully estimate the mighty impulse given to the cause, or the encouragement afforded to the soldiers enduring the hardships of the campaign, or the privations and dispiriting surroundings and sufferings in the hospitals, by the women of the North, by their indefatigable labors.

The Board of Supervisors took action at a special session held July 1861, and voted \$5,000 to equip and uniform the "Hawk-Eye Rangers" which vote only had two dissenting voices. This money was expended by a special committee of their number, viz.: James Van Deventer, George Griswold and John F. Homer, who so faithfully executed their trust as to receive a vote of thanks from their associate members. On September 30, 1861, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

“That each Supervisor be and is hereby appointed a committee to provide relief in his township to the destitute family of any volunteer who is now or may be engaged in the military service of the State or the United States.”

This was continued throughout the war, being broadened in its scope at the September session, 1862, to include the needy families of those who had died in the service as well as those serving.

On the 11th of August, 1862, the Supervisors, or a majority of them, informally pledged a bounty of \$75 to each volunteer who had entered the service prior to that time; and, at the September session, the matter being brought up for official action, it was found that this could not be legally done. The Board immediately prepared a memorial to the Legislature, then in session at Des Moines, praying for proper legislation to permit the granting of such bounty and dispatched one of their number to urge its immediate passage, and, at the October term, the provisions of the resolutions were extended to include the soldiers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, which had just taken the field, and passed. About \$75,000 were disbursed under this resolution.

In January, 1864, a new stand of colors was voted to the Twenty-sixth Regiment by the Board with appropriate resolutions.

It does not come within the province of this work to write of the history of the companies or of the Clinton County Regiment during their service. Suffice it to say that on many a well-fought field the brave soldiers who went from Clinton County honored their State and their county, and made a glorious record for organized and individual bravery, while hundreds laid down their lives in defense of their country's flag.

Fourteen years have passed since the last foe laid down his arms; the great armies disappeared like the morning dew, and to-day we meet all about us engaged in the quiet avocations of merchant, professional man, husbandman and mechanic, men who have passed unflinchingly through more terrific scenes of carnage than veterans of historic time and received more terrible baptisms of shot and shell than Napoleon's "Old Guard." The weeds of the widow, mother and daughter have well-nigh disappeared, yet thousands of hearts still hold enshrined the memory of those of their household, who sleep in a soldier's grave in cemetery or unmarked trench on Southern battle-fields.

“On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their snowy tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.”



VOLUNTEER ROSTER.

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORTS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjt.....	Adjutant	Inf.....	Infantry
Art.....	Artillery	I. V. I.....	Iowa Volunteer Infantry
Bat.....	Battle or Battalion	kid.....	kill
Col.....	Colonel	Lieut.....	Lieutenant
Capt.....	Captain	Maj.....	Major
Corp.....	Corporal	m. o.....	mustered on
Comy.....	Commissary	prmtd.....	promoted
com.....	commissioned	pri.....	prisoner
cav.....	cavalry	Regt.....	Regiment
captid.....	captured	re-e.....	re-enlisted
disrd.....	deserted	re.....	resigned
disab.....	disabled	Sergt.....	Sergeant
disd.....	discharged	trans.....	transferred
excd.....	exchanged	vet.....	veteran
hon. disd.....	honorably discharged	V. R. C.....	Veteran Reserve Corps
inv.....	invalid	wd.....	wounded

SECOND INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—The non-veterans of this regiment were mustered out in April, May and June, 1864. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into Second Veteran Infantry.]

Lieut. Col. Noel B. Howard, com. 1st lieut. Co. I, May 28, 1861, prmtd. capt. April 1, 1862, prmtd. maj. Oct. 13, 1862, prmtd. lieut. col. Oct. 13, 1862.
S. Maj. Josiah W. Kittle, e. May 5, 1861, from Co. I.
Q. M. S. Geo. W. Bettesworth, e. May 5, 1861, from Co. I, disd. for promn. January, 1862.

Company I.

Capt. Hugh P. Cox, com. May 28, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, resd. April 1, 1864.
Capt. Harry H. Goean, e. as corp. May 5, 1861, prmtd. capt. Nov. 24, 1862.
First. Lieut. Thos. Snowden, com. 2d lieut. May 28, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 1, 1862, kld. at battle Corinth.
First Lieut. Jos. F. Conway, e. as private May 5, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 24, 1862.
Second Lieut. Orange M. Langford, e. as private May 5, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Dec. 16, 1862.
First Sergt. W. L. Journey, e. May 5, '61, kld. at battle Fort Donelson.
Sergt. Sam'l Terwilliger, e. May 5, 1861.
Sergt. John T. Husband, e. May 5, 1861.
Sergt. Spencer L. Toll, e. May 5, 1861, wd. Shiloh.
Sergt. S. M. Howard, e. May 6, 1861.
Sergt. Silas Flournoy, e. May 5, 1861.
Sergt. Noble Perrin, e. May 6, 1861.
Corp. Geo. Mescher, e. May 5, 1861, captid. at Shiloh.
Corp. Wm. F. Gauger, e. May 5, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson, disd. Jan. 8, 1864.
Corp. F. B. Rivers, e. May 5, 1861.
Corp. Jas. H. Churcher, e. May 5, 1861, wd. Donelson, disd. July 10, 1862.
Corp. Wilson Rogers, e. May 5, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Corp. A. E. Winchell, e. May 5, 1861, accidentally shot, died June, 1861.
Corp. Robt. Beckington, e. May 5, 1861, disd. July 20, 1862.
Corp. Jas. B. Bohart, e. May 5, 1861.
Corp. Hugh Taylor, e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. Fort Donelson, disd. July 7, 1862.
Corp. M. V. B. Groves, e. May 5, 1861.
Corp. Richard A. Parsons, e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. at Donelson.
Corp. Wales F. Harrison, e. May 5, 1861.
Corp. Frank Daily, e. May 5, 1861, wd. at Corinth, disd. March 30, 1863.
Corp. Horace Ludwig, e. May 5, 1861.
Musician Geo. P. Shaffer, e. May 5, 1861.
Musician Jno. Parrish, e. May 5, 1861, captid. while foraging.
Wagoner Philip Drake, e. May 5, 1861, disd. July 18, 1862.
Aikman, Alex., e. May 5, 1861.
Avery, T. W., e. May 5, 1861, disd. Oct. 18, 1862.
Beatty, M. M., e. May 5, 1861, disd. April 2, 1862.
Banks, H. N., e. May 5, 1861.
Banks, E. A., e. Sept. 28, 1861, kld. at Fort Donelson.
Brown, R. C., e. May 5, 1861, disd. March 30, 1862.
Banks, Geo. N., e. Sept. 28, 1861, died June 27, 1862.
Burlingame, E. H., e. May 5, 1861, disd. Dec. 7, 1861.
Burgert, Wm., e. May 5, 1861, disd. July 1862.
Coleman, E. M., e. May 5, 1861, disd. Aug. 27, 1861.
Carr, A. W., e. May 5, 1861, disd. Jan. 30, 1862.
Cribbs, P. J., e. May 5, 1861.
Cook, Geo. F., e. May 5, 1861, wd. Donelson and Corinth, disd. March 13, 1863.

Christianson, E. A. F., e. May 5, 1861, prmtd. corp.
 Dobler, Oliver, e. May 5, 1861.
 De Armit, Vinton, e. May 5, 1861, disd. July, 1862.
 Danner, Jas. H., e. May 5, 1861, wd. Donelson, died Feb. 17, 1862.
 Fahn, Jos., e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Fassett, Thos. W., e. May 5, 1861.
 Greenough, Geo., e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Gladwin, W. J., e. May 5, 1861.
 Getty, John, e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Harbaugh, Isaac, e. May 5, 1861.
 Hurley, Milton, e. May 5, 1861.
 Herwick, John S., e. May 5, 1861, disd. July 3, 1862, for wds. at Shiloh.
 Hays, Edw., e. May 5, 1861.
 Hai, Aug. W., e. May 5, 1861.
 Howard, Geo. R., e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Dec. 22, 1863.
 Howard, Moses, e. May 5, 1861, disd. July 3, 1862.
 Hoffman, G. R., e. May 5, 1861.
 Leulen, John, e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. Shiloh, died April 19, 1862.
 Leslie, Cyrus, e. May 5, 1861.
 McKeen, Donald, e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. at Donelson.
 McDonald, Hugh A., e. May 5, 1861, disd. Aug. 23, 1862.
 McCune, R., e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. March 30, 1862.
 Muller, John C., e. May 5, 1861.
 Miller, Geo., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Miller, H. F., e. May 5, 1861, wd. Corinth.
 Miller, J. B., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Mays, Geo., e. May 5, 1861, died at Danville, Va.
 Olney, F. W., e. May 5, 1861.
 Pardee, Henry, e. Sept. 24, 1864.
 Petrie, E., e. May 5, 1861, wd. Corinth.
 Petrie, S., e. May 5, 1861.
 Penneman, J. B., e. May 5, 1861.
 Perry, A. T., e. May 5, 1861, disd. April 28, 1862.
 Polley, E., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Pinkerton, John G., e. May 5, 1861, died in hospital June 28, 1862.
 Paine, Thos., e. May 5, 1861, wd. at Donelson, died Feb. 17, 1862.
 Polley, Jerome, e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. at Donelson, disd. 1862.
 Russell, M., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Rupert, F., e. May 5, 1861, wd. at Donelson, died March, 1862.
 Robins, Wm. F., e. May 5, 1861, wd. at Corinth.
 Robinson, Wm., e. May 5, 1861.
 Reeder, Chas. H., e. May 5, 1861.
 Shadduck, Foy, e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Smith, F. M., e. May 5, 1861.
 Seamands, Jas. W., e. May 5, 1861, disd. March 18, 1862.
 Sloan, F., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Scott, Charles, e. May 5, 1861, disd. Oct. 1861.
 Sloan, L., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Smiley, H. A., e. May 5, 1861, wd. at Donelson.

Smiley, Jas. L., e. May 5, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson, disd. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Stephens, John, e. May 5, 1861, disd. Jan. 20, 1862.
 Schendel, G., e. May 5, 1861, wd. at Donelson and Corinth.
 Thurston, Jas., e. May 5, 1861, disd. Oct. 18, 1861.
 Turner, T. F., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Van Alstine, N. H., e. May 5, 1861, died Nov. 6, 1861.
 Wettwood, Thos., e. May 5, 1861, died at Corinth July 12, 1862.
 Warren, Wm. H., e. May 5, 1861, disd. July, 1862.
 Welty, Jos. H., e. May 5, 1861, disd. Oct., 1862.
 Whittier, Geo. G.

SECOND CONSOLIDATED VETERAN INFANTRY.

Col. Noel B. Howard, com. lieutenant. col. April 10, 1864, prmtd. col. Nov. 8, 1864.

Company B.

Baker, Clinton, e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Fuller, Geo. W., e. March 10, 1864.

Company C.

Buckley, Michael, e. June 9, 1863.
 Greenough, Geo. W., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet.
 Miller, Jos. S., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Miller, George, e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Shadduck, Foy, e. Aug. 30, 1862, wd. at Jonesboro, Ga.
 Turner, Thos. F., e. Aug. 30, 1862.

Company G.

Fahn, Joseph, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Getty, John, e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Polley, Edward, e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Russell, Monroe, e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Sloan, F. H., e. Aug. 30, 1862.

Company H.

Sergt. L. T. Sloan, e. Aug. 30, 1862.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1863.]

Company A.

Capt. Charles Stearns, com. Sept. 23, 1861, resd. April 4, 1863.
 Capt. Henry Muhs, com. 1st lieutenant. Sept. 23, 1861, capt. Shiloh, prmtd. capt. April 5, 1863, brevet. maj. U. S. Vols. March 26, 1865.
 First Lieutenant. Spencer Smith, e. as corp. Aug. 12, 1861, capt. Shiloh, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. June 1, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. April 13, 1865, wd. at Spanish Fort.
 Second Lieutenant. Hezekiah Browning, com. Sept. 23, 1861, resd. Dec. 25, 1861.
 First Sergeant. Jas. M. Redfield, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at St. Louis.
 Sergeant. W. H. Cady, e. Aug. 12, 1861, capt. at Shiloh, trans. to Inv. Corps.

- Sergt. David Dwier, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. at Spanish Fort.
- Sergt. A. J. Plummar, e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. and captd. at Shiloh, wd. at Spanish Fort, died at New Orleans.
- Sergt. John R. McDougall, e. Aug. 12, '61, wd. Shiloh, disd. Aug. 4, 1862.
- Sergt. Dammitte Stearns, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh.
- Sergt. E. E. Vickery, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. July 14, 1862, disab.
- Corp. William Little, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Corp. Peter Muhs, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Spanish Fort.
- Corp. Jas. M. Shearer, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Spanish Fort.
- Corp. S. W. Dennis, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh.
- Corp. Lucien Beebe, e. Aug. 12, '61, captd. Shiloh.
- Corp. R. A. Swearingen, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Spanish Fort.
- Corp. Charles Hill, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. April 26, 1862, disab.
- Corp. Corbet Hall, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh.
- Corp. V. A. Shockey, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Spanish Fort, disd. April 10, 1866.
- Corp. Julius M. Walling, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh.
- Corp. Geo. W. Babbington, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Spanish Fort.
- Corp. Dennis Kelley, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, kld. Bayou de Glaize, La.
- Corp. Lawrence Ferney, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Spanish Fort.
- Corp. Franklin Butler, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh.
- Musician Thos. E. Griffin, e. Aug. 12, '61, disd. April 8, 1863, disab.
- Alger, Abner, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, died St. Louis.
- Alger, Jos., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
- Arnold, Waterman, e. Aug. 12, '61, captd. Shiloh.
- Anthony, John J., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Ballard, Wm. P., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. March 26, 1862.
- Babcock, John H., e. Jan. 26, 1864.
- Butz, F., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. March 26, 1862, disab.
- Butz, Aug., e. Aug. 12, 1861, died March 9, 1862.
- Babcock, P. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, died Duckport, La.
- Cameron, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Canady, Wm. N., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Clymen, Peter, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Feb. 20, 1862.
- Cope, T. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh and Jackson, Miss.
- Coffman, Geo. M., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Dunster, I. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, trans. for prom. 4th Ark. Inf.
- Davis, A. H., e. Jan. 26, 1864.
- Dann, John, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died Oct. 10, 1862, at St. Louis.
- Davis, J. F., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
- Davis, Harvey, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
- Eba, M. W. S., e. Aug. 12, 1861, died Jan. 8, 1862.
- Fry, Reuben, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died Nov. 24, 1861.
- Ford, O. T., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. June 27, 1862, disab.
- Fitzgerald, Oriin, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died Nov. 5, 1861.
- Goodwill, A. D., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Goddard, Hollowell, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Jan. 26, 1862.
- Gosch, Wm., e. Sept. 29, 1864.
- Gorsch, H. C., e. Sept. 28, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, wd. Spanish Fort.
- Hall, C. L., e. Sept. 28, 1861, died Jan. 5, 1862, St. Louis.
- Howard, Nelson, e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. at bat. Shiloh.
- Heller, Geo., e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. at bat. Shiloh.
- Hannan, J., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, died June 1, 1862.
- Haun, Aug., e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. Shiloh.
- Howell, Jno. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd. Dec. 28, 1862.
- Kimble, Jacob, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- King, Wm., e. Oct. 29, 1864.
- Lurant, Ceril, e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
- Lucas, Jerome, e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Loofboro, Isaac N., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
- Lacker, Wm. S., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. April 26, 1862, disab.
- Lewis, Egbert, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Corinth, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Millard, Delos A., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. April 26, 1862, disab.
- Meredith, D. P., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh.
- Nowels, M. V., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Nevill, Wm. T., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
- O'Brien, Thos., e. Nov. 4, 1864.
- Powell, Geo., e. Aug. 12, '61, vet. Jan. 1, '64.
- Plum, Aram, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
- Purell, Geo., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
- Record, A. P., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Swords, Chas., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
- Sage, R., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. for disab.
- Smith, P. A., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.

Smith, Chas., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Smith, L. P., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Smith, Wm. E., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Sept. 2, 1862, disab.

Smith, A. B., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.

Swartout, Jno. L., e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Swearengen, Alex. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861, died April 13, 1862, of wds. received at Shiloh.

Smith, H. W., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. March 26, 1862, disab.

Shadle, H. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861, died Nov. 11, 1861.

Shadle, S. B., e. Sept. 28, 1862, disd. for disability.

Smith, B. F., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. July 9, 1862, disab.

Terry, A. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Valentine, S. A., e. Sept. 28, 1862.

Woodward, H. W., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. March 13, 1863.

Walling, August M., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, trans. for promn. 1st lieut. 61st U. S. Inf.

Woolworth, Solomon, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died in hospital Dec. 22, 1861.

Welker, R. F., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Wilson, Chas. W., captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Wilson, Chas. W., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.

Welch, Daniel, e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. Jan. 25, 1862.

Welker, R. F., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. and captd. at Shiloh, died March 30, 1864.

Wisme, James, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. at Shiloh, disab.

Company B.

Arnold, John H., e. Sept. 26, 1864.

Durrirsch, F. S., e. Sept. 30, 1864.

Fisher, L. D., e. Sept. 19, 1864.

Finegan, Geo., e. Sept. 28, 1864.

Galloway, Curtis, e. Aug. 15, 1861.

Jansen, J. C., e. Sept. 29, 1864.

Koons, Geo., e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Shutte, Jas., e. Sept. 21, 1864.

Company I.

Capt. DeWitt Stearns, e. as priv. Co. A, prmtd. 2d lieut. Dec. 25, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 5, 1863, prmtd. capt. this Co. March 10, 1865.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. John C. Marven, com. capt. Co. K Oct. 22, 1861, prmtd. maj. Aug. 22, 1864, prmtd. lieut. col. July 29, 1865.

Adj. Oliver D. Kinsman, e. as sergt. maj., prmtd. 2d lieut. Co. K Jan. 1, 1862, prmtd. lieut. March 16, 1863, prmtd. adj. July 2, 1863, capt. and A. A. G. U. S. V. Aug. 31, 1864, bvt. maj. U. S. V. March 18, '65, bvt. lieut. col. in 1866.

Hobaugh, David, e. Sept. 17, 1861, captd. Corinth, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. Atlanta, Ga.

Main, Geo. G., e. 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Kenesaw Mt.

Company K.

Allen, Robt., e. Sept. 1, 1861.

Kirland, Philip, e. Aug. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Mays, Wm. B., Aug. 25, 1862.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865.]

Chaplain Wm. W. Estabrook, com. Dec. 2, 1861, resd. April 2, 1863.

Company A.

Capt. Josiah W. Kettle, com. Nov. 16, '61, for 1st sergt. Co. I, 2d inf., resd. Nov. 27, 1862.

First Lieut. Michael Glynn, e. as priv. Nov. 9, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. May 31, 1865.

Second Lieut. Jesse D. Penniman, e. as sergt. maj., prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 20, '62, kld. at Shiloh.

Second Lieut. John F. Evans, e. as corp. Sept. 22, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Dec. 10, 1862, wd. Atlanta, Mo., Jan. 4, 1865.

Sergt. Alonzo Hatfield, e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. July 27, 1862.

Sergt. Lewis C. Brainard, e. Oct. 1, 1861, died June 2, 1862.

Corp. David S. Meek, e. Sept. 17, 1861.

Corp. Michael Glynn, e. Nov. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. Sheldon Tobey, e. Oct. 7, 1861, disd. March 14, 1864.

Corp. James A. Wheelock, e. Sept. 17, '61, disd. Sept. 6, 1862, disab.

Musician James L. Bole, e. Oct. 5, 1861, disd. Sept. 4, 1862, disab.

Musician William H. Bole, e. Oct. 5, 1861, wd. near Atlanta.

Bump, Horace, e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Baillie, Samuel, e. Oct. 20, 1861, wd. at Corinth and Atlanta.

Connor, Michael, e. Sept. 28, 1861.

Cooper, Geo., e. Oct. 25, 1861.

Eberhart, Nicholas, e. Oct. 5, 1861, trans. to V. R. C. March 15, 1864.

Evans, Edw., e. Sept. 22, 1861.

Foster, Jas. A., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Dec. 2, 1862, disab.

Gilbreth, Robert, e. Sept. 30, 1861, disd. April 20, 1862.

Getty, Jas., e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. and captd. Atlanta.

Hulbert, Augustus, e. Oct. 4, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. May 31, 1862.

Kemp, George H., e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Lawderbaugh, D., e. Oct. 7, 1861, died at Keokuk.

Lambard, F., e. Oct. 4, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. May 30, 1864.
 Malany, John, e. Oct. 4, 1861, wd. Corinth.
 McLananan, Wm., e. Oct. 1, 1861, prmtd. corp.
 McKinster, Wm., e. Sept. 30, 1861, vet. Jan 1, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.
 McKinster, Daniel, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 McLaughlin, John, Oct. 10, 1861, disd. April 26, 1862, disab.
 McAllister, Barnard, e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Martin, Wm., e. Nov. 5, 1861, disd. July 31, 1862.
 Morey, Elanson, e. Sept. 24, 1861, died Dec. 29, 1861.
 Rapem, Henry, e. Oct. 1, 1861, captd. place unknown.
 Ross, Wesley, Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Reed, Samuel, e. Sept. 18, 1861, wd. at Corinth, wd. and captd. at Atlanta.
 Reid, Daniel, e. Nov. 16, 1861.
 Shull, Isaiiah, e. Oct. 1, 1861, died Jan. 26, 1862.
 Shull, R. R., e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Jan 1, '64.
 Sells, Jacob, Oct. 18, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. July 21, 1861.
 Trump, John, e. Sept. 19, 1861, kld. Oct. 3, 1862.
 Trump, D. W., e. Feb. 10, 1862, disd. Oct. 9, 1862.
 Watson, Wm., Oct. 5, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and Kenesaw Mountain.
 Wheelock, Chas. M., e. Sept. 18, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. June 1, 1862.

Company H.

Capt. Wm. M. Swanson, com. 2d. lieu. Co. A Nov. 16, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieu. Feb. 21, 1862, prmtd. capt. Sept. 14, 1862, resd. March 30, 1863.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.]

Lieut. Col. Jno. H. Smith, com. capt. Co. A Dec. 10, 1861, captd. at Atlanta, escaped and m. o., then com. maj. Feb. 18, 1865, prmtd. lieu. col. May 11, 1865, resd. June 21, 1865.
 Lieut. Col. Peter Miller, com. 2d lieu. Co. F Feb. 8, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieu Nov. 19, 1862, prmtd. capt. June 12, 1863, wd. and captd. at Atlanta, prmtd. maj. June 27, 1865, prmtd. lieu. col. July 1, 1865.
 Asst. Surg. D. C. McNeil, com. Aug. 19, 1862, resd. April 25, 1863.
 Sergt. Maj. O. P. Wharton, e. Feb. 15, '62.
 Drum Maj. John Berry, e. Nov. 3, 1861.
 Fife Maj. Rob. I. Dickey, e. Oct. 3, 1861.

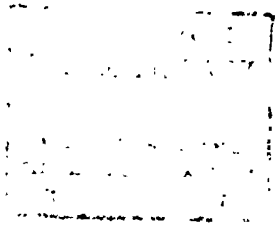
Company A.

Capt. Wm. H. Hoyt, com. 1st lieu. Dec. 10, 1861, captd. near Atlanta, prmtd. capt. Feb. 19, 1865, m. o. March 1, 1865, term expired.

Capt. Chas. N. Pierce, e. as sergt. Oct. 1861, wd. at Nickajack Creek, prmtd. 1st lieu. Feb. 19, 1865, prmtd. capt. J. 2, 1865.
 First Lieut. Chas. B. Else, e. as corp. 3, 1861, vet. Jan 5, 1864, prmtd 1st lieu June 2, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Martin D. Madden, e. Dec. 10, 1861, resd. Sept. 3 1862.
 Second Lieut. Harry W. Lee, e. as sergt. Oct. 3, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieu. S. 4, 1862, m. o. May 27, 1865, term expired.
 Second Lieut. James H. W. Stallcop, e. corp. Nov. 21, 1861, captd. Iuka, wd. Nickajack Creek, prmtd. 2d lieu. J. 5, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
 Sergt. Jacob Shambaugh, e. Oct. 17, 1861, kld. at Iuka.
 Sergt. Joseph C. Kelly, e. Oct. 17, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Sergt. Fenlan Beatty, e. Oct. 17, 1861, Feb. 28, 1864, kld. at Nickajack Creek.
 Sergt. Chas. N. Pierce, e. Oct. 3, 1861, Jan. 5, 1864, wd. at Nickajack Creek.
 Sergt. I. V. Lawrence, e. Oct. 3, 1861, at Iuka, disd. June 1, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. J. L. Miller, e. Oct. 3, 1861, vet. J. 5, 1864, wd. Kenesaw Mountain, captd. at Atlanta.
 Corp. John Winters, e. Oct. 17, 1861, J. 6, June 14, 1862.
 Corp. John B. Smaller, e. Oct. 3, 1861, Jan. 5, 1864, captd. at Atlanta.
 Corp. John Eighmy, e. Oct. 3, 1861, J. 6, June 9, 1862.
 Corp. Chas. Peak, e. Oct. 3, 1861, captd. Iuka, disd. Feb. 26, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Joseph C. Bownan, e. Oct. 3, 1861, vet. Dec. 13, 1863, captd. at Atlanta.
 Corp. Jas. Balantine, e. Oct. 3, 1861, J. 2, July 2, 1862.
 Corp. Jas. S. Troop, e. Oct. 17, 1861, captd. at Iuka and Atlanta.
 Musician John D. Foy, e. Oct. 3, 1861, disd. Oct. 31, 1862, disab.
 Wagoner C. J. Hughson, e. Nov. 18, 1861, disd. at Atlanta.
 Allsbrow, Jno., e. Oct. 3, 1861, died Vi. burg.
 Atchison, John M., e. Dec. 22, 1863, captd. at Atlanta.
 Brattstream, N. N., e. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Beatty, Jos., e. Nov. 17, 1861, captd. I. and paroled.
 Batcheler, Adna, e. May 2, 1864, wd. Nickajack Creek.
 Blakely, Wm., e. Jan. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1864, wd. at Nickajack Creek, captd. at Atlanta.
 Blakely, Lafayette, e. Dec. 16, 1861, d. Feb. 15, 1863, disab.
 Blakely, Lyman, e. Oct. 3, 1861, disd. J. 6, 1862, disab.
 Bird, Cornelius, e. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Conly, Michael, e. Dec. 7, 1861, wd. I. disd. Oct. 28, 1862.
 Confare, Wm., e. Oct. 17, 1861, died J. 18, 1862.
 Cruthers, M., e. Dec. 7, 1863.
 Culp, P. J., e. Jan. 23, '62, vet. Jan. 26,



Albert E. Pinchell
(DECEASED)



Cullan, John, e. Nov. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, kld. at Atlanta.
 Cummings, John, e. Oct. 17, 1861, died at Shiloh.
 Curran, John, e. Oct. 3, '61, vet. Jan. 5, '64.
 Dawes, Fred, e. Oct. 3, 1861, capt'd. Shiloh, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Doty, Calvin, e. Dec. 15, 1863.
 Darling, Charles A., e. Feb. 10, 1862, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, wd. Kenesaw Mountain.
 Dertrich, R., e. Dec. 11, 1863, wd. at Nickajack Creek.
 Day, Geo. N., e. Dec. 9, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Dighton, John, e. Dec. 3, 1861, disd. July 5, 1862, disab.
 Drake, Virgil, e. Oct. 17, 1861, disd. March 10, 1863.
 Else, Wm. H., e. Oct. 3, '61, vet. Jan. 5, '64.
 Else, B. F., vet. March 20, 1864.
 Farnsworth, H. A., e. Oct. 3, 1861, vet. March 14, 1864.
 Fuller, Horace, e. Oct. 3, 1861, vet. Dec. 15, 1863, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Fuller, A. D., e. Nov. 19, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Gehrts, John, e. Oct. 17, 1861, disd. March 5, 1863, disab.
 Giese, Henry, e. Oct. 3, 1861, died June 16, 1862.
 Goddard, G., e. Oct. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Gordan, Alex., e. Oct. 17, 1861, wd. at battle of Iuka, disd. Jan. 28, 1863.
 Greenleaf, John, e. Feb. 23, 1864.
 Grant, E. B., e. Oct. 17, 1861, vet. Dec. 15, 1863.
 Griffiths, Geo., e. Oct. 17, 1861, disd. Oct. 18, 1862, disab.
 Hogle, Sandford, e. Jan. 29, 1864.
 Harkness, Wm., e. Oct. 17, 1861, died July 4, 1862.
 Harris, James, e. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Horn, Henry, e. Oct. 3, 1861, wd. at Iuka, died Sept. 28, 1862.
 Hughs, Peter, e. Dec. 29, 1861.
 Johnson, Oliver, e. Oct. 17, 1861, disd. Sept. 9, 1862, disab.
 Jarhl, Geo., e. Oct. 17, 1861, kld. at battle of Shiloh.
 Kindree, A. J., e. Jan. 5, 1864, wd. at Nickajack Creek, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Kelly, R. B., e. Oct. 17, 1861, kld. at Iuka.
 Lepper, J. J., e. Dec. 4, 1863, wd. at Nickajack Creek.
 Lucas, R., e. Dec. 9, 1863.
 Manning, E. T., e. Oct. 3, 1861, disd. July 5, 1862, disab.
 Minneke, Henry, e. Dec. 5, 1863.
 Marrahan, H., e. Nov. 20, 1861, wd. at Iuka, vet. Dec. 18, 1863.
 Mann, Jacob, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 McAfee, Dennis, e. Jan. 18, 1861, disd. July 8, 1862, disab.
 McNeal, L., e. Nov. 19, 1861.
 Miles, Daniel, e. Oct. 17, 1861, died May 16, 1862.
 Miller, Geo., e. Oct. 3, 1861, wd. at Iuka, disd. Nov. 17, 1862.

Mumford, A. J., e. Nov. 21, 1861.
 Osborn, N. P., e. Nov. 13, 1861, supposed to be dead.
 Phillips, Nelson, e. Feb. 23, 1864, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Rockwell, James, e. Nov. 13, 1861, disd. Oct. 28, 1862, disab.
 Root, Reuben, e. Oct. 3, 1861, kld. Shiloh.
 Royalty, D. B., vet. March 10, 1864.
 Snow, M. H., e. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Smith, Chas., e. Dec. 7, 1863.
 Sendt, John, e. Nov. 15, 1861, disd. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Smith, Benj., e. Oct. 17, 1861, died Shiloh.
 Smith, Alfred, e. Oct. 17, 1861, vet. March 11, 1864.
 Smith, Jas., e. Nov. 21, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and Iuka, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Snow, Daniel E., e. Nov. 17, 1861, disd. July 31, 1862.
 Tripp, D. M., e. Oct. 17, 1861, disd. Feb. 3, 1863, disab.
 Thompson, Wm., e. Jan. 4, 1864, died April 19, 1864.
 Tyler, C. A., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Tyler, E. I., e. Dec. 22, 1863, wd. Brandon, Miss.
 Wakefield, G., e. Oct. 17, 1861, kld. Iuka.
 Wakefield, Ray, e. Oct. 17, 1861, disd. Dec. 25, 1862.
 Wilson, W. C., e. Oct. 18, 1861.

Company B.

Humke, Carl, e. Oct. 8, 1861.
 John, Henry, e. Oct. 8, 1861, capt'd. at Atlanta.
 Landwehr, V., e. Nov. 14, 1861, died at Vicksburg.
 Silvester, F. A., e. Oct. 6, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh and Atlanta.
 White, Wm., e. Nov. 21, 1862.

Company C.

Cusick, Michael, e. Dec. 16, 1861.
 Fredericks, J. Q. A., e. Dec. 28, 1863, capt'd. at Atlanta, died at Andersonville.
 McCune, Robert, e. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Mullen, Samuel, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, wd. and died at Kenesaw Mt.
 Peth, Jos., e. Dec. 26, 1863, died at Davenport.
 Starr, Cornelius, e. Dec. 25, 1863.

Company E.

Corp. John Burrows, e. Jan. 29, 1862, vet. Jan. 17, 1864.
 Brice, T. L., e. Dec. 29, 1863.

Company F.

Capt. Josiah Heavner, com. 1st lieutenant. Jan. 28, 1862, prmtd. capt. Nov. 19, 1862, died at Lafayette, Tenn.
 Capt. Martin O'Hara, e. as sergt. Jan. 22, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. June 12, 1863, prmtd. capt. July 4, 1863.
 First Lieut. Jonathan L. Miller, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. July 4, 1865.
 Sergt. Daniel McKellar, e. Dec. 25, 1861.

Corp. Geo. W. Glines, e. Dec. 20, 1861.
 Corp. Harvey E. Whitman, e. Feb. 15, 1862, kld. at Iuka.
 Corp. Wm. Kelso, e. Jan. 17, 1862, disd. Sept. 12, 1862, disab.
 Corp. Solomon Bonner, e. Dec. 21, 1861, vet. Dec. 26, 1863, captd. at Atlanta.
 Corp. Thomas Robinson, e. Jan. 21, 1862, disd. Aug. 21, 1862, disab.
 Baker, C. M., e. Jan. 2, 1864.
 Barse, Wm., e. Dec. 13, 1861.
 Bonner, Milton, e. Jan. 3, 1862, vet. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Carlin, Patrick, e. Feb. 11, 1862, disd. May 26, 1863.
 Coon, Geo., e. Feb. 1, 1862, captd. at Atlanta.
 Canian, Edward, e. March 7, 1862, died March 18, 1862.
 Caldwell, S. S., e. Feb. 28, 1862.
 Dauber, Wm., e. Dec. 22, 1861, died at Bolivar, Tenn.
 Dutcher, Austin, e. Jan. 28, 1862, vet. Jan. 29, 1864, kld. in Georgia, by guerrillas.
 Furgerson, Theo., e. Jan. 17, 1862, vet. Jan. 8, 1864.
 French, Orlo, e. Jan. 3, 1862, disd. July 9, 1862, disab.
 Green, John, e. Dec. 15, 1861, captd. at Atlanta.
 Gunning, Thomas, Feb. 10, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Oct. 16, 1862.
 Gardner, Elias, e. Jan. 17, 1862, disd. Jan. 31, 1863, disab.
 Gire, Jos., e. Dec. 15, 1861.
 Harrington, Jas., e. Feb. 1, 1862.
 McGowan, M., e. Jan. 14, 1862, kld. at Iuka.
 Mackinson, Wm., e. Jan. 28, 1862, vet. Jan. 29, 1864.
 Murphy, M., e. Feb. 12, 1862, vet. Jan. 29, 1864, disd. July 19, 1865.
 O'Bryan, e. Jan. 18, 1862, disd. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Page, L. K., e. Feb. 22, 1862, wd. Shiloh, vet. Feb. 23, 1864, captd. at Atlanta.
 Rimmer, William, e. Feb. 13, 1862, wd. at Shiloh.
 Rayner, William W., e. Jan. 22, 1862, vet. Jan. 23, 1864, captd. at Atlanta.
 Shoemaker, William, e. Dec. 19, 1861, vet. Dec. 20, 1863.
 Welsh, Wm. C., e. Jan. 2, 1862, wd. at Iuka, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Wilcox, Edw., e. Feb. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and Iuka, disd. Jan. 21, 1864.

Company I.

Second Lieut. William C. Wilson, com. March 24, 1862, from private Co. A, died Corinth, Miss.
 Baumgartle, Wm., e. Feb. 3, 1862, died June 3, 1862.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.]

Asst. Surg. Wm. C. Finlaw, com. July 2, 1863, declined and canceled July 20, '63.

Adjut. Chas. Bracunlich, com. July 28, maj. 2d Ark. Regt. May 17, 1864.
 Asst. Surg. Jas. Harvey.

Company A.

Sergt. Samuel H. Shoemaker, e. June 1862, disd. Dec. 29, 1862, disab.
 Corp. Milton H. Gear, e. June 10, 1862, wd. Springfield, Mo.
 Musician A. D. Coleman, e. June 10, disd. Jan. 3, 1863.
 Wagoner Jno. McCaughy, e. June 26, disd. Oct. 10, 1863, disab.
 Buckley, Andrew, e. June 21, 1862.
 Herrington, John, e. June 22, 1862.
 Lowry, Reuben, e. July 19, 1862, wd. Springfield, Mo.
 Latham, Jas., e. Sept. 19, 1862, disd. A. 1, 1863, disab.
 Mumme, A. R., e. July 21, 1862, kld. Springfield, Mo.
 Miller, Z., e. June 12, 1862.
 Saxton, John H., e. June 10, 1862, wd. Springfield, Mo., captd. Poison Spring, Ark.
 Vancurren, Warren, e. July 21, 1862.
 Wright, B. B., e. June 14, 1862.
 Wright, Geo. W., e. June 10, 1862, wd. and captd. Poison Spring, Ark.

Company C.

Corp. Jas. Doland, e. July 27, 1862.
 Hesse, August E., e. July 27, 1862, disd. Dec. 18, 1862, disab.

Company E.

Williams, John, e. June 1, 1862.

Company H.

Blomk, John H. G., e. July 7, 1862.
 Head, B. R., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Dec. 1862, disab.
 Johnson, John, e. July 10, 1862, wd. Poison Spring, Ark.
 Lewman, J. A., e. July 7, 1862, kld. Springfield, Mo.
 Myers, H. C., e. July 7, 1862, captd. Poison Spring, Ark., died Hampstead, Texas.
 Massey, Geo. W., e. July 16, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
 Picket, Thos., e. July 11, 1862, disd. Dec. 29, 1862, disab.
 Shryer, John M., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
 Shryer, Benj. F., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Dec. 31, 1862, disab.
 Whitman, N. R., e. July 7, 1862.
 Wright, A. J., e. July 7, 1862.

Company K.

McAllister, Thomas, e. June 6, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.]

Chaplain Elias Skinner, com. April 6, 1863, resd. June 15, 1863.

Company A.

Capt. Charles Davis, e. as Sergt. Aug. 13, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Aug. 23, 1863, capt'd. Cedar Creek, Va., escaped, prmtd. capt. March 9, 1865.
 Second Lieut. George W. Davis, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 13, 1862, promotd. 2d lieutenant. May 17, 1863, died Memphis.
 Corp. Dana M. Caton, e. Aug. 13, 1862, kld. Champion Hills, Miss.
 Wagoner Henry Dunn, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Coe, Geo. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 20, 1863, disab.
 Calder, F. H., e. Aug. 23, 1864, wd. Cedar Creek.
 Crannel, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863, disab.
 Cuttall, Job, e. Aug. 11, 1862, missing at Champion Hills, supposed to have been kld.
 Cuttill, David, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Davis, Wm. D., e. March 29, 1864.
 Davenport, Thomas, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died Jan. 18, 1863.
 Dalton, Wm. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Davis, John F., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Dupue, Stephen, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, disd. June 1, '65, wds.
 Heather, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Richey, Thomas, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Ratcliffe, John M., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Milliken's Bend.
 Ross, Lorenzo, e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. at Champion Hills.
 Stevens, Leslie, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 10, 1863, disab.
 Sizer, George, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Sizer, Robert, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Tolman, F. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Walker, W. S., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Walker, Johnson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Oct. 10, 1863.

Company F.

Gordon, Joseph, e. March 21, 1864, died July 2, 1864.

Company I.

Capt. Jesse W. McMichael, e. as sergt. Aug. 20, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Aug. 1, 1863, prmtd. capt. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Sergt. McCourney B. Nichols, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Winchester and Cedar Creek, died Nov. 27, 1864.
 Sergt. Benj. H. Conery, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Sergt. D. D. Comstock, e. Sept. 6, 1862, disd. March 7, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Amasa O. Allen, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Sergt. Geo. W. Sackrider, e. July 31, 1862.
 Sergt. R. P. Conery, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd.
 Sergt. Sam'l Correll, e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt'd. Cedar Creek, Va.
 Cook, C. V., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Cook, E. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, Va.
 Clark, H. D., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Nov. 27, 1862.
 Gordon, H. V., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
 Gordon, Joseph, e. March 21, 1864, died at New Orleans.
 Graver, James, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Henry, Milo N., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 McCarter, Josiah, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.
 Nichol, John H., e. Jan. 18, 1864, died June 5, 1864.
 Nichol, Jas. B., e. Jan. 18, 1864.
 O'Kelley, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and died at Champion Hills.
 Palmer, Geo. W., e. Jan. 9, 1864, capt'd. at Cedar Creek, Va.
 Porter, Jas. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
 Rhodes, N. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Stanton, Jas., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Sweet, Delos, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, died at Memphis.
 Thayer, A. H., e. July 31, 1862.
 Viers, S. D., e. Jan. 9, 1864.
 Whitney, Sam. H., e. July 31, 1862, died at New Orleans.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.]

Col. Milo Smith, com. Aug. 10, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post and Walnut Hills, Miss., resd. Jan. 23, 1865.
 Col. John Lubbers, com. capt. Co. E, Sept. 30, 1862, prmtd. maj. Feb. 6, 1864, wd. Kenesaw Mountain, prmtd. lieutenant. col. May 11, 1865, prmtd. col. June 19, 1865.
 Lieut. Col. Saml. G. Magill, com. Aug. 10, 1862, capt'd. Helena, Ark., resd. Dec. 1, 1862.
 Lieut. Col. Nathan D. Hubbard, com. 1st lieutenant. Co. K, Sept. 30, 1862, wd. Ringgold, Ga., prmtd. capt. July 25, 1864, prmtd. maj. May 11, 1865, prmtd. lieutenant. col. June 19, 1865.
 Maj. Samuel Clarke, com. Aug. 10, 1862, capt'd. Helena, Ark., resd. Dec. 1, 1862.
 Maj. Chas. M. Nye, com. capt. Co. H, Sept. 30, 1862, prmtd. maj. Jan. 8, 1863, resd. June 28, 1863.
 Maj. Wm. H. Hall, e. as private Aug. 13, 1862, Co. H, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. June 8, 1863, prmtd. capt. Sept. 2, 1863, wd. Resaca, Ga., prmtd. maj. June 19, 1865.
 Surg. A. T. Hudson, com. Sept. 3, 1862.
 Asst. Surg. Wm. MacQuigg, com. Sept. 3, 1862, resd. Jan. 21, 1863.
 Adj't. Dennis G. Butterfield, e. as corp. Aug. 6, 1862, prmtd. adj't. Dec. 12, 1863, wd. Resaca.
 Q. M. Jos. H. Flint, com. Sept. 9, 1862.
 Chaplain Jno. McLeish, Jr., com. Sept. 9, 1862, resd. June 11, 1863.

Chaplain Jno. Van Antwerp, com. June 24, 1863, resd. March 5, 1864.
 Sergt. Maj. Jos. D. Fegan, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Q. M. S. D. M. Cooper, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Com. Sergt. H. L. Walker, e. Aug. 15, '62.
 Hosp. Steward Wm. H. Young, e. Aug. 19, 1862, died Nov. 3, 1862.
 Hosp. Steward John H. Ladd, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Drum Maj. Albert Linton, e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd, Deep Creek, Ark., trans. to V. R. C.
 File Maj. Robt. Ralston, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. and disd. Jan. 25, 1864.

Company A.

Capt. Sherman R. Williams, com. Sept. 30, 1862, resd. Dec. 29, 1862.
 Capt. Alanson D. Gaston, com. 2d lieutenant. Sept. 30, 1862, formerly Q. M. Sergt. Co. M, 1st cav., prmtd. capt. Jan. 1, 1863, wd. at Walnut Hills, resd. May 18, 1865.
 First Lieut. Elijah H. Frank, e. as 1st sergt. July 7, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Feb. 11, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Feb. 27, 1863, wd. and died at Atlanta.
 First Lieut. Robt. J. McLenahan, e. as corp. July 14, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. June 19, 1865.
 Second Lieut. John W. Mason, e. as private, June 6, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Feb. 27, 1863, wd. Vicksburg, resd. Aug. 21, '63.
 Corp. Chas. M. Butler, e. July 14, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Corp. A. C. Hunter, e. July 14, 1862.
 Corp. R. J. McLenahan, e. July 14, 1862.
 Corp. John McLain, e. July 7, 1861, died Helena, Ark.
 Albright, I. W., e. July 11, 1862.
 Benton, Solon, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. May 16, 1863, disab.
 Campbell, Thos., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Case, B., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Dec. 14, '62.
 Clark, R. S., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Crunch, Wm. W., e. Aug. 25, 1862.
 Drey, Jos., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Evans, E. B., e. June 23, 1862.
 Everhart, F., e. June 12, 1862.
 Lynch, Geo. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Marcy, Jasper, e. June 23, 1862, capt'd. at Deer Creek, Ark., trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Murray, Patrick, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. Jan. 18, 1864, disab.
 McCullough, Chas., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died on steamer R. C. Wood.
 Oaks, Wm. R., e. July 11, 1862, capt'd. at Deer Creek, Ark.
 Peck, Geo. M., e. July 11, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Peck, Alonzo, e. July 20, 1862.
 Preffer, H., e. July 7, 1862, died on steamer D. A. January.
 Simpson, John, e. July 11, 1862.
 Shull, Lewis, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Travers, Wm., e. June 7, 1862.
 Varner, John W., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Wilcox, Justice, e. July 14, 1862, died near Milliken's Bend.

Warren, H. D., e. July 7, 1862, died near Vicksburg.
 Wilson, Geo. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd.
 Wilburn, John L., e. Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Woodvine, A. C., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at St. Louis.

Company B.

Capt. Joseph D. Fagan, e. as sergt. Co. I Aug. 12, 1862, prmtd. adjt. Jan. 11, 1863, prmtd. capt. June 12, 1863, capt. A. A. G. U. S. V., Feb. 8, 1865.
 Capt. Herbert D. Saye, e. as sergt. Co. C, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Feb. 27, 1863, prmtd. capt. June 19, 1865.
 First Lieut. Wm. W. Shew, e. as sergt. Co. K, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Feb. 27, 1863, died at Black River Bridge, Miss.
 First Lieut. Enoch F. Byng, e. as private Co. C Aug. 15, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Feb. 18, 1864, resd. Nov. 22, 1864.
 First Lieut. Henry C. Forbes, e. as priv. July 5, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. March 13, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
 Corp. Phineas Kenyon, e. July 19, 1862, disd. Sept. 4, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Geo. Farrell, e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Corp. A. Newkirk, e. July 16, 1862.
 Corp. Clark C. Reed, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died St. Louis.
 Armitage, H., e. July 19, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Barton, Alphonzo, e. July 28, 1862, wd. at Ezra Church, Ga.
 Bigelow, S. S., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Francke, R., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Gill, Wm. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Hierchie, R., e. July 28, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
 McClelland, Hugh, e. Aug. 18, 1862, died Nov. 23, 1862.
 Morey, D. G., e. July 20, 1862, disd. Dec. 25, 1862.
 Parris, Geo., e. July 28, 1862, disd. Sept. 12, 1862, disab.
 Sutsman, Jos., e. July 21, 1862.
 Westbrook, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. at Helena, Ark.

Company C.

Capt. Geo. W. Johnson, com. Sept. 30, 1862, resd. Feb. 28, 1863.
 Capt. Jas. G. Crozer, e. as sergt. Aug. 6, 1862, prmtd. capt. Feb. 27, 1863, wd. Sept. 1, 1864.
 First Lieut. Peter I. Hyde, com. Sept. 30, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
 First Lieut. Geo. W. Weston, e. as sergt. Aug. 12, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Feb. 27, 1863, died at Low Moor.
 First Lieut. Edward P. Sargent, e. as corp. Aug. 15, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Aug. 21, 1863.
 Second Lieut. James McDill, com. Sept. 30, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died at home.

- Second Lieut. Robt. B. Hoadley, e. as private Aug. 15, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 19, 1865.
- Sergt. Charles G. Rogers, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Sergt. H. D. Sage, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post.
- Sergt. Geo. F. McClure, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Resaca.
- Sergt. Chas. D. Liscom, e. Aug. 13, 1862, Sergt. A. W. Miller, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Resaca, died Jeffersonville, Ind.
- Sergt. A. L. Ismon, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Sergt. Harvey H. Hunt, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. Jonesboro, Ga., disd. May 4, 1865.
- Corp. F. W. Morse, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Memphis.
- Corp. R. A. Freeman, e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. Bentonville, N. C.
- Corp. Hall Stoll, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Corp. Wm. Rainer, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. April 14, 1863, disab.
- Corp. H. F. Shaffer, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. Arkansas Post.
- Corp. H. S. Gulick, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Corp. Geo. W. Thatcher, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Corp. John D. Schuyler, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died on str. D. A. January.
- Musician John Tierney, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Wagoner Wm. J. McCorney, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Allen, John D., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Ashpole, F., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Berryman, John D., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Young's Point, La.
- Bowen, O. T., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, trans. to V. R. C.
- Brown, H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Burlingame, O. F., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Dec. 17, 1862.
- Byng, E. F., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Cassaday, L. V., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Church, R. M., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. July 15, 1863, disab.
- Churchill, Enoch, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Coleman, Daniel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
- Cone, Adolphus, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post.
- Cunningham, Peter, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, died Memphis.
- Day, Nelson, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Dutcher, F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. June 1863, disab.
- Dougherty, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Folsom Jas. Z., e. Aug. 13, 1862, capt. at Tuscombia, Ala., trans. to V. R. C.
- Foster, D. B., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Dec. 15, 1862, disab.
- Greenlee, B. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Paw Paw Island, La.
- Greenlee, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Groves, Jos. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Hall, C. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died St. Louis.
- Haney, Alex., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Memphis.
- Haskell, John L., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Walnut Hills.
- Hedges, Jesse, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post.
- Hedges, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
- Ismon, A. L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
- Jackson, Mason, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Jackson, Milton, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, disd. April 3, 1863.
- Johnston, Chas., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Keal, Michael, e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. Arkansas Post.
- Lacock, A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Land, John S., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Lilhe, Rollin S., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- McDowell, Geo. A., e. A. 15, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post and Atlanta.
- Miller, O. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Miller, T. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
- Moulton, A. W., e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Nugent, Edw., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Nixon, Wm. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Ommen, Peter, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Overpeck, Lewis, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Nov. 10, 1863, disab.
- Patterson, Wm., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Peck, Jas. I., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Perin, Samuel T., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Dec. 24, 1863, disab.
- Phillips, A. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Memphis.
- Phillips, Ruel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Memphis.
- Savits, Joseph A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd. June 14, 1865.
- Schroder, Aug., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd. Nov. 9, 1863.
- Stockwell, Riley, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Stuley, H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Sweeney, Moses T., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Symons, John C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post and Resaca, trans. to V. R. C.
- Thomas, Chas. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died on steamer D. A. January.
- Tuttle, T. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Van Epps, C. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Walls, Charles, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Bentonville, N. C.
- Welsh, Wm. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Wheelock, H. T., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Nov. 23, 1863, disab.
- Wilson, E. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Winne, E. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Young, W. H., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.

Company D.

Capt. Nathaniel A. Merrell, com. Sept. 30, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, resd. April 18, 1863.

- Capt. Wm. A. Mayden, e. as sergt. Co. I, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Feb. 27, 1863, wd. at Vicksburg, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. June 5, 1863, prmtd. capt. this company Sept. 10, 1863, resd. Jan. 8, 1865.
- Capt. William F. Brouds, e. as ———, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Jan. 17, 1864, prmtd. capt. Jan. 5, 1865.
- First Lieut. James H. Runyon, com. Sept. 30, 1862, died on hospital boat City of Memphis.
- First Lieut. John F. Gilmore, com. 2d lieutenant. Sept. 30, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Feb. 23, 1863, resd. Aug. 8, 1863.
- First Lieut. Stephen S. Smith, e. as private Aug. 12, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Feb. 23, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Aug. 9, 1863, resd. Jan. 16, 1864.
- First Sergt. I. A. Conery, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Nashville.
- Sergt. Geo. W. Byrne, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Sergt. Charles Hill, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. Nov. 27, 1863, captd. Flat Rock, S. C.
- Sergt. John Whelan, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. on Tennessee River, died at Andersonville.
- Sergt. John Canady, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Sergt. M. Mowder, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Sergt. Joseph E. McArthur, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. May 12, 1864, disab.
- Sergt. Dennis Kelley, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Corp. P. M. Cornwall, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Corp. W. H. Dunn, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Corp. Ellery A. Dinsmore, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
- Corp. E. W. Preston, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Corp. Jas. Gubbins, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Resaca.
- Corp. Jas. R. Van Horn, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Corp. John A. Quigley, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Corp. D. L. Winter, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Corp. Chas. Hulett, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend.
- Corp. Burt. Harrington, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died on steamer D. A. January.
- Musician Jas. A. Westbrook, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.
- Wagoner, James E. Conery, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Austin. Joel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. Arkansas Post.
- Batcheler, F. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
- Brown, C. S., e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. at Big Shanty, Ga.
- Bunce, Thos. P., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Burns. Samuel J., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Costello, Mathew, e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
- Curtis, M. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Councilman, E. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Atlanta.
- Coy, K. D., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Cushman, Egbert, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Cushman, Richard, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd.
- Corbin, Chas., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post.
- Cavanaugh, M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died Chattanooga.
- Dean, George S., Aug. 11, 1862, died at Quincy, Ill.
- Dean, A. S., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Dunn, James, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Donovan, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Nov. 24, 1864, disab.
- Durney, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Lovejoy's Station, Ga.
- Davis, D. J., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died in Regt. Hospt.
- Elliott, M. V., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Foster, R. L., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Goodwill, A. B., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Dec. 11, 1863.
- Goodwill, O. M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Hamilton, Jas., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Harrington, Chas. L., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Holmes, Geo. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Harrington, Jas. L., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died on steamer Decatur.
- Hughes, Patrick, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Horan, M., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Hurley, Geo. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April 3, 1865, disab.
- Irvin, Wm. A., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Johnson, Wm. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Atlanta, died at Marietta.
- Knight, Wm. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Dec. 18, 1863, disab.
- Kelley, Michael, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 22, 1864, disab.
- Lambert, Wm., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Landerking, Henry, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 21, 1865, disab.
- Mowder, Matson, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Michie, Wm., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died on steamer Nashville.
- Meeker, Benj. e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Maher, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, died Jan. 13, 1863.
- Mooney, Jacob, Jr., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Memphis.
- Mowder, Wm. H., e. Feb. 3, 1864.
- McDonnel, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died on steamer Von Phul.
- McManas, T., e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld. Walnut Hills.
- O'Brien, Daniel, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Quick, Jno. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Knoxville, Tenn.
- Rose, Miles L., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Stauch, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died on str. D. A. January.
- Van Horn, J. D., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post and Lovejoy's Station.
- Vaughn, E. R., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Walrod, Job, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post.
- Wilcox, E. J., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Whelan, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Wilson, Enoch, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 20, 1863, disab.
 Wilson, T. J. G., e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Resaca.
 Wilson, D. L., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Wright, E. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Waters, Jas. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Williams, F. A., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Wertz, Jno., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Wilcox, Wm. H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. at Walnut Hills, Miss.

Company E.

Capt. Edward Svendsen, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 30, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, prmtd. capt. Feb. 7, 1864.
 First Lieut. Fritz Horn, e. as sergt. Aug. 22, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Preben Housen, com. Sept. 30, 1862, resd. Aug. 20, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Johann Vollbeh, e. as sergt. Aug. 22, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 19, 1865.
 First Sergt. Jurgen Unrau, e. Aug. 25, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, died Walnut Hills, Miss.
 Sergt. Andreas Fellentreter, e. Aug. 22, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Sergt. Claus Rixen, e. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Corp. Johannes Mueller, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Corp. Jacob Peters, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Memphis.
 Corp. Jurgen Rohwedder, e. Aug. 15, '62.
 Corp. Edward Dietz, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Corp. Julius Priestner, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. Louis Poukow, e. Aug. 22, kld. at Arkansas Post.
 Corp. Edward Doerschlag, e. Aug. 19, '62.
 Corp. John Radeleff, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Memphis.
 Musician Louis Allen, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died on steamer Tecumseh.
 Musician John C. Foster, e. Aug. 14, '62.
 Wagoner Jacob E. P. Kolls, e. Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Armbruster, Fritz, e. July 29, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Ankeney, Chas., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Buck, Johann, e. Aug. 22, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Bruhn, Geo., e. Aug. 18, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Busch, Gerhard, e. Aug. 10, 1861, died at Black River Bridge, Miss.
 Clausen, Henry, e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. and died at Andersonville.
 Clausen, Heinrich, e. Aug. 18, 1862, disd. Dec. 4, 1863, disab.
 Clausen, Marx, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Caldon, Martin, e. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Coster, Anthony, e. July 7, 1862.
 Dallmeier, J., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died on steamer Jennie Dean.
 Dohrmann, F., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Dec. 14, 1863, disab.
 Ehlers, Jacob, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Ewers, M. H. F., e. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Frahm, Peter, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. March 24, 1863, disab.

Grandt, H., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Groth, Claus, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Aug. 17, 1863, disab.
 Heidt, L., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Hoft, H., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Hock, Claus, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Dec. 25, 1862, disab.
 Hoffman, August, e. Aug. 19, 1862, died St. Louis.
 Hahnlein, C., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Ingwersen, N. E., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Jacobs, Peter, e. Oct. 10, 1862.
 Jennings, Wallace, June 16, 1862.
 Kleppin, Theo., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Kohlchen, Jacob, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Krumwiede, H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
 Kruse, J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. Resaca.
 Lingard, Edward, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 McDermott, Jas., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 McDonnell, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Martensen, Paul, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Meir, Anton, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post.
 Metzger, D., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Mohr, F., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. Kingston.
 Monbriand, Ely, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Neth, Jacob, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Naeve, Chris, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Nashville.
 Nelson, H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Oct. 17, 1862.
 Nyrop, Wilhelm, e. Aug. 18, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
 Peterson, J., e. Aug. 15, 1861, capt'd., died Andersonville.
 Pithan, J. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Petersen, Claus, e. Aug. 21, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
 Ratze, Adolph, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died St. Louis.
 Rix, G. N. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Rode, J., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Ruberg, J., e. Aug. 21, 1862, died Black River Bridge.
 Ruberg, F., e. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Rummel, Philip, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Reisch, F., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd., died at Atlanta.
 Reisch, M., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Schmutz, Paul, e. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Smith, Morgan, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. Dec. 12, 1862.
 Sillman, Albert, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Schroeder, W. E., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Nov. 24, 1863, disab.
 Schultz, J. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. Vicksburg.
 Sorgenfrei, H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, drowned Helena, Ark.
 Steinhilbert, Geo., Oct. 7, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died on steamer D. A. January.
 Sothman, J., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.
 Schlichting, F., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.
 Stoffells, M., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 21, 1863, disab.

Stuck, J., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Schnack, D., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, disd. Sept. 1, 1863, disab.
 Tode, D., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died St. Louis.
 Wiem, Peter, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Wagner, H., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Winnie, Jas., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Zolck, Jens, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Memphis.

Company F.

Capt. Joel B. Bishop, com. Sept. 30, 1862, resd. Feb. 26, 1863.
 Capt. Wm. R. Ward, com. Sept. 30, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, prmtd. capt. Feb. 27, 1863, disd. for wds. June 21, 1864.
 Capt. Sylvester Markland, e. as sergt. Aug. 15, 1862, prmtd. capt. July 13, 1864, wd. Arkansas Post, Atlanta and Jonesboro, died Marietta.
 Capt. Edson S. Bishop, e. as corp. July 30, 1862, promtd. 1st lieut. July 28, 1864, prmtd. capt. Feb. 18, 1865.
 First Lieut. Louis Rider, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 19, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 27, 1863, wd. Vicksburg, disd. July 27, 1864.
 First Lieut. Squire B. Daniels, e. as corp. Aug. 14, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 8, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Silas Freeman, com. Sept. 30, 1862, resd. Feb. 4, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Noble W. Wood, e. as sergt. Aug. 9, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 1, 1863, wd. Vicksburg, disd. July 23, 1864.
 Sergt. Alfred Warren, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Berlin.
 Sergt. A. H. Runyon, e. Aug. '14, 1862, disd. Dec. 8, 1864.
 Sergt. Geo. W. King, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 4, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Jas. W. Brown, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 13, 1865, disab.
 Corp. Chas. Smith, e. Aug. 13, 1862, capt. Corinth, died Andersonville.
 Corp. A. B. Rogers, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Corp. A. Van Horn, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Sept. 4, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Peter Crampton, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. Jonesboro, disd. Jan. 25, '65, disab.
 Corp. A. P. Stevens, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Corp. A. J. DeLong, e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
 Corp. Wm. H. Ruby, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Corp. Rufus M. Hudson, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Corp. Jas. Farr, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Musician W. A. Huntington, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Musician Allen B. Barney, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Wagoner Austin M. Partridge, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 28, 1864, disab.
 Abbott, Jacob D., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Anwarder, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Bull, Nathaniel, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Boome, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Byce, David, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Blake, Johnson, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Barber, Solomon, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Oct. 26, 1862.
 Ballinger, Chris., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
 Blair, Edw., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Cady, A. D., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died near Vicksburg.
 Cook, Samuel, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Cook, John W., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Cook, Lyman D., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Coffman, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Correll, Daniel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd. April 4, 1863, disab.
 Cross, E. B., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Young's Point, La.
 Campbell, D. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
 Cruson, Jas. R., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Dunham, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Kenasaw Valley, Ga.
 Davis, M. D., e. Oct. 10, 1862.
 Dannett, Tobias, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. May 2, 1865, disab.
 Dubois, H. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Everhart, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Hoffman, L. L., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.
 Hudson, J. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Davenport.
 Harding, Joseph, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died on steamer Tecumseh.
 Holmes, Geo. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Judson, Wm. N., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Kestler, Anton, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Leshar, Daniel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Liebler, J. W., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Looffboro, John W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.
 Mann, Alexander, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Mann, A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Mullett, Myron, Aug. 14, 1862.
 Mahar, David, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
 Moore, Jas. R., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 4, 1863, disab.
 Morgan, Stephen, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 McDurmand, Jos., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 McDougal, Wm. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Monthorp, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. May 17, 1864, disab.
 Names, Wm., Aug. 15, 1862, died at Black River Bridge.
 Names, D. W. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Names, Hiram, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Preston, E. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Richmond, Va.
 Plum, Z., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Peacock, H. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Yazoo River Dec. 27, 1862.
 Potter, Wilton, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Ramsey, B., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Remsen, L. S., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Scott, Geo. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Stanley, Robert, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Stanley, C. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
 Stevenson, Jos., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Aug. 4, 1863, disab.
 Traak, Jos., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Ten Eyck, David, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Udegraff, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Van Alstine, H. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Wilbur, H. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Walrod, T. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Ward, Geo. D., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Waddam, Henry, e. Jan. 13, 1864.

Company G.

Capt. Jas. H. Heavey, com. Sept. 30, 1862, resd. Feb. 28, 1863.
 Capt. John Quinn, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 30, 1862, prmtd. capt. Feb. 27, 1863, wd. at Walnut Hills.
 First Lieut. Phillip MacCahill, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 30, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 27, 1863.
 Second Lieut. John Kane, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Feb. 27, 1863.
 Sergt. H. F. Walker, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. M. McLaughlin, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. Thos. Cooty, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. June 6, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Thos. Wilson, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. Cornelius Cahill, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
 Corp. Jas. Tierman, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Corp. Thos. Collins, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. C. Kerwin, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Inka.
 Corp. F. Brown, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. Francis Cassidy, e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. at Atlanta.
 Corp. John Monahan, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Walnut Hills, disd. Jan. 22, 1864, disab.
 Corp. Geo. N. Renney, e. Aug. 19, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Corp. Patrick Murphy, e. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Corp. John Gauge, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Corp. M. McLaughlin, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. J. M. G. Brown, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Corp. John Canady, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Musician John J. Cooty, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Clinton.
 Musician Geo. W. Dunlap, e. Aug. 25, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Wagoner M. Galvin, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Wagoner M. Muldoon, e. Aug. 10, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Bulger, Jas., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Dec. 27, 1863, disab.

Babcock, Wm. H., e. Aug. 30, 1862, died Feb. 7, 1863.
 Berger, Edw., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Clinton.
 Bierd, Erzy, e. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Byers, Anthony, e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. at Kenesaw Mountain.
 Buckley, Jas., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.
 Beety, Chas., e. August 15, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd. May 13, '64, disab.
 Caldron, Martin, e. Aug. 29, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Carney, Jas., e. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Cahill, Patrick, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.
 Clever, John, e. Aug. 19, 1862, kld. at Walnut Bluffs, Miss.
 Connors, Wm., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Collins, Dennis, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Collins, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd. May 30, 1863.
 Doherty, C., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Dunning, Jas. C., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Deny, Jos., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Donavan, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Earl, Wm., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Fuller, L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Gange, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Hill, Geo., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Harkins, Owen, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Hand, Francis, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Hart, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Howley, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Igo, Dennis, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Kirwin, Francis, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Oct. 4, 1862.
 Kane, Peter, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Kehoe, Thos., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Long, Jeremiah, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Lane, Smith, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. July 15, 1864, disab.
 Lyons, Hugh, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Ladrigan, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 McDonnell, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.
 McDonnell, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Ringgold, Ga.
 McAlhatton, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Jefferson Barracks.
 McCauley, Samuel, e. Aug. 19, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 McLaughlin, Peter, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 McDermott, Jas., e. Aug. 30, 1862, wd. at Walnut Hills.
 McDonnell, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 McDonald, John, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd. July 16, 1863.
 McManus, Patrick, e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. at Cassville, Ga.
 Murphey, Edw., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 O'Brien, Daniel, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Owens, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd. Jan. 11, 1864.
 Peters, Michael, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Rogers, John, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Ramsey, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Stauch, Wm., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Smart, Thomas, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Sweeting, Blin, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Mill Creek, N. C.
 Welsh, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd. Oct. 17, 1864, disab.
 Welsh, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 7, 1864, disab.
 Wellington, S. W., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Westbrook, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Company H.

Capt. John Barrett, com. 2d lieutenant. Sept. 30, 1862, prmtd 1st lieutenant. Jan. 12, 1863, prmtd. capt. June 8, 1863, died at home.
 Capt. Wm. R. English, e. as corp. Aug. 6, 1862. prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Oct. 14, 1864, prmtd. capt. June 19, 1865.
 First Lieut. Jas. S. Patterson, com. Sept. 30, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
 First Lieut. George W. Pearson, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Feb. 11, 1863, capt. at Vicksburg, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Sept. 2, 1863, disd. Sept. 11, 1864, disab.
 First Lieut. Horace F. Dean, e. as private Aug. 9, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. June 19, 1865, com. after m. o. as 1st sergt.
 Sergt. Wm. T. Campbell, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Sergt. Wm. H. Hall, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Sergt. Anson R. Butler, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. April 25, 1864, disab.
 Sergt. Oscar F. Ford, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Sergt. John W. Swords, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Bentonville, N. C.
 Corp. John A. Holsapple, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 10, 1865, disab.
 Corp. Wm. R. English, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Corp. Samuel G. Dwire, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Corp. John E. Stearns, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
 Corp. A. McAlister, e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died at Memphis.
 Corp. Dennis G. Butterfield, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Corp. Lowell Morton, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Corp. John P. Butler, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Black River, Miss.
 Corp. Jos. T. Collom, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Corp. Jacob Goebel, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Corp. Jos. H. Schlback, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Quincy, Ill.
 Corp. Job Trites, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died at Memphis.
 Musician W. T. Roth, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Musician T. W. Allen, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Alton, John C., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Jan. 13, 1863, disab.
 Ankeny, Chas. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Nov. 28, 1863, disab.

Barnes, Naman, e. Aug. 7, 1862, trans. Inv. Corps.
 Bloom, Chas. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, died at Memphis.
 Betty, John F., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. Inv. Corps.
 Bockholt, Peter, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. Arkansas Post.
 Betts, Elias, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Louis.
 Baird, John L., e. Aug. 5, 1862, capt. Madison Co., Ala., died at Andersonville.
 Bunnell, Byron, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post.
 Barnes, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died at St. Louis.
 Bissell, J. B., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Cribbs, A. J., e. Aug. 24, 1862, died at Lyons.
 Clark, Wm., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Cranston, D. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. R. gold, Ga., disd. April 26, 1865, wds.
 Colder, Warren, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.
 Canady, Robt. W., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Denholm, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 English, S. N., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died at Walnut Hills.
 Eggleston, R. D., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Goff, A. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Oct. 1862.
 Howig, Robert M., e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Humeston, Sylvester, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
 Humeston, E. H., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Hide, Wm. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Hide, T. G., e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Holt, D. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at McKen's Bend.
 Henderson, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
 Henry, J. B., e. Aug. 6, 1862, left sick at Helena, Ark., Dec. 21, 1863, not heard from.
 Haney, J. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. 19, 1863, disab.
 Humeston, H. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Henry, Robt. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Hide, John A., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at steamer Von Phul.
 Jenkins, Moses, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died at Memphis.
 Johnson, F. D., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at DeWitt.
 Johnson, Hollis, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Kyle, Thomas, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Louis.
 Kinkaid, Robt. G., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Black River Bridge.
 Kinney, Geo., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd., died at steamer City of Memphis.
 Knowles, H. O., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Leavitt, E. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Lucas, E. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Aug. 4, 1864, disab.

Leeper, John M., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Lingard, Edw., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Sept. 4, 1863, disab.
 Loy, Jacob, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Leeper, T. M., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Meredith, G. A., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Morgan, I. F., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. July 6, 1863, disab.
 Miller, E. A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Feb. 12, 1863, disab.
 Marks, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Arkansas Post.
 Miller, H. D., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Meckelham, A. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Sept. 4, 1863, disab.
 McQueston, Jos., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. June 5, 1865, disab.
 Pearsall, Geo. V., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Black River, Miss.
 Parks, Otis, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Dallas, Ga.
 Pelham, Walter, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Parmenter, Potter, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Mill Creek, N. C.
 Ryder, Geo. K., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Stillman, A., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died Vicksburg.
 Smith, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Smith, Eli H., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Schott, Jos., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Saxton, John T., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Simpson, H., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Sanger, J. N., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Tuttle, A. R., e. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
 Thomas, E. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Treaver, William, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. Resaca.
 Van Horn, Harrison, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Paducah, Ky.
 Williams, T. A., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. Look-out Mt., disd. April 13, 1864, disab.
 Williams, J. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Wirth, Anton, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Winne, Jas., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Williams, L., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Nov. 21, 1862.
 Yake, Marcus, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
 Yake, Jos., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Company I.

Capt. Edwin A. Wemple, com. Sept. 30, 1862, resd. June 4, 1863.
 Capt. John L. Steele, com. 1st lieutenant. Sept. 30, '62, prmtd. capt. June 15, 1863, wd. at Oak Ridge and died there.
 Capt. Wm. Nickel, e. as corp. Aug. 12, '62, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. June 5, 1863, wd. at Oak Ridge, prmtd. capt. Nov. 28, 1863.
 First Lieut. Robt. Cummings, e. as corp. Aug. 12, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Nov. 28, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Edwin W. Bennett, com. Sept. 30, 1862, resd. Feb. 26, 1863.
 Sergt. Wm. M. Magden, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Sergt. Jos. D. Fegan, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Sergt. F. B. Bissell, e. Aug. 12, 1862, dis. April 21, 1863, disab.

Sergt. Hiram Haskins, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. Resaca.
 Sergt. John Dolan, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Memphis.
 Sergt. L. W. Smith, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Davenport.
 Sergt. Jos. D. McOllough, e. Aug. 12, '62, died Wheatland.
 Corp. C. C. Churchill, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Corp. John B. Fridley, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Aug. 15, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Geo. E. Wood, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. July 28, 1864, disab.
 Corp. Wm. H. Alban, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Corp. Anthony Cain, e. Aug. 12, 1862, drowned LeClaire, Oct. 20, 1862.
 Corp. R. A. Page, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Kenesaw Mt., died Marietta.
 Corp. L. C. Bentley, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Wheatland.
 Corp. C. W. Hatch, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Jos. J. Eldridge, e. Aug. 14, '62, died Black River, Miss.
 Corp. Geo. Stapleton, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.
 Corp. N. S. Russell, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Musician Samuel Haskell, e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. April 8, 1863.
 Musician William H. Nash, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Wagoner Eli Ballard, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Armstrong, Platt, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Benedict, Levi, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd. Sept. 14, 1863.
 Bentley, L. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Wheatland.
 Bennett, Chas. E., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Beddon, Cornelius, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. Ringgold, Ga.
 Beddon, F. R., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Blanchard, J. R., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Blanchard, M. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Boyer, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Oct. 9, 1862.
 Brown, John E., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Blocker, N. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 24, 1863, disab.
 Carraher, M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, disd. Sept. 26, 1863.
 Cook, A. P., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Cummings, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Bellow's Farm, La.
 Curtis, D. G., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. May 24, 1863, disab.
 Dougherty, Patrick, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Disney, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Resaca.
 Enright, Geo., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. May 4, 1864, disab.
 Finch, O. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Young's Point, La.
 Finch, L. T., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Island No. 62, Miss.
 French, Thomas, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Ferguson, Harvey, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

- Gardner, F. H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. Mill Creek, N. C.
- Gates, John C., e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. April 6, 1863, disab.
- Gurney, G. A., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died St. Louis.
- Gurney, F. A., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Growell, J. J., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Black River Bridge, Miss.
- Gurver, Isaac, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
- Guerson, John M., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Granson, C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Guffy, John D., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Guffy, Isaac, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Memphis.
- Gunigle, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Havens, Martin, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died St. Louis.
- Hague, Chas., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
- Hemming, Jos. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Young's Point, La.
- Howe, Henry, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Hutcheson, P. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Jenkins, Geo. E., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Young's Point, died at Memphis.
- Johnson, I. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Kook, August, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Jan. 15, 1863.
- Lambert, John H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Aug. 17, 1864, disab.
- McOllough, John W., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- McCuddin, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. for disab.
- Merrill, John R., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Morton, E. D., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Oct. 5, 1864, disab.
- Murry, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- O'Connor, Edw., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Oliver, T. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Osburn, Robert, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. May 13, 1863, disab.
- Pasornick, Jos., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Oct. 5, 1864, disab.
- Phillip, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. at Ringgold, Ga.
- Powelker, Jos., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Sept. 3, 1863, disab.
- Priest, Silas, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Riley, Jas. M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
- Rundall, Geo. G., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Rundall, L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Clinton.
- Russell, N. F., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Sherman, E., e. Aug. 15, '62, died Jan. 7, '63.
- Smith, C. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
- Steed, Daniel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 13, 1863, disab.
- Stumpt, Jos., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
- Stearns, Loring, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
- Stapleton, Martin, e. Aug. 14, 1862, tr. to V. R. C.
- Staffenbeal, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- True, Leslie, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- True, Wesley, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Young's Point, La.
- Wellington, S. W., e. Aug. 12, 1862, Jan. 11, 1863.
- Wilder, Chas. K., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Young's Point, La.

Company K.

- Capt. Wilson C. Roe, com. Sept. 30, resd. July 24, 1864.
- Capt. Edward P. Watson, e. as S. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Resaca, prmtd. lieutenant. July 25, 1864, printed. capt. J. 1, 1865.
- First Lieut. Conrad J. Hanle, e. as S. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, prmtd. 1st. lieut. June 1, 1865.
- Second Lieut. Lucien Pomeroy, e. Sept. 30, 1862, resd. Feb. 11, 1864.
- Sergt. Wm. W. Shew, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Sergt. William Holmes, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. Dec. 10, 1862, disab.
- Sergt. L. Scofield, e. Aug. 15, 1862, com. May 31, 1863.
- Sergt. John W. McGinly, e. July 28, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.
- Corp. Jackson Cook, e. Aug. 7, 1862, near Vicksburg.
- Corp. Stewart Melick, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. May 7, 1863, disab.
- Corp. Henry J. Beck, e. Aug. 7, 1862, and died at Arkansas Post.
- Corp. Horace Lathrop, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Memphis.
- Corp. Adam McKeen, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Corp. John A. Brown, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Corp. Horace S. Callender, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Corp. E. Campbell, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Corp. Daniel Hendrick, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Sept. 4, 1863, disab.
- Musician Blair Tate, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Musician Jos. Henle, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
- Wagoner Albert A. Conine, e. Aug. 1862.
- Ayou, Joseph, e. Aug. 19, 1862.
- Ballard, David, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Helena, Ark.
- Blakely, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, died on steamer D. January.
- Burrows, Wm. H., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. Vicksburg and Bentonville, N. C.
- Baker, Benj. T., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Borman, Jacob, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Belows, H. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Baldwin, R., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Campbell, Samuel, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Corbett, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Codling, E., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Dec. 1863, disab.
- Codling, Benj., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. 18, 1864, disab.
- Cline, A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, died Atlanta.

Cowing, E. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Clark, L. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Childs, Jos., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Curtis, L. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Doty, I. S., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Douglass, Jos. P., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died St. Louis.
 Darling, Bradley, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 23, 1863, disab.
 Dickey, R. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Digby, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Darling, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 23, 1863, disab.
 Demuith, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Edelman, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Faylicks, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Gabriel, Augustus, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Groves, Adam, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 23, 1863, disab.
 Hambut, Ransom, e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. April 21, 1864.
 Hill, Clark, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Walnut Hills, Miss.
 Jargo, C. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Lowe, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Lynn, Robt., e. July 21, 1862.
 Morris, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Moyses, Jas. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. accidentally, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Morse, Landon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
 McGinley, E., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd., died Richmond, Va.
 Montague, Thomas, e. Aug. 15, 1862, drowned Oct. 21, 1862, LeClaire, Iowa.
 Magunnigle, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 McManness, Jas. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Pomeroy, Francis, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post.
 Paine, Richard, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Bentonville, N. C.
 Phillips, E. P., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Ray, O. B., Aug. 7, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.
 Ray, Jas. B., e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. Arkansas Post.
 Reiffe, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Robinson, Thomas, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Renno, Allen, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Resaca.
 Simmons, Egbert, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Sept. 4, 1863, disab.
 Stockwell, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died Bridgeport.
 Shields, Richard, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died Young's Point, Louisiana.
 Schmitz, Henry, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Tutton, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Van Tassell, Jno. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 15, 1863, disab.
 Whitman, Geo., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Weed, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.

Webb, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 White, L. U., e. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Wilson, John, e. Aug. 15, 1861, died Dec. 7, 1862.
 Wagoner, L., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Wilder, Chas. K., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—These companies were transferred to Seventh Cavalry April 25, 1863.]

Company A.

Hills, Jno., e. Oct. 23, 1861.
 Hill, J. F., e. Oct. 23, 1861.

Company B.

Plummer, K. T., e. Oct. 23, 1861.

Company C.

Sergt. W. W. Burrington, e. Sept. 27, '61.
 Corp. K. F. Priest, e. Oct. 23, 1861.
 Corp. Byron H. Gurnsey, e. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Corp. John Randall, e. Oct. 17, 1861.
 Corp. Jas. W. Shumaker, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Alspaugh, James, e. Oct. 11, 1861.
 Burwell, Jas. H., e. Oct. 23, 1861.
 Cain, Richard, e. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Corbin, H. W., e. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Davis, Preston, e. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Fox, Jas. B., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Head, Chas. B., e. Oct. 4, 1861, disd. May 21, 1863, disab.
 Kenny, John, e. Oct. 5, 1861.
 Mowden, Jas. M., e. Oct. 19, 1861.
 More, Wm. M., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Nicholas, Albert, e. Oct. 17, 1861.
 Purcell, Martin, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Priest, Wm. M., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Randall, H. C., e. Oct. 17, 1861.
 Steele, Geo. W., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Smith, F. A., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Turtle, Geo., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Trusk, A. D., Sept. 27, 1861.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(100 Days.)

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Davisport, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1864.]

Principal Musician Jas. A. Westbrook, e. May 5, 1864.

Company D.

Sergt. Oscar E. Deeds, e. May 13, 1864.
 Bulgar, Philip, e. May 20, 1864.

Company F.

Capt. Wm. FAMILTON, com. June 1, 1864.
 First Lieut. La Motte Stearns, com. June 1, 1864.
 First Sergt. Chas. A. Baker, May 2, 1864.
 Sergt. Herman Romahn, e. May 6, 1864.
 Sergt. N. B. Anthony, e. May 5, 1864.
 Sergt. Robt. S. Graham, e. May 17, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. Barber, e. May 16, 1864.
 Corp. Jno. L. Manning, e. May 3, 1864.
 Corp. Archer Mathews, e. May 10, 1864.
 Corp. Edwin R. West, e. April 23, 1864.

Corp. Louis R. Nye, e. May 2, 1864.
 Musician Maxson B. Davis, e. May 2, '64.
 Wagoner, Ethan Bragg, e. May 4, 1864.
 Bigelow, Joseph A., e. May 5, 1864.
 Brimmer, Jno., e. May 24, 1864.
 Bailey, Wm. L., e. May 28, 1864.
 Cornish, Oscar, e. May 2, 1864.
 Coffman, F. M., e. May 2, 1864.
 Carr, Jno. W., e. May 2, 1864.
 Corey, Geo. E., e. May 9, 1864.
 Chubbuck, O. T., e. May 9, 1864.
 Cleveland, Wm. W., e. May 6, 1864.
 Dobler, Jno., e. April 30, 1864.
 Dunlap, Samuel W., e. May 9, 1864.
 Duncan, Thos., e. May 11, 1864.
 Evans, O. E., e. May 2, 1864.
 Elce, Oscar, e. May 5, 1864.
 Ellis, Jas. W., e. April 29, 1864.
 Frederick, Henry, e. May 3, 1864.
 Frary, Geo. W., e. May 17, 1864.
 Fields, Jno. M., e. May 21, 1864.
 Guy, David, e. May 6, 1864.
 Hart, W. H. H., e. May 16, 1864.
 Harwood, Edmund, e. May 12, 1864.
 Lincoln, Daniel B., e. May 10, 1864.
 Mix, Wm. H., e. May 12, 1864.
 Moger, Chas. A., e. May 2, 1864.
 Mattice, Mallory, e. May 16, 1864.
 Meredith, Jas. P., e. May 2, 1864.
 Mulette, Jerome, e. May 16, 1864.
 Proser, C. B., e. May 24, 1864.
 Priest, Alex., e. May 18, 1864.
 Shockey, Wm. H., e. May 4, 1864.
 Thirner, Jos., e. May 7, 1864.
 Tubbs, Milo, e. May 16, 1864.
 Warren, Jno. N., e. May 2, 1864.
 Wamsley, Robt. B., e. May 10, 1864.
 Wheeler, Geo. L., e. May 17, 1864.
 Wright, Wm. J., e. May 3, 1864.

Company C.

Plummer, Thos. G., e. May 19, 1864.

FIRST CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Austin, Texas, Feb. 15, 1866.]

Maj. Wm. S. Whisenand, com. 2d lieutenant.
 Co. H Sept. 23, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieutenant.
 July 10, 1862, prmt'd. capt. Feb. 7, 1863,
 prmt'd. maj. April 15, 1865.
 Surg. Chas. H. Lothrop, com. Add. A. surg.
 May 14, 1862, prmt'd. asst. surg. Feb. 1,
 1863, prmt'd. surg. July 2, 1864.
 Asst. Surg. John A. Ladd was hosp. stew.
 26th Inf., prmt'd. asst. surg. April 17, '63,
 resd. Sept. 27, 1863.
 Asst. Surg. Asa Morgan, com. Dec. 17, '64,
 m. o. May 12, 1865, to accept. surgeon-
 ship 12th Ill. Cav.
 Bat. Adjt. Henry R. Robinson, e. as priv.
 Co. M, prmt'd. bat. adjt. Oct. 7, 1861, resd.
 May 1, 1862.
 Bat. Adjt. Jas. S. Edsall, e. 1st sergt. Co.
 B, prmt'd. bat. adjt. May 2, 1862, m. o. as
 ex-lieut. Oct. 15, 1862.
 Bat. Q. M. Chas. A. Case, e. 1st sergt. Co.
 M, prmt'd. bat. Q. M. Oct. 7, 1861, m. o.
 April 10, 1862.

Sergt. Maj. D. C. McIntyre, e. June 13,
 Hosp. Stew. E. M. Winters, e. June 13,
 First Musn. John F. Wanneshiek, e. J.
 13, 1861.

Company A.

Malone, Michael, e. Sept. 20, 1862, vet. J.
 1, 1864.

Company B.

Capt. Wm. E. Leffingwell, com. Sept.
 1861, disd. Nov. 10, 1862.
 Capt. Samuel S. Burdett, com. 1st lieut.
 Sept. 23, 1861, prmt'd. capt. Nov. 11, 1861,
 m. o. Aug. 4, 1864.
 Capt. Jos. T. Foster, e. as B. S. M. Ma.
 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Dec. 21, '62, prmt'd.
 capt. Aug. 5, 1864.
 First Lieut. Henry P. Shiffer, e. as pr.
 May 15, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Dec.
 1863, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Aug. 5, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Wm. H. DeFreest, com.
 Sept. 23, 1861, disd. Aug. 21, 1863.
 Q. M. Sergt. L. C. Hinman, e. July 18,
 Sergt. J. B. Dunn, e. July 18, 1861, disd.
 June 30, 1862, disab.
 Sergt. Geo. Kinkaid, e. May 4, 1861, disd.
 May 5, 1862, disab.
 Sergt. Jos. S. Vandegriff, e. May 15, 1861,
 Sergt. Strong Buell, e. May 1, 1861.
 Sergt. Benj. S. Woodwark, e. July 18, 1861,
 Corp. Levi G. Allen, e. July 18, 1861.
 Corp. John A. Miller, e. May 5, 1861.
 Corp. Hiram G. Hunt, e. July 18, 1861.
 Corp. Wm. H. Gardner, e. May 5, 1861,
 Jan. 5, 1864.
 Corp. Robert T. LeCavelier, e. July
 1861.
 Corp. Wm. J. Soper, e. May 10, 1861.
 Corp. Lemuel Durling, e. July 18, 1861.
 Corp. E. J. Smith, e. May 15, 1861, vet.
 Jan. 5, 1864.
 Corp. Isaac Gulic, e. May 8, 1861, vet. J.
 5, 1864.
 Farrier Geo. C. Tyler, e. July 18, 1861.
 Farrier John K. McKeen, e. July 18, 1861,
 vet. Dec. 17, 1863.
 Saddler Wm. G. Graham, e. July 18, 1861,
 died Little Rock, Ark.
 Adams, Nicholas, e. Aug. 31, 1862.
 Avery, G. V., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jar.
 1864.
 Allen, G. D., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jar.
 1864.
 Bantz, Geo. F., e. July 18, 1861, died Li.
 Rock, Ark.
 Buell, Freeman, e. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Barr, Samuel, e. Aug. 31, 1862.
 Bullock, D. S. e. Aug. 26, 1862, capt'd. Su.
 Loaf Prairie, Ark.
 Crawford, C., e. Aug. 4, 1861.
 Crawford, T. M., e. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Carney, Geo. R., e. July 18, 1861, vet. J.
 5, 1864.
 Chatfield, M. M., e. July 18, 1861, vet. J.
 5, 1864.
 Downing, John, e. May 3, 1861, disd. J.
 5, 1862.
 Devinney, Jas. M., e. July 18, 1861.

Dooling, Thomas, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Durling, Wm., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan 5, 1864.
 Dilley, Geo. W., e. Sept. 10, 1862, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, kld. Centralia, Mo.
 Ditch, John, e. July 18, 1862, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Evans, Wm. H., e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. July 8, 1862, disab.
 Evans, L. H., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Elliott, Jas. E., e. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Gates, Samuel B., e. July 18, 1861, kld. at Brownsville, Ark.
 Grover, H. L., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Guth, H. J., e. July 18, 1861, trans. to U. S. Lancers.
 Harper, Geo. H., e. July 18, 1861.
 Haney, Wm. J., e. May 5, 1861, disd. Feb. 15, 1863, disab.
 Heddin, R. B., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Leffingwell, Chas. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Kelly, J. M. D., e. July 5, 1861, died Aug. 2, 1861.
 Kelly, John, e. July 5, 1861, drowned near Forsyth, Mo.
 Lowry, H. K., e. July 5, 1861.
 McDonald, P. W., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Monroe, Squire, e. July 18, '61, vet. Jan. 5, '64.
 Moore, Richard, e. July 18, 1861.
 Redfearn, Geo., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Rhodes, Isaac, e. July 18, 1861.
 Rouse, Geo., e. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Stearns, John S., e. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Stockwell, H. B., e. July 18, 1861.
 Thomas, August, e. July 17, 1861.
 Toll, S. J., e. Aug. 27, 1861, disd. Oct. 9, '62, for app.
 Thorn, F., e. July 18, 1861.
 West, W. H. H., e. July 8, 1861.

Company H.

Hart, A. T., e. Aug. 18, 1862, vet. Jan. 4, 1864.

Company L.

Capt. David C. McIntyre, com. 1st lieutenant. Sept. 23, 1861, prmtd. capt. March 1, '63.
 Farrier Jos. Mc'Clay, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Manwaring, L. B., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Noble, Jas., e. Aug. 30, 1862, died at Little Rock, Ark.
 Tucker, P. H., Aug. 19, 1862.

Company M.

Capt. Wm. H. Ankeny, com. Sept. 23, '61, resd. Sept. 3, 1862.
 Capt. Jas. P. Crosby, com. 2d lieutenant. Sept. 23, 1861, prmtd. capt. Sept. 4, 1862, m. o. term expired, Sept. 12, 1864.
 Capt. Solomon Townsend, e. as corp. Sept. 2, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Dec. 12, 1862, prmtd. capt. Jan. 4, 1865.
 First Lieut. Jas. Crissy, com. Sept. 23, 1861, resd. Dec. 11, 1862.

Second Lieut. Edward Ware, e. as. corp. Sept. 2, '61, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. April 9, '65.
 First Sergt. Chas. A. Case, e. Sept 2/1861, prmtd. Q. M. 2d Bat.
 First Sergt. Geo. McDowall, e. Sept. 2, '61.
 Q. M. Sergt. A. D. Gaston, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Q. M. Sergt. A. H. Darwin, e. Sept. 2, '61.
 Sergt. Chas. E. Cook, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Sergt. D. M. Shureman, e. Sept. 2, 1861, died Nov. 18, 1862.
 Sergt. Clark Hodges, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Sergt. John M. Hoops, e. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Sergt. Geo. W. Rice, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Sergt. Geo. T. Nattle, e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Sergt. W. I. Walling, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Corp. Geo. W. Rice, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Corp. Peter Barr, e. Sept. 2, 1861, disd. June 24, 1862, disab.
 Corp. P. H. Burke, e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Corp. Theo. Nissen, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Corp. H. Klappin, e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Corp. J. Gorham, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Corp. Wm. M. Pendleton, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Corp. Ward W. Hills, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Corp. Wm. O. Gulick, e. Sept. 2, 1861, wd. Bayou Metaire, Ark., died Brownsville.
 Corp. John M. Alcorn, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, disd. Nov. 1, 1865, disab.
 Corp. Joseph Moody, e. Sept. 2, 1861, disd. Oct. 17, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Daniel Dean, e. Sept. 2, 1861, disd. Oct. 24, 1861.
 Corp. DeWitt C. Brownson, e. Sept. 2, '61.
 Corp. N. W. Ballard, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Bugler T. E. Frances, e. Sept. 2, 1861, wd. at Clear Creek, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Sad. Sergt. Samuel B. Corey, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. March 17, 1862, disab.
 Wagoner Nathan Gordon, e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Wagoner Wm. H. Mathews, e. Sept. 2, '61.
 Boon, Noah, e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Barrows, Chas., disd. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Brown, N. H., e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Bennett, Henry, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Boyd, Jos., e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Baxter, L. A., e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Ballard, Missell, e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Carr, David, e. Sept. 2, 1862, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Cure, Horace C., e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Church, J. L., e. Sept. 2, 1861, died Feb. 4, 1862.
 Dean, L. E., e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Dirks, H. E., e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Davidson, Wm. H., e. Sept. 2, 1861, disd. July 24, 1862, disab.
 Deckes, James, e. Sept. 2, 1861, wd. Little Rock, Ark.
 Duffy, Patrick, e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Elce, T. C., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Einwechter, —, e. Sept. 2, 1861.

Fallett, Lander, e. Jan. 5, 1864, died Little Rock, Ark.
 Fohn, Joseph, e. Sept. 2, 1861, trans. to Co. I.
 Gardner, P., e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 22, 1863, disd. Nov. 9, 1865.
 Husband, John T., e. May 5, 1861.
 Hibber, Chas., e. Sept. 2, 1861, wd. Clear Creek.
 Hannabal, E. E., e. Feb. 29, 1864, died July 19, 1864.
 Hill, Hiram, e. Sept. 29, 1861, disd. April 25, 1863, disab.
 Hunting, Wm. H., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Hathaway, Wm. W., e. Sept. 29, 1861.
 Hubbell, Reuben, e. Sept. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, died at Little Rock.
 Jordan, Martin, e. Sept. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Johnson, Samuel A., e. Sept. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Johnson, R. M., e. Sept. 29, 1861.
 Kilmer, J., e., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Lake, S. K., e. Sept. 29, 1861, disd. April 7, 1862.
 Lillie, M. D., e. Sept. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Landschooff, Henry, e. Sept. 29, 1861.
 McClay, Joseph, e. Sept. 29, 1861, trans. to Co. L, as farrier.
 McDonald, Jno., e. Sept. 29, 1861.
 McDonald, Jacob, e. Sept. 29, 1861.
 Mackinson, Jno. W., e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 McCormick, Jas., e. Sept. 2, 1864.
 McKnight, Marshall, e. Sept. 2, 1861, trans. Berge's Sharpshooters.
 Miner, R. E., e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Potts, Wm. C., e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 22, 1863.
 Rigby, W. H., e. Sept. 2, 1861, wd. at Clear Creek.
 Roland, E. A., e. Sept. 2, 1861, kld. Clear Creek.
 Randolph, Jas. T., e. Sept. 2, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Stamper, Jos., e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Sears, Jos., e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, '64.
 Stewart, Jno., e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Smith, Richard, e. Sept. 2, 1861, disd. July, 1862.
 Thompson, Geo., e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Thode, Fritz, e. Sept. 2, 1861, died Dec. 19, 1862.
 Taylor, A. C., e. Sept. 2, 1861, died Prairie Grove, Ark.
 Wilkes, F. K., e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Ware, Ed., e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, '64.
 Wirth, Jos., e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, '64.
 Young, W. S., e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Coakley, James, e. Feb. 4, 1864.
 Duffy, John, e. June 30, 1864.
 Francis, Philip, e. Jan. 26, 1864.
 Hulbert, Augustus, e. Feb. 15, 1864.

Podmore, Wm. H., e. Feb. 4, 1864.
 Smith, John, e. Jan. 26, 1864.
 Tabor, Orange F., e. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Williams, David, e. Jan. 26, 1864.
 Wise, Jas. H., e. Feb. 17, 1864.
 Buell, Freeman, e. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Dutcher, C. L., e. Dec. 3, 1863.
 Hoffman, Rudolph, Jan. 4, 1864.
 Leffingwell, C. H., Jan. 4, 1864.
 Myers, A. W., e. Jan. 2, 1864.
 Tate, Wm. G., e. Dec. 30, 1863.

SECOND CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Sioux City, Oct. 17, 1865.]

Surg. George H. Noyes, com. asst. surg. Sept. 10, 1861, from 8th Inf., prmt'd. surg. June 9, 1862.
 Asst. Surg. Erastus D. Yule, com. June 9, 1862, resd. June 30, 1864.

Company C.

Sergt. Sterling A. Morris, e. Aug. 14, 1861, wd. at Prairie Station, Miss.
 Corp. James Frimemood, e. Aug. 14, 1861, died Jan. 12, 1862.
 Baker, William, e. Aug. 14, 1861, died at Memphis.
 Kelly, John B., e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Wolfe, John H., e. Aug. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Memphis, died at Andersonville.
 Wolfe, L. H., e. Aug. 14, 1861, died at Memphis.

Company K.

Edward, Chas., e. Dec. 19, 1863.

Company L.

First Sergt. Charles R. Riggs, e. Sept. 12, 1861, capt'd. at Rienzi, disd. Aug. 26, 1863, for prmt'n. 61st U. S. Inf.
 Corp. M. B. Viers, e. Sept. 12, 1861, wd. on picket on Memphis Railroad.
 Corp. Cyrus H. Wood, e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Corp. James M. Thurston, e. Dec. 3, 1861.
 Dillee, R. L. W., e. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Elithorpe, Chas. H., e. Sept. 12, 1861, died at La Grange, Tenn.
 Mullett, Wm. W., e. Sept. 12, 1861, wd. at Memphis and died there.
 Hicks, Madison, e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Harmon, Geo., e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Russ, Claus C., e. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Scott, Quinton, e. Sept. 12, 1861, disd. Aug. 21, 1863, disab.
 Spurrell, Walter, e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Wakeman, A. W., e. Sept. 12, 1861, disd. 1862.
 Westall, Edward, e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.

Company M.

Moore, Jacob I., e. Feb. 25, 1864, died Aug. 21, 1864.



Samuel Saddlevis.

DEWITT

THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
AND
THE
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

Sherwood, W. S., e. Feb. 23, 1864, died Aug. 28, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Bradshaw, F. M., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Morrison, George, e. Feb. 23, 1864.
Rapenn, John, e. Oct. 7, 1864.
Ryan, Chas. T., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Willard, John S., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Sioux City, Oct. 17, 1865.]

Lieut. Col. Ed. P. Ten Broeck, com. maj. Oct. 21, 1862, prmtd. lieut. col. June 22, 1864.
Sergt. Maj. Charles W. Fogg, e. Oct. 4, 1862.
Sergt. Samuel G. Dewire, e. Oct. 27, 1862.

Company A.

Capt. John M. Gates, com. 1st lieut. Jan. 31, 1863, from 1st sergt. Co. B, 1st cav. prmtd. capt. June 19, 1864.
First Lieut. Hugh A. McAllister, e. as 1st sergt. Sept. 22, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 19, 1864.
Second Lieut. Simon J. Toll, com. Jan. 31, 1863, from private Co. B, 1st Cav., resd. April 21, 1865.
Corp. Hans Arp, e. Oct. 7, 1862.
Corp. Jos. Long, e. Oct. 6, 1862.
Corp. Chas. E. Joy, e. Oct. 27, 1862.
Farrier David Pence, e. Oct. 8, 1862, died Fort Sully, D. T.
Bragg, Ethan, e. Nov. 24, 1862.
Baker, Wm., e. Oct. 1, '62, died Camanche.
Durkleman, Henry, e. Nov. 13, 1862.
Folck, John, e. Oct. 6, 1862.
Gates, H. V., e. Nov. 24, 1862.
Hass, Wm., e. Feb. 26, 1863.
Kennedy, H. C., e. Nov. 4, 1862, disd. March 28, 1865.
Lay, Jacob, e. Oct. 27, 1862.
Lafferty, H. A., e. Oct. 25, 1862.
McLaughlin, John, e. Oct. 24, 1862.
Murphy, John, e. Oct. 6, 1862.
Names, Daniel, e. Oct. 2, 1862.
Renfeldt, Frederick, e. Oct. 14, 1862, died Fort Randall, D. T.
Snow, D. C., e. Oct. 16, 1862.
Vanderburgh, W. H., e. Oct. 4, 1862.
Weise, Paul, e. Oct. 7, 1862.

Company F.

McAllister, Elijah, e. March 14, 1863, kld. White Stone Hills, D. T.

Company M.

Murphy, John, e. Oct. 6, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Boyer, Benj., e. Nov. 25, 1864.
Barnes, Jas. L., e. Oct. 6, 1864.
Dumphy, F. R., e. Nov. 25, 1864.
McIntosh, Perry, e. Oct. 7, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—These companies were mustered out at Sioux City June 22, 1866.]

Company F.

Butler, Wm., e. June 1, 1863.
Robaugh, A. D., e. March 30, 1863.

Company K.

Hill, J. F., e. Oct. 8, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Company L.

Plummer, K. T., e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.

Company M.

Sergt. Wm. W. Burrington, e. Sept. 27, 1861, died Fort Sully, D. T.
Sergt. William H. Emerson, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
Corp. John B. Greene, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
Corp. E. S. Gregory, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
Corp. Jas. W. Shoemaker, e. Sept. 26, '61, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Corp. Patrick Forbes, e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, disd. Oct. 15, 1864, disab.
Corp. H. W. Corbin, e. Oct. 12, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Saddler A. Schieffer, e. 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Alspaugh, Jas., e. Oct. 11, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Brady, Jos., e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. Feb. 15, 1866.
Burwell, Jas., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Cain, Richard, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Davis, Preston, e. Oct. 19, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Fox, Jas. B., vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Guernsey, B. H., e. Oct. 12, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Kenney, John, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Moore, Wm. M., e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Mowder, Jas. M., e. Oct. 19, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Nichols, A. A., e. Oct. 17, 1861.
Purcell, Martin, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
Priest, K. F., e. Oct. 24, 1861.
Priest, Wm. M., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Randall, H. C., e. Oct. 17, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Randall, John, e. Oct. 17, 1864, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Saxton, Geo. W., e. May 6, 1864.
Steele, Geo. W., e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.
Saxton, Jas. P., e. May 6, 1864.
Shumaker, Geo. H., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
Trask, A. D., e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Chamberlain, Wm. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.**Fifth Infantry.**

- Fobes, Jos. R., e. June 24, 1861, disd. Aug. 1864.
Tisdale, Wm. A. E., e. June 24, 1861, dangerously wd. at Iuka.

Seventh Infantry.

- Asst. Surg. Asa Morgan, com. Aug. 5, 1861, resd. June 20, 1862.

Ninth Infantry.

- Sergt. Henry P. Mellhausen, e. July 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. May 30, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.
Corp. John Adams, e. Aug. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. m. o. July 18, 1865.
Bennett, Lucius, e. Aug. 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
Brown, S. D., e. Aug. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
Bump, Geo. M., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. and died June 28, 1864.
Ramsey, Morris A., e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
Spelman, John P., e. Aug. 15, 1861, disd. Feb. 18, 1863, disab.
Tollman, Edward A., e. Aug. 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.

Twelfth Infantry.

- Sergt. Wm. Starbuck, e. Sept. 21, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863, captd. at Shiloh, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Teskey, Geo., Sept. 25, 1861, captd. Shiloh, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Jenkins, A. F., e. March 30, 1864, wd. July 14, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Corp. M. B. Goodenow, e. Oct. 23, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

Thirteenth Infantry.

- Second Lieut. Geo. P. Shaffer, com. Nov. 2, 1861, resd. Dec. 18, 1861.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

- Arrasmith, Abner, e. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
Burke, Thomas, e. Nov. 17, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
Ferderand, Jacob P., e. Nov. 17, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
Merrick, Wm., e. Nov. 17, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
Smith, Jos. W., e. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
McCune, Wm. H., e. April 26, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Sixteenth Infantry.

- Sergt. Henry P. Coe, e. Feb. 8, 1862, vet. March 6, 1864, wd. and trans to V. R. C.
Brainard, Alfred, e. Jan. 22, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Babbington, Edward, e. Jan. 22, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Crabb, Washington, e. Jan. 22, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.

- Case, Isaiah, e. Jan. 22, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Davidson, Wm. P., e. Jan. 22, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Harmer, Chas. W., e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Snow, Moses H., e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.

Twentieth Infantry.

- Surg. A. O. Blanding, com. asst. surg. Sept. 5, 1862, prmtd. surg. March 6, 1865.
First Lieut. Fredk. E. Starck, e. as private Aug. 20, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 26, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove.
Belmer, Henry, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865.
McConnell, Wm., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865.
Sanders, Newton, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Twenty-First Infantry.

- Hosp. Stew. Rufus L. Grosvenor, e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.
Collins, Wm., e. June 11, 1862, died June 28, 1863.
Dolphin, Martin, e. June 11, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.
Dolphin, John, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.
Grosvenor, R. L., e. Aug. 10, 1862.
Gegauff, Jos., e. June 4, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.
Hawks, Jos., e. June 4, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.
Lynch, Michael, e. June 29, 1862, died Aug. 17, 1863.
Lawton, Russell, e. June 9, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.
Mayse, Jas., e. June 9, 1862, disd. June 3, 1863.
McMaster, Wallace, e. June 4, 1862, kld. May 22, 1863.
Newil, Lewis, e. June 24, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.
Sampson, Asahel, e. June 10, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.
Welch, James, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.
Wood, Philip D., e. June 10, 1862, died Nov. 25, 1862, of wds.
Wheeler, Thomas, e. June 10, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.

Twenty-Second Infantry.

- Curley, Thomas, e. Nov. 23, 1864, m. o. July 25, 1865.

Thirty-First Infantry.

- Sergt. Charles H. McCobb, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died April 19, 1863.
Corp. George N. Morse, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Sept. 8, 1863.
Corp. M. E. Finton, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. July 27, 1865.
Brown, Charles G., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. July 27, 1865.

Benjamin, F. G., e. Aug. 18, 1862, died March 7, 1863.
 Gillett, Lucius L., e. Aug. 18, 1862, died April 12, 1863.
 Gish, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died June 16, 1863.
 Wood, Benj. F., e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. July 27, 1865.

Thirty-Seventh Infantry.

Sergt. William Lawton, e. Sept. 5, 1862, disd. Oct. 27, 1864, disab.
 Corp. Philip Lodocker, e. Oct. 8, 1862.
 Corp. John Morris, e. Oct. 4, 1862, disd. Nov. 7, 1864.
 Corp. Jacob C. Devinay, e. Sept. 28, 1862.
 Beebe, A., e. Oct. 4, 1862, disd. May 7, 1863.
 Cleveland, Wm. W., e. Sept. 20, 1862, disd. May 7, 1863.
 Cox, Chas., e. Sept. 11, 1862, disd. May 7, 1863.
 Chasey, P. P., e. Sept. 20, 1862, disd. May 7, 1863.
 Decker, Andre, e. Oct. 6, 1862.
 Haskill, Josiah, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Romahn, Michael, e. Sept. 13, 1862.
 Smith, J., e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Wood, S., e. Nov. 8, 1862.
 Yeager, J. B., e. Oct. 4, 1862, disd. Oct. 23, 1865.

Forty-Sixth Infantry

Manville, Richard H., e. May 21, 1864, m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.

Forty-Eighth Infantry.

Houser, Aaron, e. June 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 21, 1864.

Fourth Cavalry.

Andrews, James, e. Oct. 17, 1861, capt'd. Black River, Miss.
 Wilson, T. J. G., e. Oct. 17, 1861, disd. Feb. 21, 1862.
 Wilbur, Alford, e. Oct. 17, 1861, disd. July 6, 1863, for prm'n. in Mo. cavalry regt.
 Sergt. Lewis J. Tucker, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.

Eighth Cavalry.

Lyle, Cline, e. Sept. 7, 1863, m. o. Aug. 13, 1865.
 Swords, Wm. H., e. Sept. 8, 1863, wd. and capt'd. Oct. 30, 1864.
 Thayer, W., e. Aug. 27, 1863, drowned April 8, 1865.
 Wade, Chas. L.

Ninth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Jno. T. Waters, com. Nov. 30, 1863, resd. Jan. 10, 1865.
 Corp. Hiram H. Frost, Sept. 20, 1863, m. o. Feb. 28, 1866.
 Betty, John H., e. Sept. 17, 1863, m. o. Feb. 28, 1866.
 Ferrell, Alvah, e. Oct. 15, 1863, died April 30, 1864.
 Forbes, Frank, e. Sept. 8, 1863, disd. May 25, 1864.
 Latham, James H., e. Sept. 20, 1863, m. o. Feb. 28, 1866.
 Ten Eyck, B., e. Nov. 5, 1863, m. o. Feb. 28, 1866.
 Wright, A. C., e. Sept. 20, 1863, m. o. Feb. 28, 1866.
 Rice, Robt. M., e. Sept. 30, 1863, m. o. Feb. 28, 1866.

First Infantry, A. D.

Second Lieut. W. A. E. Tisdale, e. June 24, 1861, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Sergt. John Bell, e. Aug. 21, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Posten, Eli, e. Sept. 15, '63, m. o. Oct. 15, '65.
 Riddle, Edw., e. Sept. 9, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.
 First Lieut. Wm. A. E. Tisdale, was priv. Co. A, 5th Inf., com. 2d lieut. Co. C, this regt., prmtd. 1st lieut. Co. D, May 9, '64, m. o. Aug. 4, 1866.
 Sergt. John Bell, e. Aug. 21, 1863, m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

Fourth Battery.

Rodgers, Michael, e. Oct. 21, 1863, m. o. July 14, 1865.

Forty-Third Illinois Infantry.

Beil, Nicholas, e. Sept. 1, 1861.
 Ringstein, Chas., e. Sept. 1, 1861.

Forty-Sixth Illinois Infantry.

Tearney, Edw., e. Oct. 23, 1861.

Forty-Eighth Illinois Infantry.

Roberts, Henry, e. Sept. 12, 1861.

Fifty-Seventh Illinois Infantry.

McNeal, Tagget, e. Oct. 30, 1861.

Fifty-Eighth Illinois Infantry.

Labrick, Joseph, e. Dec. 19, 1861.

Sixty-Sixth Illinois Infantry.

Meacham, Milo F., e. Oct. 17, 1861.

CLINTON "RAISON D'ETRE."

During the tranquil years covered by the narrative of Mr. Daniel H. Pe and preceding 1855, there was no intimation that Bartlett's ambitious dream would be more than realized, or that the waving harvests and solemn oak groves that then covered Clinton's future site, were soon to be invaded by the insatiable demands of business, and displaced by the busy haunts of commerce, manufacture, and the solitude metamorphosed into the homes of a vigorous population. It is impossible to decide to whom belongs the honor of the "invention," or to determine the complex causes and interwoven sequence of events that led to such a progress within one decade; though apparently an easier task, scarcely less difficult to discern and describe in accurate perspective.

It appears reasonably certain that the idea of establishing a town at Clinton's location grew principally out of the disagreement as to crossing the depot grounds, etc., between the solid men of Lyons and the managers of the Mississippi & Iowa Central Railroad. Moreover, the result of the investigations of T. T. Davis, a confidential agent of Erastus Corning, and afterward identified with the Iowa Land Company, was largely instrumental in founding the new city. He examined the proposed site for a high bridge from Lyons to Fulton, pronounced it impracticable, on account of its height and length, and recommended a grade crossing at some lower point between the Albany and Fulton sites.

Many considerations led to the selection of the ground afterward purchased by the Land Company as an eligible place to found a town, notwithstanding the proximity of rivals above and below, so formidable as to challenge to the utmost the energy and forethought of any who might dare to engage in what must have appeared as a rash, if not absurd, enterprise.

THE IOWA LAND COMPANY ORGANIZED.

On May 28, 1855, the Iowa Land Company was organized under the general laws of Iowa, by its articles authorized to purchase, hold, improve and sell real estate, and to do such other acts as are incidental to these objects. Prominent among its early friends were the first officers—C. B. Steward, President; J. G. Forbes, Vice President; R. H. Nolton, Secretary; besides Charles Walker, Lucius B. Crocker, A. G. Mitchell, C. A. Lombard, John Bertie, B. A. G. Fuller and T. T. Davis, also those gentlemen who have since for years identified, not only with the growth and prosperity of the Land Company, but also of Clinton, viz.: the late J. C. Bucher, Col. J. Van Deventer, Secretary, Treasurer and General Agent since 1857, except when absent during the war, and Horace Williams, President of the Company since 1860.

The company built the first substantial edifice in Clinton, the Iowa Central Hotel and Block, where its office remained until in December, 1878, when it was removed to the new block on Fifth avenue, owned by the C., I. & N. R. Co., where, after a long life of energy, usefulness and public-spirited liberality, its affairs are now (August, 1879,) in process of winding up.

The liberal donations of land from the company to various churches, public parks, etc., while aiding the development of the city must have materially curtailed its own profits. To the company's wisdom is due the fact that the town was so well and regularly laid out, with broad avenues—none less than 100 feet wide—extending from the river at intervals of 300 feet, and intersecting at right angles by streets 80 feet wide and 600 feet apart.

THE LAND COMPANY'S INITIAL OPERATIONS.

On the 4th of July, 1855, the Land Company made its first purchase of about five hundred acres of land on the west bank of the Mississippi, situated at the great eastward bend of the river, where a broad and beautiful site at a proper elevation above high-water, and skirted upon its background with picturesque oak-covered bluffs, naturally invited the building of a large city, whence, at its eastern terminus, a railroad might start to penetrate the interior of the State. Another advantage which this site presented was the fact that at this point the Mississippi offered rare facilities for bridging in consequence of the adaptation of the channel, the security of the shores, and the proximity of Little Rock Island, that made it superior to any other point below St. Anthony. To the wise forethought and courage of the Iowa Land Company, Clinton, with its present population and business, bears testimony.

These considerations for selecting this site were re-enforced by the advantages offered by the natural levee sweeping for a mile along the river front as sites for warehouses and factories, but it is doubtful whether the prolongation of the river front by the Riverside slough was fully appreciated as a possible factor in the city's growth. The broad plain between the river and back bluffs, and the gentle slope of those now in the Third and Fourth Wards, plainly offered room for a city to expand unchecked over a wide level area. The oak-crowned back bluffs were as unmistakably suited for suburban residences, while they sheltered the whole locality from wintry gales and summer storms. The valley winding southwesterly between the two ranges of bluffs added picturesqueness to the charming view. The shallow soil afforded over a large share of the future site, solid foundations for large buildings, and the convenient quarries were not overlooked.

Yet, except in the eyes of the most sanguine builders of cities, it must have seemed a herculean task to develop a town on Clinton's site. It was not by any means certain that a road would be built thence to the West; the connection with the line that Milo Smith was then pushing westward from Chicago across the boggy Illinois prairies was uncertain, and the location of the crossing still more problematical. A powerful and jealous rivalry was naturally to be expected from other interests. The site, although possessing advantages recounted above, was not altogether an Arcadia. It was rather low—stagnant water, where the land sloped toward the bluff, and the slough winding southwest from the present gas-works' location, and so deep at times that a horseman had to swim across, being evident drawbacks to the plat.

In 1863, the prospect of the city could scarcely be considered rosy. Stagnation appeared to be settling upon the town as it had upon so many promising future metropolises along the river. It would have puzzled even "Mark Tapley" to have been jolly over the financial outlook, had he at that time been very heavily loaded with Clinton city lots. The town was virtually bounded by First avenue, the river, the railroad track and Fourth street, and within even those narrow lines were yawning gaps. On Second street were only Charles Young's hardware store in the old building on the southeast corner of Third avenue, and a drug store a block below. On Second avenue were more houses than on any other. On the corner, where now stands the Revere, was a partially burned hotel. Where the gas-works now stand was a regular village of shanties. Where now stands the superb brick row of a score of stores on the north side of Fifth avenue, above Second street, was then a vacant space. The residences of Messrs. I. B. Howe, J. Irwin, William Poole and R. Dunbar, were the

only dwellings on Fifth avenue, above Second street, the territory above was practically an open common. Fourth street was scarcely defined, though around his house F. P. Wilcox had erected the first fence, inclosing a yard the town. The inner bluff extended eastward a block, and northward many rods farther than now, it not having been quarried extensively for building and filling purposes. On its summit, the old Ten Broeck House rose in solitary state. The section south of the railroad was occupied only by isolated groups of shanties. Many blocks were crossed by diagonal "streets." Second street was, in bad weather, a quagmire in which milk wagons were stalled. Between Lyons and Clinton was a mud-hole—impassable for pedestrians during the greater portion of the year. The dwellings were mostly on the avenues between First and Third streets. Seventh, Eighth and Sixth avenues, quite a number of tolerable houses. Sidewalks earliest gave evidences of the germ of public spirit and improvement. The Cushing House, on Eighth avenue, now occupied by Judge Cotton, was the "swell" mansion of the town. After nightfall, darkness of Egyptian blackness prevailed, except where relieved by lights from house or store windows. On Front street, around the Central Hotel, was the market-place where people were wont to most congregate.

But, with the close of the war and the completion of the bridge, details elsewhere, the town began, to use a word seemingly in process of absorption into the vocabulary, "to boom." Activity in the real estate agencies and Record offices during 1865 and several successive years attests the marvelous expansion of the town between then and 1870, and makes that the "flush" era of Clinton's growth. In 1865-66, the migration of business up town from the river was fairly inaugurated by the building of the Young and Toll Blocks, at the corners of Fifth avenue and Second street. On Second street and Fifth avenue wooden blocks and stores rose like an exhalation. As seen by reference to those topics, saw-mills and other manufactures were developed during the next years, the schools and churches were built up, the demand for workmen and mechanics fully absorbed the supply, bankers and business men both from the East and adjacent Western points, and possessed of capital, energy and shrewdness, infused life and prosperity into the town. Public improvements noted upon their appropriate heads were energetically prosecuted, and the mental and social life of the place kept pace with its material growth. New-comers were welcomed, so that they quickly felt naturalized and domesticated. Visions of a vast city seemed not at all impossible of realization. Shanties temporarily occupied by laboring men were rapidly replaced by comfortable dwellings, a large proportion of which were owned by the tenants. A wise and liberal policy on the part of the large employers assisted many to become independent householders. Probably there are few places in the United States where there are more freeholders in proportion to the population than in Clinton. To this cause, and the intelligence of its workmen, has been due the immunity of the town from "labor" agitation.

ORIGINAL PLAT AND ADDITIONS.

The original town of Clinton, as laid out by the Land Company, contained 291 acres. Soon after the Company made six additions to the place increasing the town plat to 635 acres, or nearly a square mile. This soon became a limited area for the growing town, and other additions rapidly succeeded each other, due to the enterprise of real estate dealers as well as to the demand for building-lots especially by residents of moderate means ambitious to own their homes. The other additions were as follows: Gray's Addition, June 22, 18

Hyatt's Addition, April 20, 1867; Flournoy's (first) Addition, April 14, 1868; Strayer's Addition, March 13, 1868; Davis' Addition, April 27, 1868; Aikens' (first) Addition, April 5, 1869; Bluff Addition, June 30, 1869; F. K. Peck's Addition, September 28, 1868; Flournoy's (second) Addition, August 17, 1869; Corbin's (first) Addition, October 9, 1871; W. B. Peck's Addition, October 10, 1872; Baldwin's Addition, November 22, 1872; Corbin's (second) Addition, February 10, 1877; Pearce's Addition, October 8, 1875.

In few American towns, and rarely in any of the same age, have the advantages bestowed by nature been more indefatigably supplemented by artificial improvements. Could every building in the city be magically removed, any of the old proprietors would wonder at the changes the town site had undergone. In this respect, it fairly rivals some of those places wrung from the sea by the hardy Hollanders, and, in proportion to its size, Clinton has surpassed the vaunted street-filling of Chicago and back bay improvements of Boston. Thousands upon thousands of loads of broken rock from the bluffs have been piled into the principal streets and broad avenues to a depth of from two to over six feet above the original soil. Accordingly, when other Northwestern cities are floundering in spring mud, the visitor to Clinton is astonished not only at the breadth, but at the dry and clean condition of the streets. The stone-filling has contributed not only to the appearance and convenience of the thoroughfares, but to the unusually high average of public health. To obtain this rock, so much of some parts of the bluffs have been cut away as quite to transform them and the avenues in their vicinity. Near the mills there has been a vast amount of filling with pine lumber refuse and sawdust, the resinous quality of which renders its decay so slow that no harm is likely to result from its use to fill up low ground.

The wisdom of the Iowa Land Company in laying out the city on so open a plan, and also setting out choice shade trees throughout the original plat, has borne double fruit. In beautifying the town, its sanitary condition was also decidedly enhanced. For so young a town, it is now wonderfully well shaded. The umbrageous boughs not only add wonderfully to the looks of the broad avenues and furnish nesting-places for innumerable beneficial birds, but also break the sweep of winds and absorb malaria, while, in the hot season the passer-by blesses the embowering shade.

The parks in the heart of the city, with the surrounding rows of shade trees, are not only ornamental but doubly valuable in a sanitary point of view. Parks have been well styled the lungs of cities, and in those so felicitously named Clinton and De Witt, citizens of Clinton will, when the present trees are grown to towering size, take as much pride as Bostonians do in their Common, while the space of two blocks they occupy has many-fold repaid its value by affording a place for hundreds of young children to exercise their active limbs, stretch their growing bodies, and recreate brains tired with confinement and study.

CALICO AND OTHER CHIMERICAL RAILWAYS.

During 1855 and 1856 was the flood-tide of Western land speculation. Stimulated by a currency that, even if not sound, was sufficiently abundant for any possible "wants of the country," as well as the natural westward expansion of an industrious and enterprising population, speculators were numerous and sanguine. Accordingly town lots were sold and resold, and, in the feverish buoyancy of the land, it seemed scarcely possible to make an unfortunate investment. Into Iowa poured a steady current of immigration, of which Clinton obtained an ample quota.

On August 1, 1855, corn was cut from the tasseled fields to make room the laying with appropriate ceremonies of the corner-stones of the Cent hotel, an Episcopal Church and a schoolhouse. For a while the financial ballooning in city lots was unabated. The sanguine faith of citizens and investors in the future prosperity of the city was based upon the prospect of building of the Mississippi & Iowa Central Railroad. This line was to extend from Clinton to Iowa City and westward via Des Moines to the Missouri. It was to utilize the grading done by the defunct Lyons & Iowa Central ("Calico" road, by starting from Clinton and running northwesterly till it intersected the latter line a few miles west of Lyons. Its abandoned embankment still stretches diagonally across the northwest part of the town in the appropriate direction to the cemetery. Evidently funds had not lasted long after striking the rocks of the bluffs.

The "Calico" line had left its trail in the shape of useless cuttings and crumbling embankments across the entire county. Those were palmy days of railroads projected on the basis of Col. Sellers' famous enterprise immortalized by Mark Twain in the "Gilded Age" and the inimitable Raymond on the stage as the "Columbus River Slack Water Navigation Company."

Indeed, the air was full of schemes for organizing companies and corporations and supplying the local and Eastern markets with ready-made cities on paper, with the same facility with which dimension-timbers are now actually sawed out by the Clinton and Lyons lumber mills. Men of the stamp of the imaginary but typical Beriah Sellers and the real George Francis Train pinned their faith to supposed geographical locations and mythical "natural advantages" with an easy confidence that would seem touching and sublime were not for the fresh memory and lesson of the years just preceding the panic of 1873.

As long as County and Township bonds could be obtained and negotiated at any discount, the L. & I. C. contractors, who were the company, "like the wounded snake, dragged its slow length along" between Lyons and Iowa City. Some of their plans might well have suggested to the satirical authors the wild ideas so brilliantly travestied in the "Gilded Age." One was to build a lofty bridge connecting the Cemetery Bluff at Fulton with the one opposite just north of Welles & Gardiner's saw-mill. It would have been a structure three-fourths of a mile long and 200 feet high, and it is doubtful whether it could be, even now, practicably constructed with the aid of the enormous recent improvements in steel wire and bridge building. As was inevitable, laborers became weary of being paid in promises and irredeemable scrip, especially when the rations were not forthcoming, and so the Company vanished.

From the debris was developed the Mississippi & Iowa Central, and Clinton was made the base of operations in the hope of anticipated sustenance from the Land Company. As this project also lacked due financial solidity, it became manifest that upon other shoulders would fall the responsibility of connecting by rail the Missouri with the Upper Mississippi. Accordingly, some Eastern gentlemen of character, enterprise, experience and capital, were induced to investigate the merits of a trans-Iowan railway. The result of their survey of the situation and faith in the future, awaiting the vast agricultural area west of the river, was that a railroad to and even beyond the Missouri would ultimately be profitable, and that Clinton was the proper eastern terminus of a line to connect with, and virtually be an extension of the Dixon Air Line. A new route was selected of remarkable directness, easy grade and cheapness of construction and passing through a rich and growing portion of the State, already containing a numerous and enterprising population. These considerations led to the

rejection of all previous schemes by those who had made, or were meditating, heavy investments at Clinton, and the formation on January 26, 1856, of a new railroad company, which, in view of its future field of operations, and the distant points its far-seeing projectors designed to connect by the comprehensive title of the

CHICAGO, IOWA & NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

The pledged faith of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska corporation that Clinton should be forever its eastern river terminus, was kept with a scrupulous fidelity that contrasts most vividly with the too frequent breaking of promises, both to the ear and to the hope, and the miserable evasions and subterfuges that have been all too common in the dealings of both Eastern and Western railways with counties, towns and municipalities. Indeed, the steadfast firmness and resolute integrity of the railroad company were for some years the sheet-anchor of Clinton's hopes and prospects. Especially was this the case during the months of uncertainty and suspense that followed the passage of the land grant act, and also during the stormy days succeeding the financial crash of 1857, that was ultimately so beneficial to the West in general in giving the *coup de grace* to "wild-cat" banking, and to land and railroad speculation on as unsubstantial and delusive bases as a century before had been the South Sea Bubble in England and John Law's Louisiana scheme in France.

Nevertheless, in Clinton "those were the times that tried men's souls." Every possible motive and inducement was brought to bear by parties interested in the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad to induce the C., I. & N. Directors to recede from their position sustaining Clinton's future interests. All efforts were equally unavailing. They could all truthfully say with the ancient hero, "None of these things move me." From that memorable winter day when the various fragmentary plans for railroads westward from this point on the river were consolidated and unified by the organization of the C., I. & N. corporation, the history and business development of Clinton is so inextricably interwoven with that of the railroad that, for some years, the record of the one substantially coincides with that of the other.

More distinctively than any other place on the Upper Mississippi, Clinton is a railroad city rather than a river town from its birth. Originated as an integral and inevitable part of a great railway project, with the progress of years and the development of the railway system of Iowa, it has become even more individualized as such, though, of course, the growth of manufactures tends to relatively lessen preponderating railway influence. The rampant growth and solid prosperity of Clinton during its municipal youth afford a strong and flattering contrast with the early days of many young cities dependent upon water or wagon communication alone.

In June, 1856, the C., I. & N. was re-organized by the appearance in its management of the Boston interest, which soon became a controlling one. About the same time, Col. Milo Smith was appointed Chief Engineer. The road was projected as an extension into Iowa of the Dixon Air Line, which was extended to Fulton in 1855. At the outset, it received every effusive manifestation of friendship from the Galena Company, of which the Air Line was a part. Indeed, the parties who originated and took upon themselves the vast responsibility and labor of building the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska line would never have committed themselves to its fortunes but for the assurances of co-operation from those influential in the Galena Company. In the beginning, there was no reason to distrust the sincerity of these assurances. Until the Land Grant Act was passed, the Galena Company probably stood ready to lend moral and

material influence in favor of the C., I. & N. The passage of the Land Grant Act for the four lines projected across the State, one of which, the Iowa Central Air Line, was destined to become the formidable competitor of the C. & N., paralyzed all intended benefits and induced a politic course on the part of the Galena Company which tended to keep both rivals in the field, and render it doubtful whether one or the other would receive its friendship and support. A more frank and decided policy would have prevented many heart burnings and much rankling ill-feeling, and would have doubtless been better for the end for all concerned. Neutrality, whether of governments or corporations, is very likely to be somewhat partial, like that of England in the American civil war. Relying, accordingly, on their unaided resources, the Directors pushed forward the grading, and, in May, 1857, opened the road to De Witt, twenty miles distant. By December following, the locomotive reached Wapsipinicon. The work was pushed by Mr. Smith in the face of great difficulties. In July, 1858, its whistle was heard in Clarence, forty-seven miles from Clinton; in December, 1858, the road was open to Lisbon, six and four miles; and, in June, 1859, the long and eagerly anticipated completion of the Cedar Rapids, eighty-two miles distant, was accomplished. For that era of railroad building, it will be observed that the work was performed with remarkable expedition, as well as with, for that time, rare skill and thoroughness. It will also be observed that the work steadily progressed during the worst time following the financial explosion of 1857. Besides the difficulties naturally arising from this cause, the Directors had to encounter the fierce opposition of the Iowa Central Air Line, rejoicing in its magnificent land grant, supposed to be 1,250,000 acres, and really aggregating upward of 800,000, as well as the lukewarmness of the Galena Company. But, though not a dollar of State or county aid was received, the road was steadily built, principally by Boston capitalists supplemented by hard knocks, perseverance and thoroughly united and well directed individual effort. Few who appreciate the obstacles met and overcome, the abysses of mud, the flooded country in fall and spring, the heat of summer and the cold of winter to be endured with inadequate protection, and the constant financial stress of 1857-60, will grudge the men who built the "road to the Rapids" a proper recompense for their courage, capital and labor.

On March 17, 1860, the Iowa General Assembly resumed the land on the proposed route of the Iowa Central Air Line, that company having totally failed to comply with the land-grant requirements, that sixty miles of iron should be laid within three years from the passage of the Act. However, the Assembly singularly enough, did not resume the land granted to other railroad corporations which had also defaulted in meeting the conditions of the Land Grant Act. On the 26th of the same month, the Assembly hastened to confer the same land subsidy on the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad, coupled with a condition requiring the latter road to build a "plug," by January 1, 1861, from a point of intersection with the C., I. & N., within the corporate limits of Clinton, to Pearl street in Lyons. This action poured oil on the flames in addition to and aggravating the rivalry and jealousy already existing between the two cities, and was beneficial to neither. The prospect of a plug connection was not considered sufficient to add materially to the development of Lyons, where Clinton citizens were positive that it would interfere with the growth of that city. The plug connection was for years vigorously opposed by the Clinton City authorities, who refused to grant a right of way, and by Iowa & Nebraska Directors, who refused it a connection with their line.

Upon the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Company breaking ground within the city limits of Clinton, an injunction was served, restraining them from continuing the work. The injunction forbidding the plug, was, for some years, on the ground that the charter of the C. R. & M. Company did not permit them to build a road within the corporate limits of Clinton. The charter was amended, and at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1868, Judge Dillon dissolved the injunction. The iron was laid to the junction of the C., I. & N., whose franchise extended to Second avenue, but nothing was done with the plug until, in 1869, the Clinton Institute took charge of the line, and for some months administered the affairs of the "line" with great enterprise and punctuality, and electing a full board of officials and promulgating a burlesque time-table and map of the road, as elaborate as if issued by a trunk line, providing for sleepers, palace cars, through trains, emigrant trains, and giving a list of a dozen important "stations," including places for refreshments, between Clinton and Lyons.

The Institute Company, after administering the road with such eminent success, turned over to the Chicago & North-Western, whose engines and cars had been used for rolling-stock, a dividend of several hundred dollars. Subsequently the plug, of course, became an integral part of the Midland extension of the Northwestern. It is safe to record that, in proportion to its mileage, no railroad, even the Erie, was productive of so much controversy, litigation and excitement.

On July 3, 1862, the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad effected a perpetual lease of the lines west of Clinton, contemplating an early extension to the Missouri, in which work those who were foremost in building the C., I. & N. took a principal part. Hon. J. A. Blair, "a host in himself" in railroad construction, became interested with others after the C., I. & N. was completed, and the work of westward extension, though not as rapid as that of the Union Pacific over the level plains, was pushed with equal energy and celerity till, in February, 1867, the line reached Council Bluffs, connecting with the three hundred miles of the Pacific Railroad, then already in operation west of the Missouri. As the Pacific Railway was pushed farther and farther toward the summit of the continent, in the exploit of its construction, with a constantly accelerating rapidity unprecedented in the annals of the railroad world, its master-spirit, the indefatigable Durant, was largely indebted to the Clinton lumbermen for the material for bridges, snow-sheds and other structures, while the advantage to the lumber interest of Clinton of the market offered by the lines across the State and continent was simply incalculable.

In August, 1862, the Galena Company took possession of the C., I. & N. road under the lease, and continued to operate it until June, 1864, when occurred the consolidation between the Galena and Chicago & North-Western Companies into the present mammoth corporation, radiating from Chicago throughout the Upper Mississippi and lake region. The Clinton Road, of course, passed under the management of the North-Western Company, subject to the terms of the original lease. Since the acquisition of the Midland and other branches within Iowa, all the lines within the State controlled by or belonging to the Company are collectively known as the Iowa Division of the Chicago and North-Western Railway.

RAILROAD PROPERTY AND OFFICIALS.

The railroad buildings were built upon land originally donated for that purpose by the Iowa Land Company, and occupying ample space between Eighth and Tenth avenues, the Mississippi River and Third street.

The old machine-shop, which had become inadequate to the demands of the company's increasing business, was destroyed by fire on the night of April 1864. A new shop was at once erected, of a much more substantial nature than its ill-fated predecessor. It was built of cut stone laid in courses, the material being the yellow limestone which so plentifully abounds along the bluffs, and of the massive early Norman style of architecture, at once presenting imposing and solid appearance. The building was completed in December 1864, and, exclusive of machinery, cost about \$65,000. The front of the building is carried up two stories and fitted for offices of the Division Superintendent and assistants, train dispatchers and operators. The rear is also carried to a height of fifty-two feet, and contains, in the upper portion, an enormous iron tank, with a capacity of 27,000 gallons, which, from its elevation above the roofs of the surrounding buildings, serves the double purpose of storage reservoir for supplying the works with abundance of water, and a protection against fire that was indispensable before the construction of the water works, and has ever since then demonstrated its usefulness, notably the great fire of the present year (1879), when, had the conflagration passed the barrier of the railway buildings, it would have probably involved the entire city. Immediately beneath the tank is a boiler-room, thoroughly fire proof, walls and floor being of solid stone. The machine-shop proper is large, well lighted from both sides and roof, warmed by steam, and thoroughly equipped with power machinery of the latest and most approved patterns. Foreman, Harry Hanson.

The adjoining blacksmith-shop was constructed of brick, 120 feet long, 20 feet wide, and provided with the most serviceable appliances, to enable the swarthy Titans by whom it is manned to turn out an incredible amount of work in a given time. Foreman, R. H. Benson.

The roundhouse is a brick structure on solid masonry from rock foundation and is built in a circle 330 feet in diameter, iron trusses, walls 22 feet high and supported by solid masonry abutments on the outside; like the machine-shop, it is heated by steam. The sixty locomotives of the Iowa Division are housed in quarters, from time to time, in this roundhouse. John Smith is foreman.

The car-shops for repairing and building cars and passenger-coaches, under the superintendence of H. L. Preston, are comprised in three buildings. The amount of repairs, besides the numerous new cars turned out in the shops, is enormous and wholly incomprehensible to any one unacquainted with the rapid deterioration of rolling-stock, subjected to the severe wear and tear of the heavy Northwestern traffic. The carpenter-shop, on Eighth avenue, and paint-shop, just south of the main track, which so narrowly escaped the fire of 1879, together employ a number of men varying with the volume of traffic, and turn out some very fine work.

The first depot was located at the foot of Fourth avenue, where a frame structure was used both for passengers and freight, until, after the completion of the bridge, a structure, previously used as a coal-house on the island, was moved over to become the old depot on Second street that was for so many years created alike by citizens and travelers.

In January, 1872, the despised, unsightly old frame passenger-depot that had, nevertheless, for so many years sheltered the traveler from the howling blizzard and dog-day sun, mysteriously vanished, leaving "not a wrack behind." However, no one mourned over the loss of such a relic of the city's antiquity, nor did the railroad company offer a reward for its return, as the present commodious brick depot, costing about \$5,000, had been already erected.

occupied at the beginning of the year. There is a legend that there was an assemblage of the Clinton Institute that evening, and that the members took some practice as a hook and ladder company. At any rate, the old depot was pretty much resolved into its ultimate elements.

The first Superintendent of the C., I. & N. was Col. Milo Smith, who was succeeded, upon his undertaking the construction department, by C. W. Bodfish, who served but a short time before he (in 1861) was followed by I. B. Howe, who, until his removal from Clinton, in 1879, was one of its most active and liberal citizens in the promotion of public improvements. Upon his resignation in 1868, on account of ill health, he was succeeded by the lamented John B. Watkins, who admirably administered the Iowa Divisions of the C. & N. W. till his tragic death in October, 1873, in a collision west of Cedar Rapids; a freight train, during a fog, unable to halt on a down grade, crashed into the Director's car, crushing Watkins between that and the next one, so that he died within a short time. He was succeeded by the present efficient Superintendent, J. S. Oliver; J. S. Mills, is Assistant Superintendent; G. J. Garvin and P. Helmer preside in the train dispatcher's office, assisted by J. D. Mills, Tracy Barnes and J. F. Watkins.

Additional heads of departments are E. A. Wadleigh, who has been freight and passenger agent almost since the building of the road, J. O. Chapman, Master Mechanic, and W. C. Halsey, Road Master. The railroad gives employment at Clinton and vicinity, to from five, to six hundred men, disburses over \$20,000 monthly to employes, and owns upward of \$500,000 worth of property in the city limits. The character of the railroad men, and their high average intelligence, was sufficiently attested by their steadfastness in protecting all the rolling-stock that could be concentrated here during the communistic madness of 1877.

THE CLINTON BRIDGE.

The history of the bridge is naturally a corollary to that of the railway using it, as it was from the outset obvious that the business of the railroad company would be measured by the capacity of the facilities for transferring freight across the river at this point. A bridge to connect the railway systems of Illinois and Iowa was therefore a part of the original plan of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, and the advantages which Clinton presented for the site of the bridge was, as elsewhere remarked, one of the chief inducements which led to founding the town. But as the control of the crossing would confer great advantages on the road possessing it by the power which would thereby accrue to it, of encouraging rival routes on the one side of the river, and excluding them on the other, or *vice versa*—considerations of railroad policy were involved in the question of location, and became as influential in determining the selection as natural advantages of site. The Galena Company owned one bridge charter, granted by Illinois, and parties in the interest of the proposed Albany & Mendota line, a rival corporation, yet another. The former Company, in 1857, put on a surveying corps, under the direction of accomplished engineers, and caused a very thorough survey to be made of the river between the Narrows, just above Lyons, and a point below Clinton. This resulted in a recommendation in favor of a middle site, terminating on the Iowa shore, about opposite Philip Deeds' present residence, above the paper-mill. A conditional contract for land at this point for railroad and bridge purposes was entered into and another plug surveyed to Clinton. Negotiations between the C., I. & N. and the Galena Companies were meanwhile carried on with more or less vigor, but for some time without much more result than when the Peace

Commissioners of the French and Allies amused themselves counting each other's steps, so that neither would compromise his dignity by advancing toward the other more rapidly than did his *vis-a-vis* toward him.

Finally, however, in the summer of 1859, the "pour-parlers" culminated in an agreement between their respective bridge committees to adopt the middle site recommended by the engineers. But by the terms of the agreement, notification by the respective corporations was requisite to its validity. Galena refused its assent, and thereby lost to it forever the golden opportunity. The whole subject being once more at loose ends, the other charter was speedily secured by interests favorable to the C., I. & N., and the work of construction on the original Clinton site immediately began, to the delight of residents of Clinton.

The first pile for the piers was driven January 15, 1859, and the last stone was dropped upon its bearings December 14, of the same year. The grading and connection with the Galena Company's track at Fulton was completed January 1, 1860, and at noon, January 19, 1860, the first train made its passage over the bridge from the Illinois shore to Little Rock Island, where it was received by a salute of twelve guns and the acclamations of a host of citizens assembled on the Island to greet its arrival. This portion of the bridge consisted of seven spans, each 200 feet long, of the McCollum "patent inflexible arch truss" supported by stone piers resting on piles. On the western end, it is reached by a pile-way trestle 1,400 feet long. The total cost of the bridge and approach was about \$110,000, and though, possibly, it might be laughed at by the more pretentious bridge engineers of to-day, it served its purpose well for many a year and for that period was a tolerably graceful and very scientific structure, the best in the West. Up to this time, freight and passengers had, when the river was open, been transferred by the good steamer Commodore, commanded by Capt. Conant, and plying between Fulton and Clinton. When it was frozen heavily enough, loads were hauled across the ice by teams; but the completion of the bridge from Illinois to Little Rock Island enabled the Company to transfer by the steamer Union, through the agency of inclined planes, similar to those used on similar boats made expressly for such transfers, as those between Detroit and Canada. With the exception of a bridge over the main channel, this was the best arrangement that could have been devised at that time, and several loaded cars could be simultaneously transferred. The late Capt. E. Brook will always be remembered, by those who came in contact with him, for the promptness and celerity with which the Union was handled. The current was so swift between the Island and main land that the ice rarely froze heavy enough to impede the passage of the Union, driven by her powerful engines. But sometimes, during an unusually cold snap, the ice formed so heavily that the lane had to be chopped from shore to shore. Sometimes her wheels became clogged, and with infinite labor, frequently involving many hours delay, the ponderous craft propelled across the channel. Quite a number of fatal accidents happened during the use of the Union, principally caused by men falling overboard and being drowned in the rapid current, or being swept under the

In January, 1864, the bridge over the main channel, between Little Rock Island and Iowa, was begun, and though, owing to the great depth of water, rocky bottom and swirling current, great engineering difficulties had to be overcome, the labor was so vigorously pushed that on January 6, 1865, the people of Clinton not only congratulated each other on the nearing close of the civil war, but also on the fact that they enjoyed all-rail communication with the country east of the Mississippi. This bridge is 850 feet long, and consists of the

spans of the "Howe Truss," besides the draw. Two of the spans are each 175 feet and one is 200 feet long. The draw is 300 feet over all, and is built of iron, on the plan known as Bollman's Patent. The Iowa abutment and one of the piers are founded on rock. A second pier is built upon piles, and a third and the draw-pier rest upon crib work, raised on a bed of hard sand. These cribs are sunk in water frequently over forty feet deep. The long crib is 400 feet long and 44 feet wide, not far from the dimensions of some recent iron-clads, to which the mailed bows increase the resemblance. The small one is of similar shape and is 100 by 44 feet on the bottom. All the masonry is of the most substantial character. The draw turns upon anti-friction rollers, and, when open, leaves two clear openings, each 123 feet wide. In the two cribs are 2,000,000 feet of timber, 50,000 cubic feet of dimension stone and 600,000 cubic feet of rubble stone from the quarries at Clinton. Ten miles of oak-tree rails were also used. The iron draw weighs 325 tons, and, when swung, is supported by iron rods running over the top of the center tower.

The best evidence of the proper location and construction of the bridge is afforded by the fact that during the period since the completion of the structure, but few accidents have occurred, and these were due to the recklessness or carelessness of the steamboat captains and pilots, between whom and the bridge-men exists an undying feud.

The completion of the bridge was hotly opposed by the steamboat and rafting interest; but though the contest was carried on with great acrimony, it never assumed an illegal shape. No efforts were made to injure the structure, like the desperate attempts of infuriated raftsmen to burn the old Rock Island bridge with petroleum. An injunction, forbidding the closing of the river at Clinton by a draw, was cleverly evaded by erecting the iron draw upon the long pier, and by an enormous force of workmen hurrying it to completion, so that it was swung into its place on the day that that injunction expired, to the great discomfiture of the St. Louis river-men and their keen attorney, Judge Grant, of Davenport, and the corresponding elation of not only the railroad men of Clinton, but of the citizens generally, who then for the first time felt that their crossing was irrevocably secured.

But few accidents have happened in the way of collisions of boats with the draw-piers. Several barges have been sunk, one of them loaded with grain, being completely stove in, and resulting in a heavy lawsuit. The side-wheeler, Minnesota, also splintered her starboard paddle-box and wheel against the bridge. The Mitchell, on one occasion, stuck fast in the draw, with a barge on each side of the channel, and remained a long time perfectly immovable. But as pilots became familiar with the cross-current at the head of the chute, and with the various stages of water, the bridge has proven to be no such obstruction to navigation as its opponents prophesied. Rafts, when there is a fair stage of water, are usually pushed through the west channel. But with a high east wind it takes all a pilot's skill to expeditiously pass the bridge even stern foremost, as most of the larger boats are obliged to do.

Capt. Estabrook, after the Union ceased running, became and remained Bridge Superintendent till his death, in January, 1878. As was appropriate with a citizen so identified with the growth of the town's interests, and socially so popular, his funeral was a public one, held Sunday afternoon, in the Opera House, attended by the North-Western officials, and Masonic and railroad delegations from points along the line. Fully 3,000 people assisted in the obsequies. He was succeeded by the present Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings, W. D. Walden.

In 1874, the wooden McCallum trusses, on the eastern bridge, had become shaky, they were replaced by Pratt & Post iron trusses. In the winter of 1877-78, the pile-way approach was also rebuilt. The renovations and repairs on the bridge since it was first erected, aggregate fully \$75,000.

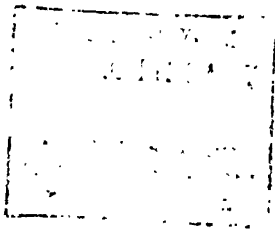
For a long time after the building of the bridge, people were not permitted to walk across it, unless provided with a pass. It was a most salutary measure in preventing the free ingress into the city of dangerous characters, their easy escape after committing crime, into the jurisdiction of another State. It also prevented passing to and fro, except by water, of the habit of disreputable dens that had grown up on the Illinois side, unfettered by legal supervision on either side, so that nothing prevented the most disgraceful orgies, besides their affording lurking-places for the most desperate criminals. But as the saw-mills of Clinton required more and more hands, quite a number made themselves homes in the settlement of East Clinton, on the opposite side of the river. Of course this indirectly led to a modification of the order, the permitting of persons to pass over the narrow foot-path, and, after the C. & Q. extension, in 1874, reached the other side, foot travel to and from the trains, and those of the Western Union, have made the hundreds of people who have trod the slippery ties since the foot-boards were removed, wish earnestly for the long-deferred wagon and foot bridge.

On the evening of March 22, 1877, an occurrence transpired on the eastern end of the bridge, that has developed into one of the most mysterious cases in the annals of criminal jurisprudence, resembling somewhat, possibly, the Goshawk insurance case, narrated by Charles Reade, in "Put Yourself in his Place." B. Dickerson, a wealthy farmer from near Traer, Iowa, and his wife, arrived at the eastern end of the bridge by the C., B. & Q. He escorted her over to Clinton and returned for his trunk. He was met coming back with the trunk on his shoulder, by the bridge watchman at the island end of the draw-bridge. Since then, Dickerson has absolutely vanished. After his wife became alarmed at his absence, search discovered his trunk broken open and apparently rifled, with papers scattered about, standing on the draw-pier. There was no blood or other sign of violence or a struggle visible. His wife affirmed that he had \$1,200 in his possession, and appeared frantic with apprehension that he had been murdered and thrown into the river. The mystery created more excitement than if a homicide had been plainly committed. No "floater" has ever found at all corresponding to that of the missing man. In no previous instance, since the settlement of the county, had a dead body escaped to be found sooner or later, at some point below. The theory that D.'s corpse was weighted before being flung into the swift, deep pool below the bridge, led to the river bottom being fruitlessly explored by a diver. The relatives of the missing man were evidently firmly convinced that he had then and there met his death by foul play. Nothing in his pleasant domestic surroundings or temperament encouraged the belief that he had imitated Hawthorn's morbid character and deserted his family under such cruel circumstances. No attempt has been made to collect a heavy insurance policy on his life, and the case thus bids fair to remain an impenetrable mystery.

On the night of August 2, 1879, one of the bridge watchmen, while tightening a screw on the eastern draw-pier, was thrown off his balance by a wrench slipping and fell headlong into the river. Fortunately, being a good swimmer, notwithstanding his clothing, he kept afloat in the raging eddies of the current till rescued in a state of utter exhaustion, off W. J. Young's mill, just in time to prevent being swept into the broad channel below.



Wm MacQuigg M. D.
LYONS



CITY GOVERNMENT.

On January 26, 1857, just a year after the incorporation of the C., I. & N. Railroad Company, the General Assembly conferred a city charter upon Clinton. The charter was unanimously adopted March 7, 1857, ninety-seven votes being cast.

An amended charter was adopted at the charter election, April 5, 1859, by which the city was divided into four wards, viz. :

First Ward—All that portion north of the center of Fifth avenue and east of the center of Second street. Second Ward—All that portion lying between the center of Fifth and Eighth avenues. Third Ward—All that portion lying south of the center of Eighth avenue. Fourth Ward—All that portion lying north of the center of Fifth avenue and west of the center of Second street.

Subsequently, the city was redistricted by avenues, so that the First Ward is that portion north of the middle of Fourth avenue; the Second, that portion between the middle of Fourth and Seventh avenues; the Third, between the middle of Seventh and Tenth avenues, and the Fourth, south of Tenth avenue.

The city, in 1867, discarded its special charter and organized under the general law providing for cities of the second class, with a population not exceeding 15,000 inhabitants.

The first Council-room was in a wooden building, which Capt. Crozer owned and used for a Justice's office, situated on the corner of First street and Third avenue. Afterward, the City Fathers met in the Iowa Central, the basement directly underneath being fitted with fastenings for a lock-up. Thence the Council chamber was transferred to rooms up-stairs, on the east side of Second street, in the block opposite the present City Hall, where were passed many of the ordinances that tended to make the city prosperous and orderly.

An engine-house and Council chamber in one building were constructed in 1867-68, on Second street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The cost of the building, which was brick and of the most substantial style, and surmounted with a fire-alarm triangle of steel, was about \$7,000. In 1876-77, by an arrangement with the county, a massive jail addition was built on the rear, and provided with impregnable walls and cells, both for keeping desperate criminals in durance, or possible lynchings on the outside. Not only are the walls thick, and the bolts and bars massive, but inside are cages of boiler iron, riveted together more secure than the similar ones in which Louis XI, King of France, used to immure prisoners of state, within the Bastille. The cost of this improvement was about \$4,000. Previously, prisoners had been kept in an insecure little wooden "calaboose" in the same block, whence escapes were disgustingly frequent. On one occasion, twenty-seven prisoners escaped in a body.

The course of municipal politics in Clinton has been singularly free from the too frequent evils of partisanship and extravagance. The public welfare has been generally sought by both parties, and many of the best men in the city have freely given their time and effort to the duties of city officers from no other motive than public spirit. The city has always been firmly controlled by the intelligent and responsible classes. The following is the roster of city officers since the first charter election in April, 1857. The pioneer officers were: Mayor, Samuel Crozer; Treasurer, Henry B. Horton; Recorder, R. H. Nolton; Assessor, John Graham; Marshal, John M. Start; Wharf-Master, J. M. Ordway. The total vote affords some indication of the progress of the city

in population, though the light ballot in some elections is due somewhat to reason that there was either no opposition, or to a dearth of interest.

1858, April 6.—Mayor, John C. Bucher; Recorder, John M. McKim; Treasurer, Henry B. Horton; Assessor, Francis Lee; Marshal, John Start; Wharf-Master, J. P. Bennett. Aldermen—First Ward, John W. Smith; Second Ward, Franklin N. Holway; Third Ward, William N. Magden. Total vote—244.

1859, April 5.—Mayor, H. B. Horton; Recorder, R. H. Francis; Treasurer, F. P. Wilcox; Marshal, J. M. Ordway; Wharf-Master, J. P. Bennett. Aldermen—J. T. Vandeventer, T. J. Flournoy, T. S. Briscoe, G. H. Ankeny. Total vote—241.

1860, March 5.—Mayor, T. J. Flournoy; Recorder, R. H. Francis; Treasurer, F. P. Wilcox; Marshal, W. H. Ankeny; Wharf-Master, J. P. Bennett. Aldermen—J. G. Irwin, F. N. Holway, Robert Huffman, Larkin Updegraff, and, to fill vacancy, Ed. Vosburg.

1861, March 4.—Mayor, J. C. Bucher; Recorder, R. H. Francis; Treasurer, G. F. Lovejoy; Marshal, S. C. Peverly; Wharf-Master, J. P. Bennett. Aldermen—G. W. Johnson, W. J. Young, Thomas Shafto, E. Vosburg. Total vote—282.

1862, March 3.—Mayor, T. S. Briscoe; Recorder, R. H. Francis; Treasurer, F. P. Wilcox; Marshal, R. S. Seaman; Wharf-Master, J. P. Bennett. Aldermen—George Tuthill, Robert Leslie, Sr., Finley Barr, Francis Ankeny. Total vote—257.

1863, March 2.—Mayor, W. H. Ankeny; Recorder, John Cooke; Treasurer, C. M. Young; Marshal, J. Sherburne; Wharf-Master, J. P. Bennett. Aldermen—A. P. Hosford, W. J. Young, D. A. Parsons, S. T. Toll. Whole vote—247.

1864, March 7.—Mayor, W. J. Young; Recorder, John Cooke; Treasurer, J. G. Irwin; Wharf-Master, J. P. Bennett. Aldermen—George Tuthill, R. S. Seaman, Francis, William Koons, R. Price. Total vote—147. For Marshal, election was a tie between R. S. Seaman and Parker Dexter.

1865, March 6.—Mayor, A. P. Hosford; Recorder, John Cooke; Treasurer, F. P. Wilcox; Marshal, R. S. Seaman; Wharf-Master, J. P. Bennett. Assessor, F. P. Wilcox. Aldermen—F. R. Hollingsworth, E. Conant, O'Donnell, F. G. Clausin. Total vote—176.

1866, March 5.—Mayor, W. H. Ankeny; Recorder, John Cooke; Treasurer, F. P. Wilcox; Marshal, R. S. Seaman; Wharf-Master, J. P. Bennett. Assessor, F. P. Wilcox. Aldermen—J. D. Crosby, S. W. Smith (to fill vacancy), Thomas Shafto, William Koons, R. Price, S. Guiton (to fill vacancy). Total vote—559.

1867, March 4.—Mayor, J. C. Young; Recorder, John Cooke; Treasurer, J. H. Churcher; Marshal, John Hogendobler; Wharf-Master, J. P. Bennett. Assessor, F. P. Wilcox; Street Commissioner, John Sheppard. Aldermen—First Ward, Jerome Schofield, Richard Price; Second Ward, John Von E. Conant; Third Ward, William O'Donnell, H. S. Hyatt; Fourth Ward, John Coleman, L. B. Wadleigh. Total vote—707.

1868, March 2.—Mayor, L. B. Wadleigh; Recorder, John Cooke; Treasurer, J. H. Churcher; Marshal, John Hogendobler; Wharf-Master, Charles Heupil; Assessor, J. T. Harvey; Street Commissioner, John Sheppard. Aldermen—Jerome Schofield, S. J. Bishop, Isaac Baldwin, D. S. Batchelder. Total vote—859.

1869, March 1.—Mayor, J. W. Gottlob; Treasurer, J. H. Churcher; Marshal, R. S. Seaman; Solicitor, W. I. Hayes; Assessor, J. T. Harvey.

Street Commissioner, E. P. Eaton. Aldermen—Joseph Adler, Samuel Crozer B. S. DeForest, William Lake. Total vote—864.

1870, March 7.—Mayor, C. S. Taylor; Treasurer, J. H. Churcher; Marshal, Peter McLow; Street Commissioner, J. D. Williams; Assessor, F. H. Woodworth; Wharf-Master, L. L. Abbott. Aldermen—Prentice Holmes, S. J. Bishop, R. H. Benson, James McCarty. Total vote—956.

1871, March 6.—Mayor, C. S. Taylor; Treasurer, C. E. Bentley; Marshal, Peter McLow; Street Commissioner, F. H. Holway; Assessor, John E. Voneiff. Aldermen—Richard Price, Samuel Crozer, William O'Donnell, William Lake. Total vote—962.

1872, March 5.—Mayor, C. S. Taylor; Treasurer, C. E. Bentley; Assessor, Martin W. Smith. Aldermen—Prentice Holmes, L. W. Buck, W. M. Shields, Robert Hufman. Total vote—963.

1873, March 3.—Mayor, C. H. Toll; Treasurer, C. E. Bentley; Assessor, W. W. McClure; Solicitor, J. H. Flint. Aldermen—R. Price, Artemus Lamb, William O'Donnell, Dennis Magden, H. R. Whitehouse (to fill vacancy). Total vote—920.

1873.—I. Munroe elected to fill vacancy. Total vote—60.

1874, March 2.—Mayor, C. H. Toll; Treasurer, C. E. Bentley; Assessor, W. P. Cabbage. Aldermen—Milo Smith, Ivers Munroe, H. H. Howard, Martin Hassett. Total vote—882.

1875, March 1.—Mayor, J. J. Flournoy; Treasurer, A. G. Smith; Assessor, George Haywood. Aldermen—Richard Price, Amos G. Ewing, William O'Donnell, Dennis Magden; Solicitor, Walter I. Hayes. Total—1,286.

1876, March 6.—Mayor, J. T. Pierson; Treasurer, Thomas Adams; Assessor, John T. Harvey; Solicitor, J. H. Walliker. Aldermen—James Leaden, Ivers Monroe, H. H. Howard, Martin White. Total—1,307.

1877, March 5.—Mayor, J. J. Flournoy; Treasurer, Thomas Adams; Assessor, J. T. Harvey; Solicitor, C. W. Chase. Aldermen—E. R. Lucas, J. E. Carpenter, P. S. Bannister, G. W. Holmes. Total—1,416.

1878, March 4.—Mayor, Larkin Upton; Treasurer, J. T. Pierson; Assessor, J. T. Harvey. Aldermen—Joseph Adler, George G. Bauder, H. H. Howard, Martin White. Total—1,421.

October 8, 1878—to fill vacancy, 211 votes. Hugh Leslie elected Alderman.

1879, March 3.—Mayor, Larkin Upton; Treasurer, Thomas Adams; Assessor, J. T. Harvey; Solicitor, A. R. McCoy. Aldermen—John Sheppard, Thomas G. Haller, E. R. Mullett, A. G. Ewing, Edward Croake. Total—1,405.

EDUCATIONAL—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From Clinton's very inception, unusual attention has been paid to the proper development and maintenance of a system of public schools. A policy, both liberal and provident, has always been followed, ever since the winter of 1855-56, when such pioneer Clintonians as the Pearces, Wallikers, Jurneys, Perrins and others, determined to have a school nearer than at Lyons. Accordingly, a dispensation was procured from the District Directors of Lyons Township, and the public-school system of Clinton inaugurated in an old log hut, that stood near the present location of W. J. Young's upper mill. There, Isaac Baldwin, during that winter, faithfully taught about thirty scholars, now dead, or scattered far and wide, and many of them sending their own children to school. Furniture, books and heating appliances were all equally primitive, the room being warmed by a cook-stove. The greatest annoyance was the

amount of tobacco juice left on the floor, after religious services were held in the antique "skule" house during evenings.

The following is the complete roll of the school taught by Mr. Baldwin, and the present location where known, of those still living who attended. Those marked with an asterisk are deceased. James Arnold, Clinton; Fanny Barrett, Chicago; Caroline Coggsell, Lyons; *George A. Coggsell, John Crowley, Clinton County; Charles Crozer, American Express Company; James Crozer, Clinton; Frank Crozer, Colorado; Emma Crozer, Clinton; Eugene and Myrtin Davis, *Daniel Jurney, Frank M. Jurney, *John K., *Mary E. and *Millard F. Jurney; H. M. Parish, Adam C. Perry, Clinton; Eunice A. B. Pearce, *Sarah A. M. Pearce, *Laurence L. Pearce, Edgar and Rachel Perrin, *Noble Perrin, Elizabeth Perrin (Scott), Mary Perrin (Miller), Milton Shoecraft, *Melvina Starr (Perrin), *Edwin S. Stockwell, Charles Walliker, Princeton, Ill.; Jacob Walliker, Clinton; Mary Walliker (Krom). Samuel Perrin did not come as a scholar, but frequently dropped in, to smile at one of the older girls—since then his wife—and now deceased.

In July, 1856, was organized Clinton School District No. 1, and on July 25, 1856, was held the first school election, when the Board was elected with J. C. Bucher as President, H. McCormick as Secretary and D. H. Pearce as Treasurer. The first Board meeting was held August 16, at Isaac Baldwin's office. In September following, 173 pupils were entitled to the benefits of the public school. During the next winter, the school occupied a frame building now standing on Fifth avenue, east of Third street. Mr. Baldwin was succeeded by Miss Lorena Clark, and after her came Mr. E. R. Morgan and Miss Jennie Lewis. One day, the two had so bitter a quarrel that they both appealed to and sent for the Directors, but, naturally enough, became reconciled, and, eventually, were married. The above-mentioned and other rented frame buildings sufficed the schools until 1860. One of the early schoolhouses was an old frame, afterward changed to a "gothic" shape and located in the rear of Pippings' Sixth Avenue Market. That building was also used as a station on a trunk-line of the "Underground Railway," and in its basement or attic many a cowering fugitive was safely sheltered, waiting for the human blood hounds in pursuit to lose the trail and give up the search, before venturing on the road to Canada and freedom. As a double relic, this building merits preservation.

September 1, 1858, the district embraced Sections 6, 7 and 8, in Town 81, Range 7, and Section 12, in Township 81, Range 6. In the winter of 1859-60, the schools were taught by Grove P. Jenks and Mary Fuller. Mr. E. P. Dole, who died several years ago in Bloomington, Ill., was the Secretary of the Board in 1858, and made an inventory of the property then belonging to the District which is interesting as a contrast to the present: One table, thirty-two sound and seven damaged chairs, nine benches, two desks with broken locks, one black-board, one ditto, very small, two stoves and pipes, two pails and cups, two small bells.

In the spring of 1858, a \$6,000 tax was voted to erect a school building; for some reason it was deemed illegal, was again voted September 6, and finally rescinded October 5. At the annual school meeting in March, 1860, the treasury was empty, but a tax, payable the following January, was anticipated, and the Board, Messrs. W. F. Coan, F. P. Wilcox, C. H. Toll and J. C. Bucher, by an ingenious scrip issue, advanced the amount, about \$4,000. Thus was built on the east side of De Witt Park the first and then ample schoolhouse, after plans by Robert Leslie, who, for \$3 per day (good wages at that time), superintended its construction. In September, 1860, 445 pupils, between the

ages of five and twenty-one years, were registered in the District. In November, the school opened with a corps of good teachers, viz., William Sanderson, who succeeded Jenks, as Principal, and afterward became a resident of Princeton, and a member of the Legislature, and Misses Jennie N. Clark and Sarah Rogers, assistants. Sanderson left in 1861, and Julia A. Titus took his place, followed, in 1862, by H. Grant, of Galena, succeeded by Simon Shoecraft.

The number of pupils steadily increased, till, in 1863, the school meeting instructed the Directors to build such a schoolhouse as they deemed necessary. Accordingly was built, by an issue of \$5,000 of ten-year bonds, the present brick schoolhouse west of De Witt Park, which was, in 1865, enlarged to a seating capacity for 450 pupils.

In the fall of 1864, C. H. Leadbetter became Principal, and, in the spring of 1866, was succeeded by George W. Frost, who for four years had charge of the schools.

In 1866, a small building in the rear of the Episcopal Church was purchased and used to accommodate the swarming children, for whom Turner Hall was also fitted as a temporary schoolroom in 1869, while the magnificent South Clinton building was erecting. But even that, costing \$15,000 and seating over four hundred pupils, did not adequately relieve the pressure in the central part of the town, so that in June, 1870, a special tax of \$10,000 resulted, by January 1, 1871, in opening the immense three-story building west of Clinton Park, with a seating capacity for 475 scholars.

W. B. Howe, of Sterling, was Superintendent from 1870 for a year, and from the same year till his removal West in 1877, C. E. Bentley was the efficient Secretary of the Board.

In 1871, Prof. Henry Sabin became Superintendent, after Mr. Frost served a brief term in the spring and summer, and the new regime of the Clinton schools began. Prof. Sabin made the first real attempt to grade the city schools according to the method adopted in nearly all large cities, where proper systems are maintained, and his rare organizing ability, aided by exceptionally able assistants, all ladies, has resulted in making the public schools the pride of every Clinton citizen, and unsurpassed in thoroughness and *morale* by any in the land. The course of study from the primary to the graduating class requires, usually, twelve years, four of which are spent in the High School, graduates from which are admitted into the State University at Iowa City without examination. It is possible for a very bright child to pass from his A B C's to the valedictory on Commencement Day in from six to eight years. In the five years since the graded classes have begun finishing their prescribed course, there have been sixty High School graduates, and the classes are, of course, yearly more numerous. Since the Opera House has been completed, the Commencement exercises have been held on its ample stage, and the public interest and satisfaction in the city schools is attested by the thousands that, on those occasions, pack the auditorium. The sight must be a cheerful and suggestive one to both the pioneer teachers and patrons, who, twenty-three years ago, assisted at the humble beginning in the log hut on the levee.

In South Clinton is opened, during the winter, an ungraded school for the benefit of those who work during the summer. In 1879, the number of pupils attending school was slightly lessened by the opening Roman Catholic parochial schools, taught by Sisters of Charity. In May, 1869, the number actually in attendance, out of about 3,000 minors over five years of age, was 1,424. The maximum hitherto was in June, 1878, 1,755. The present number of teachers

is twenty-nine, the average monthly pay-roll, \$1,500. Truancy has been virtually abolished, and the health of the school children is no less satisfactory.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

It would have indeed been strange if a population as exceptionally intelligent and enterprising as that of Clinton should long remain satisfied without the advantages of literary improvement and amusement. Probably the English travelers who, when they visited Lowell, were so surprised to find in the cotton-mills there, as operatives, young ladies of unmistakable culture conducting a newspaper and library of their own, would have been equally amazed at the efforts of the Railway Library Association of Clinton, which was organized March 23, 1864, with the following officers: President, D. Mahoney; Vice President, Robert Hay; Secretary, William Lake; Treasurer, George Leslie; Librarian, Henry Harrison. The Association accumulated several hundred volumes, mostly of very solid and useful works, and, being well administered, accomplished a good work, most of the prominent citizens of the city being eventually identified therewith, until it was, on February 26, 1866, consolidated with the Y. M. L. A. The books of the Railroad Association were first kept in a building on Fifth avenue, below Second street, and then in the store of J. H. Churcher, who was very active in library matters.

But these and other previous efforts being deemed inadequate to the requirements of the rapidly growing city, in 1866 a number of prominent citizens vigorously took the matter in hand, and organized the Young Men's Library Association of Clinton. A. P. Hosford was elected President, W. F. Coan, Treasurer, and Isaac Baldwin, Secretary. These, aided and supported by a strong list of Vice Presidents and committees, among whom Dr. P. J. Farnsworth, afterward President, rendered invaluable services, soon placed the Association on a permanent and highly encouraging basis. A large library of over five hundred admirably selected volumes was purchased and acquired by generous donations, and placed in rooms in the Toll Block January 23, 1867. Among those who, on payment of \$50, became life members, besides the above, the names are found of Messrs. C. H. Toll, D. Whitney, Chauncey Lamb, Artemus Lamb, Milo Smith, C. M. Young and Horace Williams, showing that the business men realized the importance of securing the intellectual, as well as the material interests of the city where they had pitched their tents. Among the early donors of valuable assortments of books to the Library were I. B. Howe, Willard Cutler, Gen. N. B. Baker and Senator Kirkwood. As a result, the library was remarkably rich in statistical compilations and books of reference. The public demand for books during Mr. Churcher's librarianship may be inferred from the fact that the total number of books annually loaned was over three times the entire list, and over ten entries on the average for each one of the 150 members.

For several years, prominent citizens took a lively interest in the Library management. Dr. Farnsworth reports aroused public interest; lectures and donations realized funds, and for several years the catalogue grew at the rate of hundreds annually. C. E. Bentley, Clarence Van Kuran and Miss M. A. Robinson successively occupied the Librarian's chair on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In 1871, when Dr. F. was called to a chair at the State University, the Library numbered upward of one thousand two hundred books, worth over \$2,500. Some months later, on returning to Clinton, in a letter through the *Bee*, he indignantly informed the Association and citizens that the Library had been greatly depreciated and nearly ruined—books had been stolen, mutilated, and

confusion worse confounded reigned on the shelves. Public-spirited citizens and members were aroused, and a new era of prosperity was inaugurated through their energetic efforts, and the Association placed on a sound basis. The Library was installed, in 1872, in commodious rooms in the Post Office Block, where it now remains, and augmented by donations and purchases, notably by a gift of 719 new volumes through the munificence of John Bertram, of Salem, Mass., one of the capitalists who early invested in Clinton interests. Though the number of members has been pruned down to less than one hundred, and profits from lectures, etc., are no longer relied upon, a steady and healthy growth is the destiny of the Library Association, as its value as an educating agency complementary to the public schools, as well as a means of refined enjoyment, is more and more appreciated. Another decade will probably see the books numbered by thousands, and stored in an appropriate special building, accessible every day and evening. The officers for 1869 are: President, Richard Flournoy; Secretary, Eaton L. Moses; Treasurer, A. H. Paddock; Directors, Charles P. Fegan and Fowler P. Stone.

THE POST OFFICE.

The post office was established at Clinton in the spring of 1856. For some time, the office was said to be in the Postmaster's hat, and the mail was distributed in the Central House, then the general rendezvous and exchange, where political business and social matters were arranged. Thence, after being kept for awhile in a building, a block south of the Central, the office was removed to the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Second street, and thence to the little wooden building still standing east of Breitling's bakery, on the south side of Fifth avenue, between First and Second streets. Subsequently, in 1866, the removal of the office to the wooden building on Second street, then occupying the site of the present Gage Bank Building, showed the general movement of business up town, at that time. The citizens continued to get their mail at that place until the office received better quarters in the adjacent Toll Block, where it remained till, in 1873, it occupied its present commodious apartments in the marble front Post-Office Building on Fifth avenue, adjacent to Moses & Thompson's bookstore. It is one of the very few post-office buildings in the Mississippi Valley containing sufficient lobby and office room, and other facilities for the transaction of the business which has to be handled here.

The first Postmaster was Charles Maclay, succeeded by C. H. Simmons. F. N. Holloway, who held the office for eight years; J. H. Tierney, from 1868 to 1875; and Maj. C. H. Toll, the present incumbent. The first money order was issued in October, 1868. The present annual receipts of this office average \$10,000.

WATER-WORKS.

In January, 1874, the matter of providing Clinton with water-works was first agitated, and the more the topic was discussed, the more decided and unanimous became the verdict, that a city where so many valuable industries were surrounded by acres of inflammable pine, should not be exposed to the fate which has befallen several northwestern towns, notably Oshkosh, of being nearly ruined by a sweeping conflagration. Physicians also recognized the fact that it would be well to substitute river water for that supplied by wells sunk through alluvial soil or porous rock. At first, it was proposed that the city should build the works, but having been ascertained that statutes limiting the contraction of municipal debt debarred the city from undertaking the enterprise, it was then

taken up by a few leading business men with a view of forming a stock company, building the works with private capital, the city enjoying fire protection at a fixed annual rental.

On March 6, 1874, the first practical step was taken by a meeting, where subscription papers were drawn up and the nucleus of a company formed. Being desired to have \$80,000 pledged to render the scheme certain of fulfillment. I. B. Howe, S. G. Magill and D. Joyce were chosen a Committee of Incorporation. Excursions were made to view the water-works of Davenport and Rock Island, where the Holly and Donahue systems were inspected and tested. At that time, the plan was to unite the capital of Clinton and Lyons in establishing one system of works for joint use by both cities; but as Lyons people did not respond to the proposition, Clinton took the initiative by an ordinance passed March 26, 1874, granting twenty-year franchises to the Clinton Water-Works Company, and contracting for seventy hydrants at an annual rental of \$100 each, and granting to the company, in consideration of the erection of tasteful buildings, the free use of a public park on First street. April 9, the Company elected as Directors, I. B. Howe, Chauncey Lamb, W. J. Young, W. F. Coan, Oliver Messer, J. T. Pierson and E. S. Bailey, and subsequently chose the following officers: President, I. B. Howe; Vice President, Oliver Messer; Secretary, E. H. Thayer; Treasurer, J. C. Weston; Executive Committee, I. B. Howe, Chauncey Lamb and W. J. Young; Superintendent, O. Messer; Chief Engineer, W. C. Weir. About June 1, the Company awarded its first contract, and Messrs. Howe and Weir made a ten-days inspecting tour through the Central and Eastern States, examining the water-works of various cities, with the result of a happy compromise of several systems, combining their leading principles and advantages, including pumping directly to the mains during a fire, which is the principal characteristic of the Holly system, employing the stand-pipe and reservoir for domestic supply, thus presenting a unique combination of the best devices for procuring, handling and distributing water for both protection and use, being the only works of the kind thus far in the world.

June 4, ground was broken for the filter-bed; on June 29, for the main reservoir. August 26, the city established the fire-limits, extending 800 feet beyond the outer range of hydrants, and including the major part of the corporate territory. About November 1, the connections between the river and shore conduits were made by submarine divers, and on December 2, the pumps were started and the reservoir tested, and, on the 8th and 9th, informal tests of the works were made in the presence of the Council and spectators, and a 160-foot stream realized with only gravitation and the pressure of 18,600 gallons of water in the reservoir. December 12, it was announced that water would be delivered to private customers, and, a few days later, the city accepted the hydrants, which were first utilized at a fire on Seventh avenue December 28.

In its journey from river to kitchen, the water is taken from the channel 167 feet from shore low-water mark, passed through filter-basins and into the reservoir at the top of the tower, through a two-inch stand-pipe. The tower is 120 feet high and rests upon a solid stone and rock foundation. It is seventy feet in diameter, tapering to twelve feet near the top, and buttressed to prevent oscillation. By 132 steps, one ascends to the observatory, just under the reservoir, that seems remarkably like a chamber in the turret of a medieval castle, which the tower resembles in external appearance, whence is obtained the magnificent prospect of the broad valley, oak-crowned bluffs, three cities, villages and farm-houses, and the majestic current of the Mississippi for miles.

miles. The pumping engines are marvels of compactness and power, and, aided by powerful boilers, can redouble their work in an incredibly short time. The distributing system is fed by a sixteen-inch supply main, in which the flow is regulated by an air-chamber, so as to prevent bursting the mains when the pumps are crowded. The pipe was laid under great difficulties, a portion being cut through the solid rock at a depth of from five to six feet. The cost of the works aggregates \$110,000. With the manifest decrease of danger from conflagrations, the promised reductions in insurance rates to property-owners, and the distribution of pure, healthful water for domestic uses, thus dispelling the anxiety of business men, preserving property from loss, and affording the sanitary precaution of proper drinking water, these works constitute a blessing to Clinton that will be more fully enjoyed and appreciated as their future use demonstrates their utility, not only in daily life, but in such a great crisis as that of May, 1879. On that occasion, the water-works furnished scores of streams. The present officers are: President, C. Lamb; Secretary and Treasurer, J. C. Weston; Superintendent, O. Messer; Directors, I. Munroe, C. Lamb, W. J. Young, W. F. Coan, E. S. Bailey, J. E. Carpenter and J. T. Pierson.

GAS WORKS.

It has been neatly said that the self-styled cities become such in reality when they are lighted with gas. Assuming the truth of that definition of what really constitutes a nineteenth-century city, Clinton actually arrived at urban dignity in the spring of 1869, when the Gas Light and Coke Company was organized, with a capital of \$60,000, and works built and mains laid through the principal streets.

Previously, except where a private lamp shed its friendly rays, citizens groped about in utter darkness, or carried lanterns, as in the middle ages. The change to lighted streets was inexpressibly cheering.

The mains now aggregate over seven miles. The present officers comprising the gentlemen most prominently identified with the work are W. J. Young, President; J. C. Weston, Secretary and Treasurer; O. Messer, Superintendent; W. J. Young, I. B. Howe, C. H. Toll, C. Lamb, E. S. Bailey, F. P. Wilcox, J. Vandeventer, Directors.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services were held in a little shanty, in November or December, 1855, temporarily used as the office of the Iowa Land Company. Prayer and social meetings, and occasional formal services, were held in the old log schoolhouse by various denominations. About the close of the year, meetings were held in the present dining-room of the Iowa Central House. At the first gathering there, Jephaniah K. Allen led the meeting and returned thanks that they were "gathered together where prayers were wont to be made," while on the outside were heard the noises of a profane quarrel, and the sound of the ax with which Patrick Noonan was cutting wood to keep the meeting-room warm. There were probably thirty or forty people present. In 1856, Reznor's warehouse was used as a place of worship.

From these humble beginnings, and others related hereafter, the churches of Clinton have grown to their present status. Probably there is not a town in the West where the churches, in proportion to their population, are so well sustained and ably administered as in Clinton. Their influence has been no insignificant factor in the prosperity and order of the city.

Episcopal.—In the autumn of 1855, the lamented Rev. Henry W. Bishop of Iowa, organized St. John's Parish, and held services in a log building belonging to Noble Perrin, near the levee. A small frame building was put up the ensuing year and was used for a private school, and also for church purposes whenever services could be obtained. The school ceased after a while but the Church continued its occupancy until the present edifice was completed. The old building was afterward used for a public primary school, after which it was removed to Clinton Park. Rev. James Trimble was called to the parish in the spring of 1857, and remained in charge until the fall of the same year. Rev. H. W. Beers, Rector of Grace Church at Lyons, then added the parish to his charge, officiating in the afternoon of the same Sunday. In 1859, Samuel Chase was chosen Rector, but on account of ill-health, resigned in the spring of 1860. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles B. Stout, in the spring of 1861. In 1863, the parish became again vacant, the Church having suffered severely from members removing, and other causes, that it became impossible to properly sustain a Pastor. From this time until the completion of the present church, Rev. G. W. Watson, of Lyons Grace Church, officiated once a week on Sabbath.

In the winter of 1864, the members of the parish determined to make a supreme effort to erect a suitable church, and earnestly organized for that purpose, notwithstanding apparently almost insurmountable obstacles. Their labors were, however, blessed beyond their expectations, and, on April 15, 1864, had the pleasure, heartfelt and thankful, of participating in the solemn dedication of their beautiful building, by Bishop Lee, assisted by the Rector, F. Humphrey, who had taken charge in April, and many of the diocesan clergy. The church is situated at the corner of Fourth avenue and Third street. It is built of buff-colored limestone from the Iowa Land Company's quarries, and is of a style known as the early English. In size, it is 76 by 30 feet, with a vestry at the northwest corner. The side walls are buttressed, thus adding much to the quaint beauty of the structure, which is also enhanced by the neat east porch. The wood work of the open roof is grained in oak, and with stained glass windows casting "a dim religious light," old-fashioned pew seats and a neat chancel, makes an interior at once picturesque and associated with the poetry of religious edifices. Rector Humphrey remained in charge until his resignation in February, 1868. After an interval, during which the pulpit was not filled except by supplies or candidates, the present Rector, Rev. James Trimble, was again secured as Rector, and began his second rectorate April 1, 1869. One of the candidates during the vacancy was Rev. H. W. Woodruff, who largely aided in precipitating that ecclesiastical *cause celebre*, the Clinton Whitehouse controversy.

The Sunday school was kept in a flourishing condition during the absence of a Rector, with a membership of from eighty to one hundred, by the efforts of Messrs. I. P. Brewer and John Flournoy, and others. S. J. Whitehouse is the Superintendent.

The present value of the church property, including the rectory, is about \$12,000, and the membership is about one hundred. Since several years ago Prof. J. A. McKenney took charge of the choir, great attention has been given to the church music till now, on the authority of Bishop Perry, the most successful services at St. John's are the finest in the diocese, if not in the North-western outside of the great cities.

Presbyterian.—The Presbyterian Church was organized October 26, 1857, in the west room of what was then known as Price's Block, Fourth and

next west of Central House Block. Rev. George R. Moore and A. W. Platt officiated. The members numbered but nineteen, of whom two, Mrs. Sophia Arnold and Dr. H. McCormick, are still connected. In November, Rev. Ovid Miner was engaged for six months, at a salary of \$400. April 1, 1857, "the little church around the corner" of Third street and Sixth avenue, on a site donated by the Land Company, was begun, and on the 14th of the same month the first sermon was preached in it by Rev. Austin Roberts, of Lakeville, Mass. Rev. A. W. Platt officiated during 1857, and was succeeded in April, 1858, by Rev. G. A. D. Hebard, who remained four and a third years, when he was called to Iowa City. In February, 1862, the Church secured the services of Rev. John McLeish, who remained eight months, when he entered the military service as Chaplain of the Twenty-sixth Iowa Regiment. About January 7, 1863, Rev. J. Knox became Pastor and remained about eighteen months, when he accepted a call from Cedar Rapids. In July, 1864, the Church engaged Rev. O. D. W. White, who remained two years, when he was elected Professor of Natural Sciences in the college at Fulton, Ill. After another vacancy, ending in February, 1867, Rev. J. R. Morse occupied the pulpit till November of the same year, when he assumed the Presidency of the Lyons Female College, then under the control of the Synod. He was succeeded in the same month by the present Pastor, Rev. J. G. Cowden, of Iowa City, who was the first formally installed Pastor of the Church. In the winter of 1868-69, was inaugurated one of the most useful of auxiliary church enterprises, in the organization, and establishment on a permanent basis, of the South Clinton Sunday School, which, from a humble beginning in the little old wooden building, first used a public school-house in that part of the town, grew to such proportions as to overflow several rooms in the present fine brick building. Subsequently, after the old wooden church was evacuated, a portion of it was moved to South Clinton, where, close by a fine grove, it fulfills its purpose of supplying the extensive district south of the railroad with a needed house of worship. In 1871, it became manifest that the congregation was outgrowing its quarters, but the inevitable discussions as to ways and means of rebuilding and the panic of '73 delayed any movement till in the spring of 1875. "Murray Church" (built in 1871 by a Universalist Society) was temporarily occupied, and the work of building an edifice, worthy of the society and city, prosecuted with vigor and efficiency. The corner-stone was laid July 29, 1876, with appropriate ceremonies. The following articles were deposited in the corner-stone: Copies of the Clinton and Chicago papers, report of the Clinton Centennial celebration of the Fourth of July and copy of oration by Waldo M. Potter, manual of Clinton Presbyterian Church, list of Church members, list of Clinton Church societies and officers, lists of trustees, building committee, contractors and subscribers to the building fund, historical sermon by Pastor, giving sketch of Church from its origin, copies of plans of visitation, benevolent schemes and praise meetings of the Church, Centennial medals, coins of the year, programme of ceremonies of laying corner-stone. The lecture-room of the new church was occupied in the spring of 1877, and on December 19, 1877, the upper auditorium was occupied and the edifice was dedicated, the sermon being preached by the Pastor. The church is built of brick, and contains not only the upper room, with a seating capacity of 700, but a basement story with lecture-rooms, parlors and classrooms, admirably arranged for Sunday-school purposes and to be thrown together on special occasions. The cost of the structure was upward of \$25,000, of which no less than \$4,000 was raised by the indefatigable efforts of the ladies of the Church, who conducted sociables, excursions, entertainments and fairs with

equal discretion and zeal. The total value of the church property is \$30,000, and the membership numbers over 200.

The Sunday school began its independent existence in May, 1857, in a small frame building still standing in the rear of Pipping's market, with a ten scholars. J. G. Irwin was the first Superintendent. At present, there are 300 scholars and 20 teachers. J. S. Oliver is Superintendent. Under Lachmund's direction great improvement has been made in the musical service while the labors of Mr. J. E. Carpenter and others have had the same result in developing musical taste in the Sabbath school. An orchestra has for several years directed and led the children's voices.

Methodist.—In the autumn of 1856, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Pastor of Lyon's M. E. Church, organized a few persons into a class in Clinton, during the following year, a small wooden building was built and used for Church purposes until 1864, and afterward converted into a skirt factory dwelling, having been removed from the church lot to Second street. A Sunday school society, organized with twenty members, was soon increased to forty. A revival resulted in forty accessions. In the Conference of 1858, held at Lyon, Clinton's first report as a separate charge announced 77 members.

At this Conference, Rev. G. W. Brindell was assigned to the Clinton charge and re-appointed in 1859, completing two useful years. In 1860 and 1861 he was succeeded by Rev. R. Norton. In 1862, Rev. R. N. Earhart was appointed but resigned in the middle of the year, and was succeeded by Rev. N. Shafer, who completed the Conference year. In 1863, Rev. L. Taylor was appointed to Clinton and completing a fruitful year reported a membership, including a class at the Central Schoolhouse, of 128 members and probationers. In the fall of 1864, Rev. C. G. Truesdell was appointed to Clinton, and, in 1865 and 1866, was re-appointed. His report in the latter year showed 200 members, 200 children in Sunday school, and 500 volumes in Sunday-school library. In the spring of 1865, the new and commodious brick church, at present occupied by the Society, was begun in the autumn, completed, and December 17, 1865, formally dedicated by the Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., of Chicago. The size of the building was 40 by 60 feet exclusive of tower. It was finished in free stone and with stained-glass windows, and cost over \$10,000.

In the fall of 1868, Rev. J. W. Clinton's pastorate began, during which both congregation and membership so increased that it became necessary to enlarge the church building by lengthening the audience-room to 90 feet. In order to provide the Sunday school with room sufficient for its rapidly increasing size, and to have a convenient place for social meetings, a frame structure of two stories was erected north of the church at a cost of \$4,000, divided into lecture-rooms, classrooms and parlors. Probably the gatherings in this building have been almost as important agencies in unifying and vitalizing the Church as those in the lofty brick one adjacent. In the fall of 1870, Julius Stevens succeeded to the pastorate, and remained for one year, but was followed by Rev. J. H. Rhea, who remained two years. During a furious storm, in the summer of 1871, the lofty south spire was struck by lightning but an efficient rod saved it from serious injury. Rev. R. D. Parsons was appointed to the Clinton charge, but resigned at the end of six months—in the spring of 1874. In the following fall, Rev. Emory Miller was appointed Pastor and at the end of his first year was appointed Presiding Elder of the Clinton Falls District, and Rev. G. W. Brindell was again assigned to Clinton, and remained for the maximum time allowed by the Church rules for a minister to hold one charge, when, in the fall of 1878, the present Pastor, Rev. S. W.

Ingham occupied the pulpit. The membership, at present, numbers nearly 400. The organization of "Chautauqua literary circles," by Mr. Ingham, has been of great intellectual benefit to the younger portion of the congregation. The choir has also been notably strengthened, and the Sabbath school, numbering 300 pupils, increased in efficiency.

Congregational.—The first preliminary meeting was held at the residence of Royce Jones, May 7, 1866, where it was resolved that it is expedient that a Congregational Church be organized in the city of Clinton, and a committee, composed of Isaac Baldwin, G. W. Hall and S. F. Bouton, was appointed to propose a plan of organization and to call a council as soon as possible, to whom the matter of organization should be referred. The second preliminary meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church May 12, where Articles of Faith and Covenant were presented and adopted, and an ecclesiastical council invited to meet in Clinton, June 5, 1866. The reason which led to the formation of the Congregational Church, as given by the movers, were: "First, the conviction that the growth of the city warrants the establishment of another Church of Christ; and, second, a desire to be united under a church polity which would secure to the majority the *right* to carry out their own acts of discipline and benevolence." Accordingly, on the ecclesiastical council convening, its meetings were held in the Methodist Church. The churches of Lyons, Dubuque, Sabula, De Witt and Grinnell were represented. Among the members of the council were G. F. Magon, D. E. Jones and Jesse Genung. After the facts, concerning which its advice was sought, were laid before the council, it approved of the preliminary steps and advised the speedy organization of the First Congregational Church of Clinton, whereupon the Articles of Faith were assented to by A. P. Hosford, W. H. Browning and wife, Royce Jones and wife, Mrs. Helen M. Hall, J. Matthews and wife, Mrs. Van Kuran, Mrs. E. Steinhouse, Miss C. McGregor and Mrs. O. Smith, to whom, as the new church "Father," O. Emerson, extended the fellowship of the sister churches. Until September, 1867, the new Church held its meetings in the High School room on De Witt Park. On that day, the present church edifice was dedicated, the sermon being preached by President G. F. Magoun. The first Pastor was Rev. J. W. White, who served for about four years. In 1871, Rev. J. L. Ewell was installed as Pastor and remained in charge a trifle more than four years. Then A. J. Chittenden supplied the Church for about nine months. In August, 1875, the present Pastor, Rev. William L. Bray, was called to the pulpit and began his pastorate November 1, of the same year. The present value of the church property is about \$8,500. The membership is about 190. The Sunday school, now numbering 250, was organized simultaneously with the Church. G. W. Hall was the first and Schiller Hosford the present Superintendent.

The church contains one of the finest pipe organs in the West and has for many years had a remarkably strong and well-trained chorus choir.

Catholic.—St. Mary's Church was an attached mission, supplied principally from Lyons, previous to the assignment to the parish of the late Rev. P. V. McLaughlin, in May, 1867. He remained in charge till his death, January 16, 1879, and his remains repose under the altar of the church he served so faithfully as to prematurely wear out his life in the discharge of his arduous duties. During his twelve years as officiating priest, he was at various times efficiently assisted by Rev. Fathers Hayes, Spellissey, Swift, Lynch, Flannery—who had charge of the parish during Father McLaughlin's three-months' health trip to California in the fall of 1875, and was intimately related, until the spring of 1878, to the interests of the parish—Kelley, McCaffrey, O'Conner,

Hennessy and O'Reilley, who was officiating at the time of the late pastor's death, and assisted the present Father, E. J. McLaughlin, for a few months. The church edifice on the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourth street was first built in 1867, and, in 1872, enlarged to its present seating capacity of about one thousand, at a cost of \$3,000. Still, it is too small for the congregation, comprising nearly five hundred families, and accordingly a new church will probably be built before long. With the usual foresight of the Church, valuable property was, at an early day in the history of Clinton, secured upon the commanding crest of the bluff between Eighth and Ninth avenues and Fifth and Sixth streets, where the priest's residence and parochial schools are located. Recently, the spacious house opposite, on the corner of Ninth avenue and Fifth street, was purchased and converted into the "Family Academy," conducted by the Sisters of Charity of the B. V. M., who also conduct the parochial schools, containing 600 pupils. Both these schools were founded by the lamented Father McLaughlin, whose zeal for the development and beautifying of his pastorate ceased not with his health, but only with his life. The value of the church property is upward of \$20,000.

Previous to the arrival of the Sisters of Charity in 1878, the Sunday school was conducted by an association, but since then ten Sisters have had full charge of the flock of between six and seven hundred pupils.

The German Evangelical Church was organized in 1872, largely by the efforts of Revs. J. Heern and P. Berner. For some time, the society worshipped in the High School building, till in 1873 a large frame church edifice was erected on the corner of Third avenue and Fourth street, at a cost of about \$5,000, a site donated by the Land Company. The pulpit was filled for the first time by Rev. J. Heern, succeeded Rev. M. Gruner, B. Berner, C. Lagashulta and the present Pastor, J. Eckhard. The congregation numbers over one hundred members, has grown rapidly, as has the Sunday school, of which C. Pfeil was the first and Fred Frehse is the present Superintendent.

In 1875, so many Danes had settled in Clinton that a Danish Lutheran Church society was organized, and an edifice suited to the needs built at a cost of \$2,000, at the corner of Elm and Fourth streets. Rev. D. Gielesen was the first and the Pastor from its formation.

Baptist.—The preliminary meeting was held at the instance of Rev. Adolph A. Sawin, then of Fulton, acting under the auspices of the Baptist Home Missionary Association, on the 31st day of December, 1856. The Church was organized May 19, 1857. Among its original members were C. H. Toll, William and Susan Phillips, O. T. Bowen, Mrs. Charles Dixon, Robert Leslie, W. Patterson, John Dyer and wife. The organization was ratified by an ecclesiastical council, June 2, 1857. For some time, the Church was without a settled Pastor. The first edifice was a temporary structure, on the present site at the corner of Fourth street and Seventh avenue, on De Witt Park. When the present elegant structure was building, the congregation worshipped in Crandall Hall. The basement of the new church was dedicated May 13, 1874, and the upper auditorium on the 8th of March, 1874, \$4,500 being raised on the latter occasion, to pay for the structure.

The first regular Pastor was John Scott, who took charge of the church from October, 1860, to August, 1861. He was followed by Rev. H. Starkweather, September, 1861, to April, 1865; W. G. Moore, April, 1865, to April, 1866; A. D. Freeman, August, 1866, to March, 1867; William Roney, July, 1867, to November, 1869; H. A. Guild, February, 1870, to May, 1870; C. H. Remington, April, 1870, to February, 1871; M.

Lamb, May, 1872, to May, 1874; J. A. Aitchison, June, 1874, to September, 1876; and Rev. C. C. Smith, the present Pastor, whose labors began June, 1877. The membership is about one hundred and forty; value of church property, \$20,000. The Sunday school numbers nearly two hundred; W. W. Leslie, Superintendent. The dedication sermon of the new church was preached by Rev. J. G. Johnson, of St. Louis, who refused to offer the dedicatory prayer until the debt on the building was removed. The prayer was not offered till the evening service, by which time the stumbling-block of incumbrance was removed, so that the Rev. Doctor was able to address the Throne of Grace with even more than his usual unction.

OTHER RELIGIOUS BODIES.

Before 1873, the Scandinavian element had become so strong in Clinton that the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized, and, in that year, a large frame church built upon the beautiful bluff site at the corner of Ninth avenue and Fifth street. The value of the church property is \$10,000, and the pulpit is supplied by Rev. G. Nelson. The membership numbers about seventy-five, and is increasing.

In 1871, a Universalist Society was organized, and a frame edifice was built at the corner of Fourth street and Fourth avenue, on Clinton Park, and christened Murray Church. After several years, the society disbanded, and the building has since been leased to other religious bodies, it being occupied at present by the "Apostolic Church of God."

During the present year, 1879, the "Liberals" have held large Sunday-evening meetings at Music Hall, addressed by Mrs. M. E. Lake.

In 1868, through the instrumentality of Mr. J. H. Young, and other members of the First Methodist Church, was originated the African M. E. Church. The society occupies a neat frame church, on the east side of Clinton Park on Third street, and is presided over by Rev. E. Freeman.

The Second Adventists also have a church organization, but are at present without an edifice.

MASONIC.

Though among the first residents of Clinton, there were a goodly number of worthy brothers of the craft, no organization was effected till in 1856, when it became evident that the city was a fixed fact. On December 19 of that year, a dispensation was granted by John F. Sanford, Grand Master, for Western Star Lodge, No. 100, E. H. Ring, W. M. On June 4, 1857, the Lodge began working under a charter with officers as follows: W. M., E. H. Ring; S. W., Daniel Smith; J. W., H. B. Ring; Treasurer, Samuel Crozer; Secretary, R. H. Nolton.

The first hall occupied was in the Bucher Block, on the corner of First street and Fifth avenue, where the Lodge occupied very commodious quarters and flourished apace for seven years, and where many of the most distinguished of the men who have made this section of Iowa what it is, either visited or worked. Thence Western Star removed, in 1868, to the Dunbar Block, where rooms were used, and afterward shared with Emulation Lodge till in 1873, when the present hall, over Stone & Smith's bank, became the home of the Lodge. The present officers are W. M., William Lake; S. W., George Laveder; J. W., George Lea; Treasurer, Francis Lee; Secretary, Alex. Fife. The membership is at present, July, 1879, exactly 100.

The dispensation was granted for Emulation Lodge, No. 255, January 8, 1869, and a charter the 2d of June following. It was recommended by Western Star

Lodge, and Reuben Nickel was Grand Master at the time. The first elective officers were W. M., F. P. Blakely; S. W., W. L. Bates; J. W., Horace Baker; Secretary, P. J. Farnsworth.

The present officers are W. M., F. S. Roberts; S. W., F. E. Bachelder; J. W., C. E. Fisher; Treasurer, P. S. Towle; Secretary, A. G. Ewing; S. D., F. H. Oakes; J. D., George Knapp; S. S., Jesse Cole; J. S., H. Peters; Tiler, George Cole. The members number ninety-eight. The Lodge organized and met in the Dunbar Block with Western Star Lodge for a short time, till they procured and fitted up their hall over Stone & Smith's bank, on Fifth avenue.

The dispensation for Keystone Chapter, No. 32, Royal Arch Masons, was granted August 3, 1866, by H. H. Hemenway, G. H. P., to J. Van Deventer, H. P.; R. A. Lyons, K.; Thomas Thornburg, S.; T. J. Flournoy, T.; E. S. Bailey, Secretary, and sixteen others. The Chapter was chartered October 17, 1867, and instituted November 2, with the following officers: G. W. Frost, H. P.; Thomas Thornburg, K.; William Campbell, S.; H. B. Van Deventer, Treasurer; L. E. Watrous, Secretary; F. L. Blakely, C. of H.; L. P. Ostrander, P. S.; F. H. Farr, R. A. C.; W. H. Raymond, M. 1st V.; W. A. Scott, M. 2d V.; T. J. Flournoy, M. 3d V.; J. D. Roberts, Sentinel, and sixteen others. The Chapter has occupied the same hall, conjointly with the Commandery, and both grand bodies met at Clinton at the same time. The present membership is seventy. The present officers are: F. L. Blakely, H. P.; F. S. Roberts, K.; C. O. Morton, S.; A. H. Smith, Secretary; F. Lee, Treasurer; Charles F. Curtis, C. H.; G. W. Lambert, R. A. C.; G. W. Allen, P. S.; E. A. Wadleigh, M. 1st V.; P. S. Towle, M. 2d V.; A. J. Santee, M. 3d V.; F. H. Oakes, Sentinel.

The dispensation for Holy Cross Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, was granted July 14, 1866, by R. E. G. C., William E. Leffingwell, to N. B. Baker, G. W. Frost, R. A. Lyons, T. W. J. Long, C. G. Trusdell, William Rogers, D. S. Potter, H. B. Van Deventer and P. C. Wright, who were present at the first meeting, August 28, 1866. The charter was granted October 16, 1867, by J. R. Hartsock, R. E. G. C., who organized the Commandery November 14, 1867, installing the following officers: Sir Knights P. C. Wright, E. C.; W. E. Marquis, G.; E. P. Ten Broeck, C. G.; E. S. Bailey, Prel.; T. J. Flournoy, Sr., Treasurer; E. A. Wadleigh, Recorder; G. W. Parker, S. W.; F. L. Blakely, J. W.; H. B. Van Deventer, Standard B.; H. W. Somers, Sword B.; L. E. Watrous, W.; Thomas Thornburg, G.; R. A. Lyons, G.; J. D. Roberts, Sentinel.

The present officers are: F. L. Blakely, E. C.; J. Scott Jenkins, Gen.; F. S. Roberts, C. G.; C. F. Curtis, Prel.; E. A. Wadleigh, Treasurer; F. E. Bachelder, Recorder; J. J. Flournoy, S. W.; C. O. Morton, Sword B.; P. S. Towle, Warder; O. T. Cummings, Standard B.; H. M. Oakes, S. The Commandery was organized in the Masonic Hall, in the present Music Hall Block, at the corner of Fifth avenue and First street, where it remained until 1876, when it removed to its present asylum, in the block at the corner of Fifth avenue and Second street, just across the hall from the suite of club-rooms and dancing and concert hall of the Wapsipinicon Boat Club, thus doubling the capacity of the apartments for guests, in case either body gives a reception. The present number of members is eighty. The Grand Commandery held an unusually brilliant annual conclave at Clinton, in October, 1870. Holy Cross Commandery was also escort to the Grand Commander, B. R. Sherman, at the Dubuque conclave, in 1874.



P. S. Towle

CLINTON



Among its honored members, Holy Cross emunerates one P. G. C., and a present V. E. D. G. C.; J. Scott Jenkins, C. E.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

During the past five years, owing to the failure and grasping policy of many life insurance corporations, there has been a notable increase and growth of fraternities having for one of their principal objects mutual insurance to provide aid in case of sickness or death of a member. Oldest and most prominent among these bodies in Clinton is the A. O. of U. W., which provides for \$2,000 life insurance.

Clinton Lodge, No. 7, was instituted November 9, 1874, with the following officers and charter members: E. A. Wadleigh, P. M. W.; A. Lamb, M. W.; P. S. Towle, G. F.; H. R. Whitehouse, O.; A. J. Santee, Receiver; C. B. Rosenow, Recorder; J. W. Brentlinger, G.; B. F. Wise, I. W.; H. W. McCormick, B. W. Barnard, A. H. Smith, E. H. King, D. E. Taft, M. Hackett, C. A. Smith. The prosperity of the Lodge has been uninterrupted, and only two deaths, those of Alderman H. Howard (crushed to death by machinery), and of Commissioner Hugh E. Brainard, have hitherto broken its circle. The membership now numbers 129. The present officers are: A. J. Santee, P. M. W.; Al. McCoy, M. W.; H. Sabin, F.; J. S. Blickensderfer, O.; H. R. Whitehouse, Receiver; James Leslie, F.; R. C. Van Kuran, Recorder; C. H. Powell, I. W.; George Knapp, O. W.; E. S. King, P. S. Towle, E. A. Wadleigh, Trustees. The Lodge first met in the Masonic Hall in the Stratton Block, then in the same hall with Schiller Lodge, in the Harding Block, and, in July, 1879, removed to their joint quarters with the Knights of Pythias in the old hall so long used for entertainments and balls in the north side of the Toll Block. Among the members of the Lodge are P. S. Towle, Grand Master during 1876-77, and E. A. Wadleigh, at present Grand Receiver.

Schiller Lodge, No. 16, A. O. U. W. (German), was organized March 11, 1875, with officers and charter members as follows: F. Witzigmann, M. W.; William Saltz, G. V.; O. Emil Diebner, R.; John Breitling, Recorder; Fried Struve, F. Henry Bock, John Wessels, I. W.; S. Jensen, G.; A. Phillips, F. Richardson and S. Jensen, Trustees. The present officers are A. Jensen, P. M. W.; J. Adler, M. W.; August Wallison, J. Petersen, O.; J. Haldorf, G.; E. Diebner, Recorder; Thomas Richardson, Receiver; J. D. Young, Treasurer; J. Andresen, I. W.; Paul Albrecht, O. W.; John Breitling, J. Petersen and Ch. Pipping, Trustees. The number of members is 75, and Schiller and Clinton Lodges harmoniously occupied the same hall until the removal of the latter as above.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

Though it was some years before there were enough Odd-Fellows resident in Clinton to render it advisable to establish a Lodge, since its institution here the Order has made rapid and solid progress.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 139, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 12, 1865, by District Deputy Grand Master H. S. Butler, assisted by brethren from Eagle Lodge, No. 86 and Lyon Lodge, No. 61. The charter members and first officers were: John B. Crosby, N. G.; Samuel Jaffa, V. G.; L. B. Wadleigh, Secretary; John Breitling, Treasurer; James Tuke, Warden; George O'Boyle, Conductor; Henry Gerhard, Guardian. James P. Crosby was the first member initiated, since which 213 members have been admitted by initiation or card, among them

many of the leading citizens of the town. The membership at present numbers 89. L. B. Wadleigh was the first member on whom degrees were conferred. The Lodge met in the Bucher Block on First street. On May 1869, the Lodge moved into the Cabbage Block on Fifth avenue, where it remained till January 1, 1874, when it occupied its present location in the Harding Block. The present officers are: William E. Smith, N. G.; J. Evans, V. G.; E. M. Garlock, Recording Secretary; Judson Hyde, Treasurer; J. S. Blick, Permanent Secretary; J. Hogendobler, K. S.; R. E. Mayne, J. H. H. Vail, W.; George P. Ellinwood, C.; J. H. Benjamin, O. G.; Charles J. Clinker, I. G.; J. H. Davidson, R. S. S.; William Snoxwell, L. S. S. Trustees—E. H. King, William Strutt, J. H. Benjamin.

With a view to acquainting the wives of brethren with the social and benevolent principles of the Order, Star of Hope Lodge, No. 13, of the Rebekah Degree was instituted, March 29, 1869, with George and Emma Boyle, and Emily J. Harvey, George C. and Sarah Smith, Judson and Mary Hyde, J. P. and Clara Crosby, H. and May McGlenn, J. B. Chandler and Addie F. Lee as charter members. The present officers are: Mrs. J. W. B. N. G.; Mrs. G. W. Collins, V. G.; Mrs. S. W. Taylor, Secretary; Mrs. J. H. E. Treasurer; Mrs. R. Price, C.; Mrs. E. Conant, Chaplain; Edna Sering, Conductor; Mrs. A. N. Enderby, O. G.; J. H. Davidson, I. G. The present membership numbers forty-eight.

Clinton Encampment, No. 96, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 26, 1869, with officers and charter members as follows: C. C. Van Kuran, C. P.; Samuel Taylor, H. P.; Samuel Abernathy, S. W.; George McBride, J. W.; J. O. Coad, Scribe; H. H. Hatton, Treasurer, and John Hogendobler. The present officers are: J. H. Benjamin, C. P.; J. F. Blick, H. P.; Judson H. S. W.; John Vail, J. W.; John Bulen, Scribe; E. H. King, Treasurer. The membership is fifty-four, and the place of meeting is Odd Fellows' Hall.

KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES.

Washington Tent, No. 47, Knights of the Maccabees of the World was organized February 3, 1879, with the following officers and charter members: Larkin Upton, Ex-Sir Kt. G. C.; Joseph Agin, Sir Kt. Commander; Charles Freeman, Sir Kt. Lieut. Com.; Jacob Haas, Prelate; C. W. Meyers, R. K. Gode, F. K.; J. Leaden, Sergeant; E. P. Badger, Master-at-Arms; A. Johnson, 1st M. G.; W. H. Wright, 2d M. G.; B. McCarty, Sentinel; J. Gilkeson, Picket.

The charter members included the above officers and J. H. Schmitz, John Piper, William Nickel, Robert Monroe, H. Gerhard, George Pillsbury, J. Foster, H. Trankle, A. S. Cannon, E. Kenneke, L. Moshier, E. S. Schofield. The Lodge is in a healthy, growing condition, and furnishes an endowment of \$1,000 to the widow of a member upon his death, at a minimum cost. The place of meeting is at the hall of Schiller Lodge, A. O. U. W., in the Harding Block.

IOWA LEGION OF HONOR.

Lumber City Lodge, No. 6, I. L. of H., was organized May 23, 1879, with charter members, by Grand President D. H. Twomey. The first and present officers are: A. R. McCoy, President; C. C. Van Kuran, Vice President; J. S. Blick, Recording Secretary; Thomas G. Haller, Treasurer; W. Thompson, Financial Secretary; H. R. Jones, U.; E. H. King, Chaplain; T. B. Rodman, D. K. Trustees—A. H. Paddock, E. C. Foster and James Leslie. The pr

membership is numbers seventy-seven. The Order is limited to the State, and provides for a life insurance of from \$2,000 to \$4,000. Lumber City Lodge assembles in the Toll Block Hall used by the K. of P. and A. O. U. W. bodies.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The Germans of Clinton, from an early day, have been a numerous, substantial and influential body of citizens, and soon organized two societies, the Turner and the Workingmen, who consolidated, September 3, 1877, into the present German Society, numbering eighty-five members, and owning valuable property, worth over \$5,000, at the corner of Third avenue and Fourth street. It comprises a gymnasium, theater, schoolroom, etc. A German school has been instituted, and the Turnhalle enlarged and improved during the winter of 1878-79. The officers are: Emil Diebner, President; A. Gideonsen, Vice President; A. F. Frudden, P. Lorenzen, Secretaries; Fr. Voss, Treasurer. The annual Turner exhibitions and the frequent balls at the hall, have, for years, been a source of enjoyment not limited to the German-speaking population of the city, who have materially influenced the ideas of the community in regard to amusements.

R. C. T. A. & B. S.

The Roman Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society was organized with fifty charter members, December 20, 1869, largely through the exertions of Rev. P. V. McLaughlin. The first President was John Coleman; Vice President, William Kerrivan. Several years ago, the benevolent feature was dropped in order to construct the Society's building, but will doubtless be again renewed. The Society's first meetings were held in the church and afterward successively in the old Union, now Music Hall, in the Toll Block, in the Pierson Block, on Fourth street, and in the Ketterer Block on Fifth avenue, until, in 1877, they moved into their present fine hall on Third street, west of the railroad shops. The total value of the building, property and grounds belonging to the Society is fully \$5,000. The membership numbers 130, comprising about an equal proportion of heads of families and young men, to whom the organization has been of incalculable value. The officers are: John Coleman, President; Dennis Magden, Vice President; John Furlong, Patrick Ryan and J. M. O'Neill, Secretaries; Peter Scannon, Treasurer; John Sheppard, Marshal; Samuel Grace, Sergeant-at-Arms. The personnel and emblems of the Order always attract equal attention and admiration in civic parades.

Knights of Honor.—Hawkeye Lodge, No. 160, K. of H., was instituted September 10, 1875, with the following officers and charter members: J. E. Carpenter, P. D.; H. H. Howard, D.; Eli Lanning, V. D.; J. W. Bulen, A. D.; Joseph Agin, Rep.; M. M. Tiffany, F. R.; Joseph Magee, Guide; G. V. Harris, G.; P. Pierson, Sentinel; John Ford, C. Charter members: C. H. Coggsell, H. C. Keeler, J. C. Vail, H. O. Hicks, John Whitsel, H. H. McCune. The present officers are: G. V. Harris, P. D.; H. S. Farnsworth, D.; F. R. Gilson, V. D.; J. H. Flanagan, A. D.; Frank Mattison, Rep.; Alex. Fife, F. R.; John Ford, Treasurer; Eli Lanning, Guide; W. L. Ainsworth, C.; W. F. Ferguson, Guardian; F. Bulow, Sentinel. The Order gives members the option of full or half rate life insurance for \$2,000 or \$1,000. The Lodge meets at Odd Fellows' Hall and numbers forty members.

THE CLINTON BRIDGE COMPANY.

With the development and settlement of the West, there comes an ever-increasing demand for good roads and bridges. Farmers find that the cost of

marketing produce by hauling over poor roads, eats up the profits of lands to an amazing degree. Accordingly, one of the greatest wants of peopled farming communities, is a good system of bridges and approaches, especially as the richest bottom lands are in time of overflow the worst vehicles to traverse. Many were "the moving adventures by flood and ford" that the old settlers relate in the days of fords and ferries, when the heavily loaded wains slowly wallowed through the black and fertile soil—how the wheels mired—how the traces broke, and how the teamsters "exhorted the impenitent mule." The manufacturing and supplying of ready-made bridges has, therefore, naturally become a specialty with bridge companies and works. The Clinton Bridge Company was first organized March 1, 1875, since then has not only furnished a multitude of the most compact and best factory county bridges, but has also constructed some of the most scientific and elaborate railroad bridges in the Northwest. The Engineers' and draughtsman's rooms are located in the Central Block, on First street, and the shops immediately adjacent, on Fourth avenue. The latter are admirably planned, both in size and arrangement for preparing spans long enough for the largest new wooden bridges. It is fitted with the largest machines of the kind in the Northwest. A span 150 feet in length can, if necessary, be turned out in twenty-four hours. The main shop is composed of a two-story section 40 feet, and the fitting-room 30x156 feet. The original officers were: President, Artemus Lamb; Vice President, J. J. Swigert, of Toledo; Secretary, Treasurer, E. S. Hart; Engineer, J. S. Jenkins; Directors, W. J. Y. Artemus Lamb, E. S. Hart, R. W. Smith and J. Swigert. In the spring of 1877, the Company was re-organized, and its present staff is: President, Treasurer, Artemus Lamb; Vice President, E. S. Hart; Secretary, Assistant Engineer, J. A. Patterson; Engineer, J. Scott Jenkins; Draughtsman, P. J. Partenheimer, Jr.; Manager iron shops, Thomas Reeve; Directors, Messrs. Reeve, Lamb, Hart, Patterson and Jenkins. The Company have erected 267 structures of all kinds and combinations of wood, iron trusses and arches. The original working capital is \$25,000. The number of men employed during the busy season varies from fifty to one hundred and fifty. There is no kind of bridge, from the grandest railroad span to that over a diminutive brooklet, but that the company have put up in the most scientific and thorough manner, and their light but strong structures are everywhere taking the place of the obsolete rural bridges made of heavy, mortared timbers, and the bottomless quagmires which creek fords become in winter weather.

UNION IRON WORKS.

The Union Works were erected by a stock company, organized September 3, 1868, and completed the following spring, with the following officers: President, A. P. Hosford; Vice President, C. E. Shattuck; Secretary and Treasurer, S. Keith; Directors, A. P. Hosford, S. Moses, S. Keith, C. E. Shattuck and W. Goodale. The organization was at first an experiment in the co-operative plan of allowing the employes an interest in the profits. The main structure was the machine-shop built in the most substantial manner of brick, and the adjacent foundry, boiler and blacksmith shops covers a large share of the block, all the outlay being on the most lavish scale. Over \$70,000 were expended and last expended in real estate and "plant." Owing, however, to a lack of unity or practical efficiency attendant upon a divided responsibility, the company did not pay, though Mr. Hosford contributed money with a lavish hand, the company was largely indebted to him. It became more and more ev-

that the joint-stock management would not become a paying one, so, in 1870, A. P. Hosford, by virtue of a mortgage foreclosure for the funds he had liberally advanced for the purchase of machinery and material, became sole owner. Since that time, under J. W. Brentlinger's superintendence, the works have so flourished that they have many times been unable to keep up with orders, and the output has comprised pieces of colossal and elaborate machinery, especially for saw-mills, that have been utilized throughout the Northwest. But the philanthropic owner has taken more pride and pleasure in the fact that the works have furnished remunerative employment to upward of from twenty-five to fifty skilled mechanics.

PAPER COMPANY.

In 1868, the Clinton Paper Manufacturing Company was organized, with A. P. Hosford, President, and A. Siddle, Secretary and Treasurer. Early in the summer the foundation for the needed buildings was laid, and, on the first day of December, 1868, they were completed, the complicated machinery in place, and the factory in successful operation. The establishment is 132 by 128 feet; the capacity of the engine 100 horse-power; the average amount of wrapping-paper manufactured is 100 tons per month. When running to its full capacity, twenty-four hours per day, it consumes upward of seven tons of straw per day, thus affording a valuable market for a surplus raw product. In the upper part of the building is a tank holding some 10,000 gallons of water, which is thence distributed to necessary points in the building for use in preparing the pulp and safety against fire.

THE LUMBER INTEREST.

The development of the saw-mill and lumbering interests of Clinton is practically synchronous with that of the city. In that industry, Clinton may, without vain vaunting, claim, in many respects, to lead the world. Probably there has been more lumber manufactured within the past decade, within the distance between the lowest and uppermost mills along the Clinton and Lyons river front, than anywhere else in the same area. Not only, however, in the amount of capital invested and in the bulk and value of product, have the lumber kings of this vicinity attained pre-eminence; but in the quality of their staples, ingenuity in improving facilities for rapid and economical cutting, wise foresight in securing plenty of raw material, have not only advanced their interests and those of their town, but, by diminishing the cost to the consumer, developed the lumber trade itself.

The primitive method of bringing logs from the pineries to the mills along the Mississippi was by the floating raft, guided by powerful sweeps in the hands of its stalwart and, at a distance, picturesque crew, numbering from twenty-five to thirty men, whose wages figured very largely in the debit side of the season's balance. The rafts, when brought down in this manner, were necessarily strongly bound and pinned together. But, in 1865, Mr. W. J. Young made the then bold and novel experiment of pushing a raft by a stern-wheel steamer, in order to save both expense and time. The new method proved a success and revolutionized the system of furnishing the mills a log supply. It was also a relief to the passengers on the packets, that were no longer infested by the noisy and turbulent raft-crews returning to the lumber regions. The crews being kept together on their own proper boats, under efficient management, have, during late years, become far more tractable and orderly. The Clinton rafting-fleet alone numbers eight fine stern-wheel steamers, and gives employment to no less than 175 men. As the quality of the

lumber was seriously impaired by the augur-holes for the pins and poles posed necessary to hold the old-fashioned raft together, Mr. Young introduced another innovation, viz., brailed rafts—loose logs arranged in ranks and surrounded with a log boom, which, by the raft-boat system, were swiftly and safely propelled from the upper river to the Clinton mill booms.

In the early part of the present decade, the necessity was foreseen of stalling a possible insufficient supply of logs for the devouring Clinton mill. Accordingly, the Mississippi River Logging Company was formed, in which Messrs. Lamb & Young, of Clinton, have been among the most prominent members, and an ample supply of logs has since been secured from the Chippewa, and Beef Slough has been used by the company, virtually, as a distributing-reservoir for logs. A bitter legal fight has been carried on in the United States Courts between the company and the local mill-men on the Chippewa, the latter seeking to prevent running loose logs down the river, on the ground of its obstructing the navigation (?) of that stream. But the Mississippi mill-men have hitherto carried their point, and, except when low water has prevented, have been able to secure plenty of raw material for Clinton's principal manufacturing industry.

C. LAMB & SONS.

In the spring of 1856, Charles A. Lombard removed to Clinton, Augusta, Me., in which section, before the development of the Northwest, was the principal lumber region of the United States. He built a saw-mill on what is now railroad ground. This mill, at that time justly deemed a valuable addition to the business of the town, was located very near the spot where now stands the west bridge pier. Barring all accidents, and the logs running smoothly, it was capable of turning out four or five thousand feet of lumber per day. Becoming soon wholly engrossed with important affairs connected with the railroad, Mr. L. relinquished the amusement of his little mill, and assumed the more onerous duties of Treasurer of the road.

In January, 1857, Messrs. Gray & Lunt, also men from the Pine-tree State, having purchased the Lombard saw-mill and sold the machinery to the railroad, were rebuilding the mill under the supervision of a partner spoken of by the *Herald* of that date as "Chancey Lamb, an experienced millwright and lumberman from New York, who, after its completion, would attend exclusively to manufacturing lumber." Mr. Lamb aided the owners with all his skill and experience to enlarge and improve the (compared with the present) diminished structure. Subsequently, Mr. Lamb purchased the entire mill of Gray & Lunt, but had scarcely got fairly under headway, congratulating himself upon his precious improvements and the favorable working of all his plans, when, on October 6, 1859, he suffered the first of a severe series of fire losses by the mill being burned to the ground. But, to a man of Mr. Lamb's temperament, such a catastrophe served only to stimulate his energy and ingenuity, so that before the charred embers had ceased smoking he was preparing to erect another mill of greatly superior capacity. It was as rapidly as possibly pushed forward, and began running in the spring of 1860. In 1868, the firm found it necessary to build another mill to meet the increasing demand. Accordingly, the stone was begun in March, and started on September 1. It had a capacity of 10,000,000 feet per season.

In 1876, a second fire broke out in the lumber district and destroyed the upper mill belonging to Messrs. Lamb, inflicting a loss of \$75,000. Through stupendous efforts on the part of the firemen the flames were prevented from extending farther through the lumber-yards or to other mills. The mill, of course,

rebuilt and started up in May, 1877, with a capacity for turning out 125,000 feet per day. But even this was surpassed when, in the great fire of May, 1879, the magnificent new office of the firm was consumed, with an amount of lumber swelling the total loss to \$50,000. But notwithstanding these severe reverses, the business of Messrs. Chancey, Artemus and Lafayette Lamb has unfalteringly progressed, and was never more flourishing than at present, employing between 500 and 600 men, and with a capacity of manufacturing during the current year 50,000,000 feet of lumber.

W. J. YOUNG & CO.

In the summer of 1858, W. J. Young opened a yard at Clinton to handle lumber manufactured by the Ohio Mill Company at La Crosse, Wis. Some idea of the increase since then of the Clinton lumber traffic may be obtained by contrasting the total sales of only about two million feet from 1858 to the winter of 1860, with the annual total sale of over fifty million feet in a good year for Clinton interests. On Mr. Young's suggestion it was determined to remove the mill to Clinton.

Ground was broken May 1, 1860, for its foundation, and so vigorously was the work pushed that the mill was sawing lumber on August 15, following. At this time, the railroad extended only to Cedar Rapids, and the people along the line were not as swift as might have been expected to appreciate the advantages of the new lumber market growing up at their very doors. But the quality, prices, and prompt shipping of Clinton, and the westward extension of the railroad caused such an increase in the demand that, in 1866, W. J. Young & Co., sold 9,100,000 feet.

In August, 1866, was begun the great mill on the point, at the junction of the river and Beaver Island Slough. It was finished within a year, and is undoubtedly one of the very largest in the world. An engine of 1,000 horse power, which, when put in, was by far the largest one west of the Mississippi, animated the machinery, the repair-room is a good sized machine-shop in itself, and nearly two hundred saws slice up the logs that pour in through three separate runways with a rapidity that would have seemed miraculous to the pit-sawyers who plied their laborious tasks a century ago.

The productive capacity of both mills has been continually augmented by ingenious labor-saving machinery till they are now capable, with a force of 400 men, of turning out 50,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

CLINTON LUMBER CO.

The first saw-mill owned by the Clinton Lumber Company was built in Lyons in 1857, and was there operated in the fall of that year, and the following spring. It then remained idle till the summer of 1859, when, in consideration of the difficulty in disposing of their lumber without railroad facilities for shipping, it was determined to remove both the mill and stock of lumber to Clinton. During the summer of 1859, this was accomplished, and considerable additions made to the mill, increasing its capacity and convenience. In 1861, the mill was again enlarged, and its capacity increased to 50,000 feet per day.

On January 4, 1866, the Clinton Lumber Company bought of Hosford & Miller their mill property in Clinton, and, during the summer, built a new double-gang mill of about the same capacity as the other, besides improving the first mill to the amount of \$5,000; and, in January, 1867, increased their capital stock to \$100,000. Since then, improvements have been made in the mills so that their total capacity is that indicated in the table annexed.

The following is the approximate capacity of the Clinton Mills during average season of nine months, working ten hours per day :

LUMBER.	
W. J. Young & Co.....	50,000,000 feet.
C. Lamb & Son.....	50,000,000 "
Clinton Lumber Co.....	15,700,000 "
Total.....	115,700,000 feet.

LATHS.	
W. J. Young & Co.....	40,000,000
C. Lamb & Son.....	40,000,000
Clinton Lumber Co.....	1,680,000
Total.....	81,680,000

SHINGLES.	
W. J. Young & Co.....	30,000,000
C. Lamb & Son.....	25,000,000
Clinton Lumber Co.....	8,200,000
Total.....	63,200,000

PLANING.	
W. J. Young & Co.....	20,000,000 feet.
C. Lamb & Son.....	20,000,000 "
Clinton Lumber Co.....	3,600,000 "
Total.....	43,600,000 feet.

The first attempt to develop the splendid saw-mill sites at the point a mile and a half below W. J. Young's large mill at the junction, between river and Beaver Island, a slough since known as Riverside, was made by Alfred Cobb, who, twenty-three years ago, almost simultaneously with the similar enterprises at Clinton, started to build a flouring-mill, changed his plan to a saw-mill, and cut up one raft. After the mill remained idle for a number of years, the lumber business was revived at Riverside. Messrs. W. F. C. Ferreby, Milo Smith and Bomgardner, John Byng and S. W. Gardiner successively identified with Riverside saw-mill interests, and with the latter the Lambs were for some time associated. They finally purchased the interests of their associates in the Lamb-Byng Company, and now exclusively control the Riverside property, which comprises, in addition to the above-mentioned structure, the Bon Ton Mill, built by Wheeler & Warner, in 1872, and since greatly enlarged and improved. The upper mill, the old Cobb structure, was destroyed by the third of the serious fire losses in the Lamb mill property, it being burned on the morning of February 23, 1877, involving a loss of \$60,000. It has since been replaced by a new structure that is confidently claimed to be the most admirably equipped and efficient saw-mill, in proportion to its size and cost, in the world. The Riverside property has been connected with the Clinton offices and mills of the firm by special horse railway and electric telegraph, and is protected from fire by a system of water-works and a steam fire-engine. The crowd of employes employed by the Riverside mills and yards have virtually made the place conterminous with Clinton.

THE SASH FACTORY.

The great improvement made in machinery during the past twenty years has marked a complete revolution in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, mill sash, windows and door frames, etc. The establishment owned by Curtis & Co., was so recently built that all the modern improvements in machinery

have been used. The factory and store-room, were built by Messrs. Toll & Ankeny, who sold it to the present proprietors, they taking possession January 1, 1869. Since then, numerous improvements have been made, both in the machinery and processes, owing largely to the mechanical ingenuity of Mr. F. L. Blakely. During the "hard times" succeeding the revulsion of 1873, the factory was run nearly or quite to its full capacity, and the product turned out is of so superior quality, both of material and workmanship, and the reputation of the firm so enviable, that orders flowed in upon them from the older, as well as the newer, sections of the great West, from Salt Lake to Minneapolis, and from Montana to Galveston. In all that vast region, homes have been made handsomer, cheaper and more convenient, owing to the facilities for light, warmth and ventilation furnished by Clinton's and similar establishments along the river. Since the factory was built, successive additions have been made thereto, and its capacity has been more than trebled, till it is a busy hive, composed of two immense buildings, packed full of labor-saving machines and industrious artisans. A new fire-proof storehouse was built on Twelfth avenue in 1877. The factory has several times narrowly escaped destruction by fire, especially when threatened on that night of November, 1876, by the severe fire that consumed Lamb's mill, the flames being arrested only by the heroic efforts of the firemen and employes. Constant vigilance delayed the loss that seems inevitable in every establishment of the kind, till the great fire of May, 1879, when 1,500,000 feet of seasoned lumber vanished in one hour, causing a loss of \$50,000. At present, the number of workmen employed is about one hundred and eighty, the monthly pay-roll amounting to over \$5,000, resulting in an annual output of upward of a quarter of a million dollars' worth of manufactured products. The firm consists of Messrs. J. E. Carpenter, Charles Curtis and George Curtis. The following-named gentlemen are at heads of departments: George Allen, F. P. Stone, E. L. Carpenter, W. W. Leslie, J. M. Mallory, Eli Lanning, George V. Harris and Eugene Craig. The speed and energy with which the work moved on at these shops may be inferred from the wonderful glazing record below appended, being the fastest ever performed and recorded in America or elsewhere, viz: John Stukas, assisted by O. Prunk, unpacked, set, pointed and puttied 4,008 8x10 window lights in ten hours.

BANKS.

Clinton National.—The first bank in Clinton was opened by D. W. Dakin, in 1857, in the Iowa Central Block.

In 1860, he disposed of his business to Messrs. Budd & Baldwin, whose interests were, in 1863, purchased by W. F. Coan, during whose administration the bank was removed from between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Front street, to the corner of Fifth avenue, now occupied by S. Shoecraft, and, on May 1, 1865, merged in the Clinton National Bank, which was organized by some of the strongest capitalists of the city, with \$60,000 capital. The first officers were: W. F. Coan, President; Milo Smith, Vice President; J. A. Townsend, Cashier; Directors—C. Lamb, W. J. Young, I. B. Howe, J. C. Bucher, L. Wheeler, P. C. Wright and A. S. Ruddock. The bank has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity, its surplus being \$50,000. The present officers are: W. F. Coan, President—having occupied the place since the bank's organization; G. B. Young, Vice President; J. C. Weston, Cashier; other Directors—W. J. Young, C. Lamb, A. Lamb, W. I. Hayes, I. B. Howe and C. H. Toll. In 1867, the bank purchased the lot on the corner of First street and Sixth avenue and erected their present commodious banking-house.

Mr. Weston has been identified with the bank for ten years. In other departments are Messrs. R. Van Kuran, John Stuart and C. C. Co

The Clinton County Savings Institution was organized in 1867, or more than for any other reason, to the desire of Messrs. C. Lamb and Young that their employes should have a secure place to deposit their savings, thereby being encouraged in economy and thrift. Its first officers were: W. J. Young, President; C. Lamb, Vice President; W. F. Treasurer. Its business has been transacted at the National. The experience was astonishingly successful, the Scandinavians proving the most numerous of depositors. To the prudent habits of Clinton workmen and their preference of savings institutions, may be largely ascribed their tiding over difficulties with so little positive privation, and their building so many comfortable and even elegant cottages during the same time of depression. The Clinton savings-banks have always commanded the confidence of the community, during panic, and when many in large cities were breaking like bubbles. The present officers are the same as above. The bank was re-organized in 1873.

Stone & Smith's.—Early in 1870, the business expansion of the city justified the establishment of a second bank, by Messrs. A. L. Stone and Smith, who had, for many years, conducted a successful business in New York State. Ample means and careful and straightforward business methods won for them a prominent place among our financial institutions, which has to the present time, been steadily maintained. The bank occupies the Stone Block, on Fifth avenue, built expressly for its purposes, in 1873-74.

Farmers' and Citizens'.—On January 1, 1874, a second savings institution was established in Clinton, by Messrs. J. P. and Bidwell Gage, well-known Lyons financiers, the former being President of the Lyons National. They built a convenient banking-house on Second street, just north of the Clinton National, at a cost of \$10,000, and opened the Farmers' and Citizens' Savings Bank, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000. The institution has always been managed with equal prudence and integrity, and, therefore, has naturally commanded the confidence alike of rural and city depositors; its business expanded largely into Illinois.

Haywood & Son's.—November 1, 1875, the Fourth street business district was more completely rounded out by the establishment of a bank by Messrs. Haywood & Son, in the building they put up expressly therefor, between Second and Tenth avenues. Having previously been identified with other extensive business operations in Clinton, including real estate, the firm undertook banking enterprise with advantages that account for their subsequent success.

To the banks of Clinton has been largely due the concentration and distribution of the necessary capital for the development of many interests pertaining to trade, manufactures and farm improvements; judicious placing of money from abroad in public and private loans and enterprises, and by their soundness and safety aiding the revival of the city and tributary country after the depression of recent years.

THE PRESS.

The first number of the *Clinton Herald* was issued on the 18th of December, 1856, by Charles E. Leonard, now of Chicago. Mr. Leonard remained connected with it until October 1, 1863, having been, however, for the last few previous years associated with H. B. Horton, under the firm name of Horton & Leonard. When the general offices of the railroad company were removed to Chicago, after having passed under control of the Galena road, Horton & Leonard removed the fine job office connected with it to Chicago as the new

for the extensive establishment that they acquired there. The remainder of the office was sold to Rev. John McLeish, whose career was the brief one of less than two months, and, on November 27, 1863, H. McAllaster and Hugh Leslie purchased the establishment under the firm name of Leslie & McAllaster. They successfully conducted it until January 1, 1867, when they admitted Thomas J. Flournoy, Jr., to a third interest, and the firm became Leslie, McAllaster & Co., and large additions were made to the office and its facilities greatly increased; and, on the 18th of September, 1867, a semi-weekly edition was commenced. In March, 1868, L. P. Allen purchased the interest of Mr. Flournoy and the firm name continued. In the latter part of the year, Mr. Leslie sold his interest to McAllaster & Allen, and, in the fall of 1869, Mr. McAllaster sold his interest to H. S. Hyatt. Soon after, Mr. Allen also sold his interest to Mr. Hyatt, who became sole owner, the retiring partner establishing a job printing office and bindery.

During 1868, a daily was published for a few months, but at that time it did not sustain itself financially, and it was discontinued, and a tri-weekly edition substituted. On the 6th of June, 1870, Mr. Hyatt established the *Clinton Daily Herald*, which has since been continuously published, and also a weekly edition. Mr. Hyatt, with the usual experience of the founders of dailies, met with financial disaster, and the paper, after various changes, was purchased by Josiah Russell, in April, 1873, who successfully and profitably conducted it until its sale to the present proprietor, Waldo M. Potter, in November, 1875. The *Herald* has always been an influential one in public and political affairs, having been Republican in politics from the beginning, and, under the present able management, wields a still more potent influence.

The *Iowa Age* was established at Clarence, Iowa, by E. H. Thayer, in the spring of 1868, but after a few weeks, was, in consequence of offers of financial aid, removed to Clinton, and the name changed to the *Clinton Age*. It is still published by the original founder. It is Democratic in politics, and is ably edited.

The *Clinton Bee* was established October 12, 1871, by L. P. Allen; was successfully published until August 1, 1873, when it was merged into the *Clinton Herald*, the job printing business of both concerns being concentrated in the establishment now conducted by Mr. Allen.

Iowa Volks Zeitung, the organ of the German citizens of the county, was established in 1866. It was for many years published by Pfeifer Bros., now in Oregon. It is now published by Matzen & Lietz.

Clinton Journal, Greenback organ, was established by Frank R. Bennett July 3, 1879, he having removed the material of the *Delmar Journal*, which he had published for several years, to this city.

BUSINESS STATISTICS.

The annual receipts at the freight office of the Chicago & North-Western Railway afford a very fair indication of the fluctuations in the business of the city, showing a steady increase for a series of years, and then a decline which it is the duty of the faithful historian to record, as well as the causes thereof, which were undoubtedly the damage done to the city's lumbering interests by heavy fires, successive seasons of low water, interfering with a full log supply, and a tariff of freight charges, which operated against Clinton interests and enabled the lumbermen of Chicago to compete with the superior product and cheaper facilities of the Clinton dealers.

The earliest obtainable statistics are those of the year ending October 1866, for which time the records of the freight office showed as follows round figures :

FREIGHT RECEIVED.

Weight, in tons.....	8,000
Local charges on same.....	\$ 36,000

FREIGHT FORWARDED.

Weight, in tons.. .. .	88,000
Local charges.....	\$180,000

Thus showing, even at that early date, the value of this station to the road, and the extent of responsibility resting on the agent, Mr. E. A. Wadley. Since that date, as might be expected, the business has increased enormously as the following statement of tonnage and cash business done at this office for last nine years will indicate, though, as above stated, conflicting interests have lowered the business for 1878 below others, and below the indications for business for 1879.

The following statement shows the amount of freight forwarded from Clinton during the years for which figures are obtainable, and illustrates the fluctuations owing to low water and injurious freight rates. The prospects for 1879 indicate a return to the normal average: 1869, 78,000 tons; 1870, 94,000; 1871, 84,000; 1872, 71,000; 1873, 76,000; 1874, 85,000; 1875, 121,000; 1876, 128,000; 1877, 112,000; 1878, 62,000.

The cash business done at the freight office during the past ten years, fluctuated between the maximum, over \$600,000, in 1876, and the minimum, about \$300,000, in 1878.

The following figures, as to the freight received, do not vary as much, owing to the same causes as those for city exports, but, nevertheless, show that the general business of the town depends upon the harvest, and, therefore, upon the rural trade: 1870, 22,500 tons; 1871, 19,000; 1872, 16,000; 1873, 20,000; 1874, 23,000; 1875, 28,000; 1876, 27,500; 1877, 28,500; 1878, 22,000.

FINANCES.

The past and present financial status of the city of Clinton is one which furnishes ground for a just pride. Circumstances may have had, to some extent, a controlling influence in shaping the financial policy of its early days. Before it had attained a position as a city the "ballooning" days had passed and the crash of 1857 had opened the eyes of many sister cities to the alarming fact of their almost hopeless plunge into the abyss of indebtedness. With that fate as a finger-post of warning, it did not require remarkable ability to receive a salutary lesson. At all events the city wisely resisted the allurements of cities for unwarranted public improvements, by which more pretentious cities have so overwhelmed themselves with bonded indebtedness that they have been forced to choose between the Scylla of unbearable taxation, on the one hand, or the Charybdis of practical repudiation on the other, and has thus escaped that fate. Capitalists have, in investing here, no apprehension of being annually taxed to meet the interest on city liabilities nearly as great as the total value of the property within its jurisdiction.

And yet the policy of the city has not been a niggardly one, but improvements have been carried rapidly forward, and all that could be reasonably done in the way of those improvements necessary to the development of a rapidly increasing population was done.

With convenient city buildings, including a new jail; with ample fire apparatus and hose houses; with her streets and sidewalks in excellent condition, at the age of twenty-five years the city finds itself with a debt of only \$66,022, including all bonds and floating indebtedness. Her credit is such that her bonds, which have never been defaulted, either principal or interest, are a popular security in Eastern money centers, and are, as they become due, refunded at once at reduced rates of interest.

The total assessment of property for the city of Clinton, for the year 1879, is, on real estate, \$1,112,633; and, on personal property, \$318,209, a total of \$1,430,842. As the method is to make the valuation upon the assessment at, according to the judgment of the assessor, one-third the actual value of the property assessed, the above assessed valuation would make the actual value of the property within the city limits over four and a quarter millions of dollars, and the total city indebtedness would only be about one and one-half per cent upon that amount.

In the above statements the indebtedness of the school district is not included, that being summarized under its appropriate head.

The corporation taxes for the year 1878, were, for corporation, \$19,967.40; water tax, \$6,405.96; a total of \$26,373.36; to which must be added sidewalk assessments and street improvements levied upon adjoining property.

THE CLINTON INSTITUTE.

A history of Clinton City would not be complete without a notice of the "Clinton Institute," of whose doings so much is known and so much more surmised. The record of its corporators will not be given, for two reasons, the principal one of which is that it is a thing that "no feller can find out;" and, secondly, the compiler has an eye to his personal safety. Some matters have, however, become history, and these are proper for such a work as this. From these detached historical facts, the reader can, by the aid of his imagination, complete a picture that is thus outlined.

On the 15th of December, 1869, the following notice appeared in the *Clinton Herald*:

WANTED.—By the Clinton Institute, responsible and well-known parties to furnish the name and residence of each poor family in this city deserving, but unable to purchase, a Christmas turkey.

Also, wanted, the name and residence of each person in this vicinity owning turkeys. State where the turkeys roost, or are stored, and whether the owner keeps a dog or not.
Address,
CLINTON INSTITUTE, Post Office.

December 15, 1869.

Similar advertisements had annually appeared for some years before, and did for some years thereafter, and in response to information or knowledge gained by personal investigation, every such family was supplied with a plump Christmas turkey, the number thus annually distributed reaching into the hundreds.

On this annual recurrence of their Christmas benefaction, they included, among the needy, the family of a gentleman then one of the publishers of the *Herald*, who acknowledged the gift as follows:

THE EDITOR'S TURKEY.

"Witlaf, a king of the Saxons,
Ere yet his last he breathed,
To the merry monks of Croyland,
His drinking-horn bequeathed—

" That, whenever they sat at their revels,
And drank from the golden bowl,
They might remember the donor,
And breathe a prayer for his soul."—*Longfellow.*

Witlaf, a king of the Saxons,
Not alone has come to think
That man's tenderest spot is touched
With something to eat or drink.

The "Institute"—right royal fellows,
Each one that trains in its ranks,
As the merry monks of Croyland,
And as full, no doubt, of pranks,

Have often had their feastings
At other men's expense
(I cannot say they prayed for them),
And grew quite happy; hence,

When it was mooted around the board
Whether poor editors were men,
It was said, that if 'twere so;
And perchance it were; *ergo*, then,

An editor could eat of turkey,
Without becoming ill;
Would be touched in his tenderloin—
" We'll try it; we will! we will!"

" Fat let it be, and juicy,
One of those that *roasted low*;
How or where we got the bird
He need not care to know."

The bird was sent—was cooked—
Placed upon the board—and then
The editor ate—was happy—
And lived—like other men.

And as he ate, at Christmas,
Turkey and other things to suit,
He breathed his kindest wishes
For the "Clinton Institute."

From the allusions in the above, it may be surmised that joviality entered largely into their composition, but tempered with a charity that covered a multitude of sins.

Subscribing most liberally toward the purchase of the bell which now peals from the Methodist tower, they could not let the occasion pass without a practical joke. After the arrival of the bell, and it had been receipted for to the railroad officials, the freight having been donated, the bell was placed on the freight-house platform. Preparations were all made to raise, but when the day went for it, it was nowhere to be found. Diligent search was made, but without success. Suspicion had, of course, fastened upon "The Institute," but no revelation resulted. At last, an intimation to a prominent member of the Methodist society, that the members of the Institute were hungry, led to an immediate invitation for the whole fraternity to banquet at one of the leading hotels. After initiating the minister into the secrets of the Order, they did honor to the viands, and adjourned. At daylight, the bell was found attached to the hoisting-rope in the tower of the Church.

A lady who had achieved an enviable reputation as an elocutionist, in seeking for engagements for her readings, addressed one of her circulars to "The Clinton Institute," of which she had seen mention in some of the papers,

and which she supposed, naturally enough, to be a literary institution. The Institute held a meeting and instructed their Secretary to correspond with the lady, which he did, asking her terms for an evening's entertainment. To this she replied, stating that the fee required was \$50. They replied accepting her terms, and designating the time when her services would be desired. In the mean time, they invited their wives and a few friends, and secured the parlors at the Central House for their hall. Upon the arrival of the lady, she in some way learned that the "Clinton Institute" was an association of jokers, and not so much a literary organization. As she stated afterward, she was never in such a dilemma before, as she feared some practical joke during the evening that might be embarrassing, and almost meditated flight by the first train, and yet she desired to earn and receive the stipulated compensation. She decided to remain, and, when she entered the parlors, she was greeted by a small but quite select audience of ladies and gentlemen, who soon placed her at her ease by the hearty exhibition of their appreciation of her really meritorious efforts.

A volume might be filled with facts relating to their railroad enterprises, editorial toil, agricultural pursuits, and literary labors, but we leave this for the future historian.

SUMMARY.

There have been few sensational events in Clinton's history, and even the criminal calendar is remarkably free from blood-curdling crimes or *causes celebres*. What serious crimes there have been committed against persons or property, especially crimes of violence, have been perpetrated, as a general rule, by those transient desperadoes who have found harboring-places at the bagnios on the opposite bank of the river. At those places, several shocking crimes have been committed, especially the beheading of Rexford by O'Neill, in 1873, which it does not at all come within the province of this work to even outline.

The most serious menaces to the peace of Clinton were during the beginning of the tramping era. In 1874, the vagrant nuisance was worst, some fifteen hundred to two thousand being estimated to be in the city at once, and their behavior becoming more and more ruffianly and insolent, until many were severely handled by the police authorities, Marshal Badger shooting one through the body after the desperado had covered him with a pistol; and Marshal McKinley, with a huge club, on one occasion, single-handed, knocking down and arresting a desperate and threatening crowd. Tramps and harvesters have every year poured into the city by hundreds, accompanied by still worse characters, but they have invariably been kept in order by the civil authorities, aided, on one occasion, by a show of military forces.

Nor has the city suffered any overwhelming calamity by epidemic, fire or flood, though in 1865, and still more in 1871, the river rose obstreperously high. In April, 1871, the river covered two-thirds of the city, but the flood was neither deep nor swift, so no great damage was done, though great inconvenience was experienced in getting about. Street-car travel was greatly impeded for many weeks; skiffs took the place of carriages in passing to and from the Court House. Owing to the raising of Second street and the Midland embankment, the city is now protected by a double dyke from the recurrence of a similar inconvenience. The water-works are a safeguard against a sweeping conflagration, and the general intelligence of the people, freedom from crowding and skill of physicians, against any epidemic more extensive than that of the cholera outbreak in 1866.

Having previously indicated the condition of the city in 1863, when nearing the close of the city's severe probation, it is interesting to observe, somewhat,

its course of after-growth. As the increase of Clinton's commercial and manufacturing interests, from 1864 to 1870, demanded a constantly increasing labor force, both real estate and building trades were, during that time, correspondingly active and buoyant. During the first half of the town's second decade, it grew like a tropical plant, almost visibly, day by day. In the central and northern parts of the city, blocks of plain but comfortable wooden houses, without much architectural pretension, but in well-kept and fenced yards, filled out and extended faster than the corresponding streets could be properly improved. During the same time, the business center of the town was definitely transferred to and concentrated on Second street and Fifth avenue, the former street being the natural thoroughfare between Lyons, the country, and the railroad and lower mills, and the latter avenue between the bluffs and the river. The expansion of the town to the southwest, on account of the fine bluff building-sites in that direction, led to the development, in 1868-70, of another distinct business center on Fourth street. When, in 1868, the late Charles Reed divided the lot on the corner of Tenth avenue and Fourth streets into store sites, the idea was thought by many to be absurd. At the end of but ten years from that date, there were seventeen brick and a large number of wooden business establishments in that quarter of the city. During the "good times" preceding 1873, the temporary structures that covered so large a territory south of the railroad were replaced by permanent and comfortable dwellings, in which change employers wisely co-operated. Most of the workmen in Clinton have become freeholders. Scarcely a tenement has been built in the city. During the past five years, a large and thrifty dwelling quarter has grown up between the slough in the northern part of the city and the former municipality of Ringwood, thereby extending the city virtually to the Court House, that, when built, was thought so far out of town, and beyond the old Pearce-Bennett stone house, that for so long stood solitary in that part of the city plat. That house was used as a hospital during the mustering of troops in war time. Since 1870, owing to the general awakening of Americans to the usual hideousness of their domestic architecture, and to people having leisure to build homes rather than houses for immediate shelter, as well as in deference to the necessities of the climate, there has been a vast improvement in the style and quality of the houses, new and rebuilt, in Clinton. Many specimens of tasteful architecture adorn the avenues, and Col. Van Deventer's suburban residence, at the head of Fifth avenue, has proved the pioneer of others scarcely less spacious. Since 1870, there has been an extensive transformation of temporary wooden business blocks into substantial brick and iron ones, till the business portion of the city compares favorably with that of any place of the same population.

A tolerably accurate indication of the ebb and flow of the general business of the city is afforded by the statistics elsewhere, of the amount of tonnage shipped and received via C. & N.-W. It is to be regretted that no similar statistics as to river exports are available, so that a more accurate summary could be obtained of the absolute amount of trade and manufacture of the town, which the figures given show but relatively. A large section of prosperous farming country in Illinois, was brought within the diocese of Clinton merchants by the enterprise of a lady, Mrs. S. B. Aiken, who, in 1871, established the ferry from South Clinton to Garden Plains, Ill., that has since been acquired and run by the Lambs. The opening of the Midland Railway, in 1870-71, while of dubious benefit in some respects, has probably tended to increase the aggregate business of the city.

The depression of 1873, *per se*, had comparatively slight effect on Clinton, as the city's staple products were demanded no less than before. Probably the indirect results have been more or less injurious, but have not harmed the city's interests as much as local causes, alluded to elsewhere, such as low water and low prices for farm produce.

From the moralists' view, even more creditable to Clinton than any degree of material prosperity has been the hopefulness and patience of her toilers during the period of falling wages, and, in the lumber business, several short seasons. This has been largely due to the sensible and manly course both of the large employers and the majority of their employes. During the strike epidemic of the summer of 1877, the disturbance in Clinton was but slight, no violence or destruction of property being attempted. Nor, however much inevitable low wages may have cramped workmen, have they made their condition worse by ill-advised strikes against a state of things due to inexorable causes, and as unwelcome to employers as to employed.

Clinton secured, in the fall of 1872, a convenient northern route, by the opening of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque, an important link in the system of railways parallel with the river, as, during the summer of 1879, through cars began running via the C., C. & D. and Clinton Bridge, between La Crosse and Rock Island, being the first passenger coaches other than those of the lines controlling the bridges that ever crossed it, except as specials. There have been numerous plans to build another bridge, so as to secure two competing shipping routes eastward, but hitherto none of the schemes for securing the desired railroad and wagon bridge have been realized. The C., B. & Q. halts its trains on the east side, and the extensive trade of Whiteside County has to come to Clinton by ferry, except when the friendly sealing of the river by an ice bridge perceptibly stimulates Clinton's mercantile business.

During the past year, several new manufacturing industries have been inaugurated, notably the barbed-wire shop of Messrs. Charles Alden and Charles Armstrong, and the spring-bed factory of George Bauder & Co., which have together made the old car and chair factory again echo with the hum of industry, and proved the availability of Clinton as a distributing point.

At present writing, the city of Clinton is visibly entering its second and permanent stage of prosperity—one neither exotic nor fictitious, but due to inward expansion rather than to external stimulus. With constantly growing trade, new manufactures developing, mills and factories running over time, the prospects are that speedily will again be realized the springtide of business in 1874, when July was probably the maximum month in Clinton's industrial history. Probably the present monthly pay-roll of wage-workers in the city does not fall much short of \$100,000, which argues a fair per-capita income for the masses, and consequent popular comfort, independence and an intellectual and social progress that in another quarter of a century, will still more wonderfully transform the prairie of twenty-five years ago.

DE WITT TOWNSHIP.

BY R. J. CROUCH.

De Witt Township contains about fifty-five square miles of territory is composed of parts of Congressional Townships numbers 80, 81 north, Ranges 3 and 4 east, and in territorial extent is much the largest ship in the county.

The northern, northeastern and western portions are beautiful, undrained prairie, well adapted to purposes of agriculture. Many of the finest farms to be found in the State are here situated.

It is also well watered and timbered. Silver Creek runs through the entire western portion of the township from north to south. Ames Creek, a stream about eight miles in length, takes its rise in the northeastern part of the township, runs southeasterly and empties its waters into the "Winnipeg" River, which river forms the entire southern boundary of the township. The banks of these streams the timber is good, while Independence, so called by reason of the first settlers (the Eldreds), having located here in 1837, with Ames' timber in the southeastern part of the township. Round Grove in the center, are large groves of excellent timber, and although much timber and wood have been annually used for firewood and other purposes there is, no doubt, that at present there is much more timber and of a better quality than at the original settlement of the township.

EARLY HISTORY.

From what can now be gathered from that mythical personage, the "Legend" inhabitant, it is pretty well settled that the first settlement in what is now the limits of this township was made at Round Grove by A. G. Harrison, in 1837.

Mr. H. came down from Dubuque in company with his brother-in-law, Loring Wheeler, a short time before this, and both made claims. Harrison remained, put up a small cabin and proceeded to open a farm. Col. Wheeler returned to Dubuque, where he was engaged in business, and remained until the year 1841, when he removed to this township, having accepted the appointment of Clerk of the Territorial Court from Judge Thomas S. Weston, who was then Associate Justice of the Territory. Very soon after Harrison located here, in the same year, Abraham Folcke and family located at what is now known as the Campbell farm, in the western part of the township, about two and one-half miles west of the town of De Witt. This was the first family that settled in the town. In the autumn of the same year, George Ames, an old miner from Dubuque, and Dr. Ames, his brother, Thomas Ames, field, D. F. Bly, Hiram Loomis and John Black located in the southeastern portion of the township near what is known as Ames' timber, and made large tracts of land. Dr. Ames, who was afflicted with consumption, remained one year, returned to Dubuque, where he died of that disease in 1841.

J. W. Kirtley also located on what is now the Gillooley farm at the same time. He made a claim of about four hundred acres of land, including a mill privilege, on Silver Creek, which he afterward sold to Dr. G. Turner, who moved here in 1840, with his family, consisting of four children—Louis, Joseph L., George W. and John; and two daughters—Harriet C. who afterward married Job Trites, and Eleanor, who married John F. H. Dr. Turner was accompanied by his sons-in-law, Thomas W. Clark and Thomas, with their families.

Dr. Turner built a log cabin at what is now known as the Bechtel place, one mile west of De Witt, into which he moved with his family, and he, with his sons and Clark, built a saw-mill, which was probably the second mill built in the county. His sons afterward built a grist-mill on the original site of the saw-mill, in the year 1848, which was the second grist-mill built in the county, and is now owned and operated by Capt. W. H. Hall. In the year 1837, John and George Eldred located in the timber on Silver Creek, near where is now the Eureka Mills, on July 4, and named the grove for that reason Independence Grove. They were bachelors, and withal rough specimens of humanity, usually engaged in drinking and carousing; and besides, it was said, were equal to more infamous crimes. They remained until immigration began to pour in, when one of them went north to Minnesota, where he was killed in a drunken broil. The other met a like fate in California. One of them served a term in the State Prison from this county, for hog stealing.

In 1838, John F. and Aaron Homer, Abner and Eldad Beard, from Massachusetts, settled at Independence Grove, where they engaged in farming. Aaron Homer died at the residence of Abraham Folcke, in 1839, of consumption. Eldad Beard died in Orange Township, in the year 1845, of typhoid fever. John F. Homer and Abner Beard are still living in the town of De Witt, both having been successful in business; Mr. B. having retired, Mr. Homer still engages in the active duties of his business as hardware merchant, in company with his son George F. Mr. Homer has filled various positions of trust, having held the office of member of the Board of Supervisors, besides several municipal offices; which positions he has filled with credit to himself and benefit to the community. Mr. Beard resides with his family in the town of De Witt, and is serenely stepping down the declivity of life, a much respected citizen. Dr. Turner died in October, 1845, and was among the first to be laid in the old cemetery, near the town of De Witt.

John Walrod and family, consisting of four sons: Abram, Henry, William, David, and three daughters—Celinda, who afterward married Hon. W. E. Leffingwell, and Philinda, wife of Ira Lepper, and Lucia, wife of Jacob Lepper, settled on what is now known as the Black farm, in Welton Township, which was then a part of this township. John Walrod died in the year 1848, and was buried on his own farm. Henry was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting for deer, in 1844. It seems that in crossing "Nigger Creek," near the present residence of Martin Dobler, in Welton Township, in putting his gun down to cross the creek, it was discharged, killing him instantly. His body was found several days after the occurrence, and buried on his father's farm.

Col. Lyman Evans and family, consisting of his son-in-law D. H. Brown and wife, and five sons—Norman, Lyman W., Charles, Barney and Walter, and Betsy, a daughter, who died in the year 1839, located at Independence Grove in the spring of 1839. Col. Evans held various positions of trust, and was universally respected. The Colonel's mother, widow of an old Revolutionary soldier, accompanied him to this township, where she resided until her death, in 1848, at the advanced age of 92 years. She was the second person buried in the burial ground in the wood.

George W. Neville, wife, and family of two girls—Isabella, afterward wife of H. Browning; Roseltha, afterward married to J. S. Casey—settled at what is known as the Neville place, near Ames' Creek, in 1837. George W. Neville died in 1864.

David Bedford, wife and family, consisting of his three sons—Ashbel, wife and two children; Robert, wife and one child, and S. N. Bedford, unmarried—and one daughter, who married Rev. O. Emerson, in 1842, settled in this township, in 1839. S. N. afterward married Elizabeth Dunham, in 1849. Ashbel and Robert were each elected to and served as Recorder and Treasurer of the County during the early part of its history. Robert died in 1846, and Ashbel removed to Michigan, where he now resides.

Samuel N. still resides in the town of De Witt. Robert built the first house in the town of De Witt, in the summer of 1841, on Harrison street, where Conwell's blacksmith-shop now stands. It was a log cabin.

S. P. Burton and family located south of Independence Grove, about the year 1839, with his wife and family, consisting of three daughters—Sarah A. (afterward married R. L. Westbrook, Clerk of the Court in 1848), Harriet and Elmira.

Seth Lum and wife, and Phineas Cass, a brother-in-law, settled in this township in the spring of 1840, west of what is now the town of De Witt, and adjoining the corporation.

Early in the spring of 1837, a man of the name of Miller, with his family, settled on Silver Creek, northwest from what is now the town of De Witt; during that same year, in the winter, he went to Davenport for provisions; came back to the Wapsie, having walked the entire distance; was compelled to swim the river; caught cold and died. His was the first death in the township. He was buried in the timber west of Silver Creek about eighty rods, a little southwest of the present Eureka Mills.

John Firman, wife and seven children, located at the Kimball Place in 1839; at the same time, the Achords, three brothers, bachelors, boarded with him, but got the ague, and finally became discouraged, and all left the country. A child of Firman's, who died early in 1839, was the second person who died in the township.

John Knott, a Frenchman, settled at the north side of Evans, or Independence Grove, at an early date; afterward, sold his farm to a man of the name of Titcomb, who lived here a few years; sold out to Mr. Desmond, who now owns the farm.

Titcomb removed to Missouri with his family; was elected County Judge of the county in which he resided; got into a dispute with his son, which ended by his son's shooting him dead. The son was sent to the penitentiary for twenty years.

Adoniram Kendall and wife, settled at what is known as Work's Mill, and built a saw-mill in 1841. He built the mill in company with Ashbel Bedford, brother of Samuel N., now residing in De Witt.

Absalom Dennis, wife and family, consisting of two daughters—Christiana, afterward married to Hon. J. D. Bourne, and Jane, who married J. W. Dearborn—settled at what is known as the Holmes place, southwest of De Witt, near Silver Creek, in 1839.

Jonas Oaks and family, consisting of wife, one son, Chessman, and two daughters, Celinda and Rachel, settled in Independence Grove in 1841. Jonas Oaks died in 1846. Chess, or Dr. Oaks, married a Miss Olive Martin, of Scott County. Moved to Denver, Colo. (was appointed Indian agent to the Utes), where he now resides. Celinda married a man of the name of Healy in 1842, who died a year after their marriage, leaving one child. She, afterward, in 1845, married Jonathan Shinn. Rachel married John Soliss in 1845, who died shortly after, and left her with one child. She then married a man of the name of Howard; the family then moved to Nebraska.

A Mr. Dudley settled in Independence Grove in 1839; lived there two years, and sold out and moved away. In 1840, Daniel P. Soliss and family moved into the grove northwest of De Witt, and settled on Silver Creek. Abram and Nicholas Walrod, brothers of John Walrod, with their families, settled here in about 1841. Abram's family consisted of his wife and six sons—Michael, Benjamin, N. N., John, Abram, James, and three daughters—Betsey, married to Esquire Names; Sarah, married to Lyman Evans, Jr.; Sylvia, married to George Scott. Abram settled in what is now known as the John Walrod farm, in Welton Township, then a part of this township.

Nicholas' family consisted of his wife, four sons—Hiram, Nicholas, Abram and Jacob, and three daughters—Kate, married to Alonzo Names; Anna, married to William Brown (Brown was drowned in the Wapsie River, while bathing, in 1864); Betsey, married to M. A. Harrington. The Walrods were quite a numerous family in those early days, and were a power in politics. It was said of them, that any aspiring politician, who was "solid" with the Walrods, was secure of his election.

Long since that time, however, the population of this county has increased to such an extent that it has been beyond the power of any one family to control the elections of this county.

A. R. Bissell, wife and family, came to this town on the 12th day of May, 1840, and settled on the place now occupied by him just north and outside of the corporation. Mr. Bissell was, for several terms, School Fund Commissioner of the county, besides holding other offices of trust. He now resides at his home near De Witt, enjoying the fruits of his labors; his daughter Helen is married to W. H. Talbot, a prosperous hardware merchant engaged in business in the town of De Witt. J. B. Bissell, a son, served in the war of the rebellion in the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry Regiment, and lost a limb in battle. Charles P., another son, is a physician in Dakota, and Evelyn is the wife of A. W. Jack, a merchant at New Jefferson, Iowa.

Henry Strickler and William Strickler early made claims east of Thomas Hatfield's place, sold out to W. H. Bennett, and left the country, as did the Bassetts who lived on the Wapsie River. The Purcells were also early settlers near the Wapsie, south of De Witt, but early left the country. Ambrose Betts came to the township at an early date, resided here until 1870, when he sold his farm two miles southeast of De Witt, and removed to Oregon.

A. G. Dearborn, wife and two sons, J. W. and Frank B., came to the township in 1846; he occupied a farm south of De Witt, and died in 1875. J. W. was, from 1871 to 1875, Deputy Sheriff and Jailer of the county, with his office at De Witt. Both J. W. and F. B. are residents of the town of De Witt.

M. Gillooley was an early settler, and still occupies, with his family, the farm originally purchased by him southwest and adjoining the town of De Witt.

Grandfather Lepper, an old Revolutionary soldier, settled at an early date in the Grove north of the town, with his wife and three sons, Jacob, Ira and John. Grandfather Lepper died in 1840. The descendants of Jacob and Ira still live in the community. John also died at an early date.

The Pomeroy's, two brothers, came in 1839, lived for awhile on Silver Creek, northwest of the town, and then moved away.

David Cass, wife and family, came to the township in 1840; his children were John, Stephen and Betsey. He moved to Jackson County after residing here four years, where he died.

Alex. Work came to this township about the year 1838, located the farm now owned by his son Alex. Work, Jr., lived there a number of years and mov

into the town of De Witt, where he resided with his wife. He went West in 1878. Mr. Work was the second Recorder in the county.

R. C. Bourne, Esq., brother of Hon. J. D. Bourne, made a claim to the land now owned by Alfred Smith, southeast of the town of De Witt, in 1836. He also at the same time made a claim to land just below the mouth of Ames Creek, on the Wapsie River. He sold the first claim to David Bedford. He went to California, in 1849, returned in 1852, and returned to California with his family, consisting of his wife, formerly Margaret Brophy, and three children, William, Thomas and Mary C., and settled in Grass Valley, where he died. He was a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, and was elected in 1840.

Louis Hayden and a man of the name of Chittenden, settled east of Ames' place, in 1839, between that place and Brophy Creek, made claims, remained for a short time and left the country.

A Mrs. Holland settled west of the town of De Witt, on Silver Creek, in 1840; she was a widow. Married George Macomber, and afterward moved to Davis County.

Benjamin Rollins and family came to this township in 1840; he died in 1846.

Moses Goff and family, and George Goudie and family, settled here in about the year 1841 or 1842.

Alvin Ketchum and family came in 1840, remained a year and returned to Ohio.

Edward West and wife, two sons, Daniel and Harry, and two daughters, Ellen, married to Volmer, Sarah, married to Israel Barr, Davenport, Iowa, came to this township in 1843, settled on a farm in the southwest part of the township, where Mr. West now resides, with his sons situated on good farms around him.

Reuben Cudney and Zephaniah Allen, with their families, lived in the township for about one year, coming here in 1840.

Father John Cotton, with his wife and family, consisting of three sons—Aylett R., Salem, John and Wickliffe, and sister-in-law, Miss Rachel Lane, who afterward married Robert Bedford, came to this township in 1844. His two daughters, Arcana, married to W. W. Wolcott, and Talitha, married to G. W. Pascal, came with their families a short time afterward. Father Cotton died January 20, 1870. Father Cotton was born on the old Plymouth farm in Massachusetts, which we believe he once owned and was a lineal descendant of the famous Puritan, Rev. John Cotton. Father Cotton died as he had lived, a zealous, faithful and devoted Christian. He formerly owned the farm now owned by L. S. and N. S. Harrington.

Aylett R., whom we mention in another place, is an eminent lawyer of Clinton, Iowa. John died in March, 1856.

Salem and Wickliffe, the one an energetic business man and the other a leading lawyer, are residents of the town of De Witt.

William Horan and family settled in this township on the north side of Round Grove in the year 1840.

Monroe Warren and wife settled in this township in 1844.

R. L. Smith came to this township with his family in 1848, and settled on the place now owned by him, called the Rural Home. Mr. S. was an ardent Abolitionist, and his house was for years a station on the underground railroad. Mr. S. often relates how negroes escaping from slavery were brought to him at night, and he, assisted by others, among whom we may mention Judge E.

Graham and Hon. S. S. Burdett, would hitch up his team and take them to the next station on their way rejoicing to that then haven of the colored man—Canada.

John G. Wallace, wife and family, with two daughters—Emily, married to J. L. James, and Kate, married to T. H. Ellis, settled in this township in 1843. Mary, a daughter married to W. A. Cotton, Esq., and George and Albert are residents of the town of De Witt.

Thomas Reed and family located on the old Reed farm in 1849, where he died. Patrick Lawler came at about the same time, remained a year or two, finally settled in Washington Township, where he now resides.

In collecting the history of the old settlers, so far as it can be gleaned from the recollections of those who survive, we frequently hear the name of "Campo" mentioned. So far as we can gather his history, he appears to have been a half-breed French Indian, who flourished here at an early day. He employed his time in hunting and trapping, and was always welcomed at the homes of the early settlers. He was regarded as one of the finest shots with a rifle in the country, and that, too, with but one hand, one having been taken off at some time before his career here. He was somewhat nomadic in his habits—here to-day and off to-morrow. Many interesting stories are told of him as a hunter, and were not this history of De Witt Township already exceeding its limits, we should certainly embalm some of them. More than one old settler has said to us that "Old Campo" deserved a conspicuous place in the early history of this county. He went West, it is said, to California, in about 1852, with Burrell Bassett, an early settler of this region, and has not been heard of since.

INCIDENTS, ETC.

In 1845, or thereabouts, David Cass had claimed 160 acres about two miles north of the town of De Witt, now owned by Moses Goff, W. Saltmarsh and M. H. Haskins, in the timber. But Willard Barrows, of Davenport, was desirous of laying claim to it, and sent up a party to the land, on which they put up a cabin, which was immediately torn down by the settlers. A claim meeting was held with reference to the matter, at the house of Jonas M. Oaks, at which the old settlers convened. Norman Evans was appointed Marshal. The claimants were heard, and the land divided between them. Barrows afterward forfeited his right to the land and the whole of it reverted to Cass.

In 1841, J. W. Kirtley and Dr. Turner had a law suit over a claim to some land, in which Kirtley was successful. Kirtley celebrated his victory by giving a barbecue at Point Pleasant on the Wapsie, at which all the old settlers were present, among whom were Seth Lum and wife, A. Kendall and wife, S. P. Burton and wife, the Walrods, Norman Evans and wife, and many others. All joined in the festivities of the occasion and took part in the dance.

The bill of fare was fresh pork, spare-ribs, ham, venison, cakes (a rarity in those days), and besides, a barrel of whisky with the head knocked out and several tin cups close at hand, with which the men helped themselves, and yet there was no drunkenness to mar the general joy of the occasion. Kirtley says that on the occasion of this barbecue he determined to have a "big blow-out," and that he had his cards of invitation printed on white satin, with the names of Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Martin Van Buren and other noted statesmen of that day, as managers of his ball, with Judges Grant, Leffingwell, Wilson and other prominent gentlemen of this State as deputy managers; that the affair was a success, and was attended by everybody of note in the county at the time.

The first election held in the township was in April, 1840, at Abraham Folcke's, at which there were present about twenty persons, at which election John F. Homer was designated as Justice of the Peace, and Jacob Lepper as Constable.

Homer received his commission, and thereupon, it is said, the people began to quarrel and dispute over their claims and other matters, and law suits were the order of the day.

The people concluded that if they had no Justice of the Peace the people would cease quarreling, whereupon Mr. Homer resigned his office. At the election in the fall of that year for that office, there was a tie between Ashbel Bedford and John Thomas for the office of Justice. Both refused to qualify. Bedford was afterward appointed and served for a short time. For several years thereafter, it appears there was no Justice, and if one was needed, the people were compelled to go to Camanche and bring one out, whether to marry a party or to take an acknowledgment.

In 1845, a family by name of Woodruff came to the township from Ohio. A daughter Dolly, aged sixteen years, had contracted the malignant scarlet fever, of which she died here. The people were so much afraid of the disease that they would not go near her. Miss Christiana Dennis, now the wife of Hon. J. D. Bourne, however, braved the danger and took care of the young lady until her death, being the third death in the township.

The first celebration of Independence Day, held in the township, was on the 4th of July, 1841, at which time Samuel Murray, a lawyer of Camanche, delivered the oration. Rev. B. H. Cartright was Chaplain. The dinner was a regular barbecue, consisting of chickens, and pigs roasted whole, quarters of pork, all cooked in the woods in pits made for the purpose on the premises of Seth Lum. The attendance was large, and the occasion closed with a dance in the evening, at the residence of Lum.

The first burial-ground was located in the wood west of what is now the Kimball place, north of the town of De Witt, where the people of the vicinity who died during the early settlement, were buried. Afterward, in 1844 or 1845, the old cemetery near the town of De Witt was established; both have since been abandoned, and a new cemetery, called Elmwood, was laid out by the town of De Witt, about three-fourths of a mile north of the corporation, in 1869.

The Catholic Cemetery, just west of the town, was established about the year 1853 or 1854, and is still used by that Church as a burial-place.

Lizzie Bedford, daughter of Robert Bedford, now wife of James Dunham, residing in California, was the first white child born in the township; she was born July 16, 1839. Lyman, son of D. H. Brown and wife, born in 1840, was the second.

The first sermon preached in the township was preached by Deacon Hall, as he was called, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the residence of Thomas Hatfield, in September, 1837. Mrs. Hatfield was very anxious to hear preaching, whereupon Mr. Hatfield went to Camanche, opposite Albany, Ill., crossed the River to that place in a skiff, took Deacon Hall back with him, and, after he had preached, returned with him in the same way.

The first marriage in the township was that of Minerva Cass to Peter Ryan, which took place at the residence of Mr. Seth Lum in 1840; a Mr. Gardner, Justice of the Peace at Camanche, performed the ceremony.

The first school taught in this township was taught by Miss Fannie Moore, in a log house near Silver Creek, on what is now the farm of Martin Ill, two miles northwest of the town of De Witt. Her school was composed of seven

scholars, viz.: Hannah Brown, now Mrs. Stevens; Mary A. Brown, now Mrs. Riggs, daughters of David H. Brown; Sarah A., now Mrs. Westbrook; Elmira and Harriet, daughters of S. P. Burton; Philena Walrod, now Mrs. Ira Lepper, and Ephraim Cass. She taught one term of three months. Miss Moore was from Massachusetts—a regular “Yankee school-marm.”

A great change has taken place since that time; the township is now composed of some eleven subdistricts, with an elegant and commodious schoolhouse built on the most modern and improved plan, in each subdistrict. The school population of the township, irrespective of independent districts, numbers 500 persons. A school is taught in each subdistrict for at least two terms of four months each, during the year, and every facility is provided for enabling the young of both sexes to acquire a good education.

The years 1839 and 1845 are remembered by the old settlers as the years during which much sickness prevailed. In 1839, but few families escaped severe attacks of the ague; in many families all were prostrated, and had to depend on their neighbors for help. In 1845, fevers of a severe type prevailed, many old settlers dying therefrom.

In 1844, June 5, a terrible tornado passed over the town of De Witt, coming from the northwest, through Evans', or Independence Grove, through the town of De Witt, which at that time was thinly inhabited; a house of John Snow's was blown down, and one of J. D. Bourne's, the one he now lives in, was moved from its foundation; and the fence west and north of the house was destroyed. The tornado passed through Round Grove, destroying the timber in its path, took a southeasterly course, crossing Brophy Creek at about the same place that the tornado of 1860 crossed it, and crossed the Mississippi River near the mouth of the Wapsie River.

On June 3, 1860, the tornado, known as the Camanche Tornado, passed through this township south of De Witt, creating havoc in its path. The day was a very sultry one, and about 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, a huge funnel-shaped cloud seemed to move out of a brazen sky in the southwest eastward, like a terrific monster, scattering death and destruction in its way; houses, barns, fences, timber, and, in fact, everything in its path, was mown down as though with a besom; fifteen persons in this township, alone, were killed by it; two persons, now living in De Witt—A. G. Wallace and George A. Fuller—were taken up and carried over the highest tree-tops, and landed without injury.

Many stories are told of the privations and obstacles overcome by the early settlers. Money was out of the question; there was none in the country; 25 cents was the highest price paid for wheat, and that out of the store, besides having to haul the wheat to Davenport to market. Very often a man would take a load of wheat or pork to market, and after remaining all night, and paying necessary hotel expenses, would have nothing to bring home.

The people were compelled to go twenty miles to mill, to get their meal and flour. Those, however, who endured to the end, reaped their reward. After 1850, business increased; good prices were paid for produce of all kinds; farms were opened; the prairies blossomed as the rose, and the rich harvests of golden grain yielded bounteous incomes. Large and comfortable dwellings were erected; and the result is, that all the comforts and enjoyments belonging to older localities are now accessible to all.

Mrs. S. A. Westbrook relates, that frequently, when owing to bad roads, which, in the early settlement of the country were notorious, the people could not get to the mills to get their grain ground, they were sometimes compelled

to grind their wheat in coffee-mills to make their bread; and she says, that bread made of flour, thus ground, was as sweet as she ever ate.

To accommodate the lawyers in attendance at Court, in early times, Hon. J. D. Bourne relates, that all the spare beds were collected in the community and taken to his house, he then being a bachelor, and Black Bill, of Camanche, was employed to do the chamber work, that the lawyers, among whom were Judge Grant, John P. and Eb. Cook, Charles Weston, United States District Attorney, and Fisher, a noted wag, of Davenport, the Judge Thomas S. Wilson, Gen. James Wilson, and T. Crawford, of Dubuque, Ralph P. Lowe, afterward Governor, the Starrs of Burlington, Judge W. E. Leffingwell, and old Joe Knox, a noted Illinois lawyer, were all thus lodged by him without charge. The evenings were passed in telling amusing stories, and in scientific discussions, to the profit and enjoyment of all.

An amusing story is told of a trial in this town, in which Judge Leff is the central figure. It was during the preliminary examination of one Grabell, charged with murder, before Col. Evans, as Magistrate. One Burge, a fussy lawyer, residing here, was Prosecutor, and Judge Leff, then a young man, was attorney for the defendant. During the examination, which lasted all night, Burge would, at inopportune times, jump up and interrupt the proceedings. After being told to sit down several times by Col. Evans, without effect, Leff, losing all patience, arose and said: That, being an officer of the Court, it was his duty to see its orders enforced, that if the prosecutor did not obey the Court and sit down, he should knock him down. After scanning Judge Leff's six feet of muscular frame, he evidently concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, sat quietly in his seat and the examination proceeded without further interruption.

TOWN OF DE WITT.

By act of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa, approved January 14, 1841, William Miller, of Cedar County, Andrew F. Russell, of Scott County, and William A. Warren, of Jackson County, were appointed as Commissioners to re-locate the seat of Justice of Clinton County. They were required to meet at the residence of Abraham Folcke within six months from the date of the passage of the act, and to proceed to locate said seat of justice as near the geographical center of said county as a good and suitable situation convenient to wood and water could be found, having reference to the present and future population of the county.

In the early part of that year, about May, the Commissioners proceeded to their duties and made selection of the site, the same being 160 acres in the center of the north half of Section 18, Township 81, Range 4 east. Hon. J. D. Bourne was commissioned by the County Commissioners to enter the site selected, which he proceeded to do, going to Dubuque for that purpose. Immediately after this, Lyman Buck, the then County Surveyor, surveyed and platted the town. At the time of the selection of the site, the question of a name was submitted by the county seat Commissioners to a vote of the people in the vicinity.

It is said that Miller, one of the Commissioners, who was a very large, portly man and withal very popular with the ladies of the vicinity, was very anxious that they should name the new town Millersburg, but it seems that Col. Warren was more of an adept at maneuvering and wire-working and succeeded in securing a majority of votes in favor of the name of Vandenburg for the new county seat, in honor of the daughter of an old German burgher, to

whom he was paying his addresses. Afterward, by act of the Territorial Legislature, approved Feb. 17, 1842, the name of Vandenburgh was changed to that of De Witt.

Immediately after the location of the county seat, arrangements were made by Col. Loring Wheeler (who had moved to the house built by A. G. Harrison with his family) who, with Col. Lyman Evans, assisted by a few others, proceeded to erect a log Court House on the northwest corner of Harrison and Jefferson streets. The building they erected was 24x36 feet in size, two stories high. This building was used for a Court House, and, indeed, for public gatherings of all kinds, whether dances, religious services, political conventions, elections or otherwise, until the year 1846, at which time the frame building, known as the old Exchange Hotel building, was used for county offices and court purposes. This building was erected by John Snow in 1843, and was situated on the northeast corner of the public square, and was burned in the year 1865. The brick Court House on the east side of the public square was completed in 1854, the contract for building the same having been let to S. N. Bedford and John Butler, by Judge E. Graham, who was at that time County Judge, having succeeded to that position on the resignation of Hon. A. R. Cotton, who had previously been elected to that office. The Court House was erected at a cost of \$6,000. William Lawton built the Jail and Jailer's house, which cost \$4,000. From the time of its completion and occupancy, the Court House was retained for court purposes and public offices until 1869, when the seat of justice was removed by a vote of the people from this place to Clinton.

The first house built in the town was built in 1841, by Robert Bedford. The second house was the old De Witt House, by A. G. Harrison, in the same year. This was the tavern of the place for several years, and was kept by Col. L. Wheeler at one time, and was the house at which the Judge and lawyers stopped during the session of court. It is now owned by George L. Wheeler.

Hon. J. D. Bourne built the first frame house, about the year 1842, which is still occupied by himself and family as a residence, and is believed to be the oldest frame house now standing in the county. Thomas F. Butterfield came to De Witt in 1844, in the month of March; was the first merchant to commence business in the town. He is, at least, the only merchant in the county now in business who commenced at so early a period.

Mr. Butterfield came to De Witt with a two-horse wagon, with his wife and son Dennis, and his stock of goods, consisting of needles, pins, nutmegs, spices, snuff and other things too tedious to mention. Mr. B. located on the north side of the public square, and occupied the building as a store and dwelling. Since that time, he has followed the course of business, and with his son Charles, has a large stock of merchandise on Jefferson street. Mr. B. has been unexceptionally successful, having acquired a large property at legitimate business. He has at various times been honored with public positions by his fellow-citizens, having served the county as Treasurer and Recorder and as member of the Board of Supervisors, and always to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Dennis G., the son, served his country faithfully as Adjutant of the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry Regiment, and is now engaged in the lumber and grain trade in this town.

In 1844, the town population consisted of the following families, viz., Robert Bedford, wife and one child; Rev. O. Emerson and wife, John Snow, wife and family; Monroe Warren and wife, John Cotton and family, John Buhler and family, Dr. Metcalfe, William Horan and family, J. D. Bourne (who was

at that time unmarried), Alonzo Names, Jacob Lepper, Hon. W. E. Leffingwell, J. S. Stowrs, T. F. Butterfield, wife and child. The population remained nearly stationary until 1850, the business and population being chiefly located around and in the vicinity of the public square. In the year 1856, the building of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad from Clinton to this town gave business a new impetus, and the Iowa Land Company, a corporation with headquarters at Clinton, purchased of Thomas W. Clark 160 acres of land, being the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 81 north, Range 4 east, and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 18, Township 81 north, Range 4 east, paying therefor the sum of \$9,225, and situated immediately south of the original town plat, and laid the same out into lots, which they proceeded to dispose of, and named the same South De Witt.

Austin Myers, in 1857, laid out and platted eighty acres, being the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 81 north, Range 4 east, and called it Myers' Addition to the town of De Witt. The same year, the Iowa Land Company laid out and platted sixteen acres on the north side of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 18, Township 81 north, Range 4 east, and called the same the Iowa Land Company's Addition. Fifteen acres were also laid off in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 81 north, Range 4 east, afterward, and called Riggs' Addition.

INCORPORATION.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature, passed March 23, 1858, a petition, asking that the necessary steps be taken for the incorporation of the town, was presented to Hon. D. McNeil, County Judge, September 20, 1858, who appointed Samuel Clark, A. R. Butler, John C. Polley, E. S. Bailey, Loring Wheeler, E. P. Hubbard and P. J. Shoecraft as agents for such purpose.

An election was ordered by said agents to be held January 7, 1859, at which election the following officers were chosen: Mayor, N. A. Merrell; Recorder, Alexander Jones; Trustees—C. A. Jones, J. F. Gilmore, E. P. Hubbard, James Allison, E. R. Lee.

The first Council met at the office of E. S. Bailey, and organized January 14, 1859, and passed an ordinance creating the offices of Treasurer, Corporation Counsel, Marshal and Street Commissioner. E. S. Bailey was elected Treasurer; P. C. Wright, Corporation Counsel; S. Maynard, Marshal, and John M. Gates, Street Commissioner.

ROSTER OF TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayors—N. A. Merrell, 1859-60; A. R. Bissell, 1861; P. C. Wright, 1862; G. H. Lowe, 1863; George Beach, 1864; A. R. Butler, 1865; N. A. Merrell, 1866; Dennis Whitney, 1867; J. M. Gates, 1868; Charles Schlabach, 1869; P. C. Wright, 1870; William Fuller, 1871; K. W. Wheeler, 1872; T. F. Butterfield, 1873; J. M. Gates, 1874-75; Andrew Howat, 1876; W. A. Cotton, 1877-78; Andrew Howat, 1879.

Recorders—J. C. Godley, 1859; Samuel S. Burdett, 1860; F. A. Howig, 1861-62; William T. Campbell, 1863; John Pollock, 1865-66; H. Bairley, 1867; C. Schlabach, 1868; R. J. Crouch, 1869; A. W. Jack, 1870-71; W. A. Cotton, 1872-74; G. A. Fuller, 1875; C. J. Hadley, 1876; J. G. Pearse, 1877; J. H. Kelley, 1878; R. J. Crouch, 1879.

Trustees—Allison, Lee, Hubbard, Gilmore, C. A. Jones, 1859; C. A. Jones, W. R. Ward, John Kelley, S. N. Bedford, C. Egleston, 1860; J. Vandegriff, Jr., C. M. West, Thomas F. Butterfield, J. B. Bishop, J. F. Homer,

1861; George Beach, Israel Conery, C. E. Webb, G. W. Pearson, H. Bairley, 1862; C. Egleston, S. Jones, A. R. Bissell, C. M. West, W. Weymouth, 1863; C. Schlabach, J. S. Gilmore, W. H. McCracken, S. Jones, J. M. Norris, 1864; C. Schlabach, J. M. Norris, B. F. Page, William Rule, Jr., W. H. Talbot, 1865; C. Schlabach, William Rule, Jr., H. Bairley, W. Weymouth, B. R. Ward, 1866; William Rule, Jr., W. Familton, S. Cotton, D. Langan, W. Fuller, 1867; W. R. Ward, Isaac Rhodes, William Rule, Jr., H. Cleveland, J. C. Polley, 1868; J. C. Polley, W. Familton, T. H. Ellis, T. W. Butler, C. M. Nye, 1869; A. H. Runyon, W. R. Ward, H. Bairley, M. Purcell, G. W. Leonard, 1870; C. Schlabach, T. F. Butterfield, J. T. Waters, T. T. Hobbs, James Hedden, 1871; J. T. Waters, William Rule, Jr., T. F. Butterfield, G. W. Wallace, T. T. Hobbs, 1872; J. M. Gates, E. H. Wood, T. T. Hobbs, J. F. Homer, J. T. Waters, 1873; M. Purcell, E. H. Wood, J. B. Bissell, Schlabach, W. R. English, 1874; W. R. Ward, W. R. English, D. W. Forbes, G. W. Wallace, J. B. Bissell, 1875; W. R. English, C. S. Harrington, W. H. Talbot, T. T. Hobbs, Adam Bloom, 1876; W. H. Talbot, A. Bloom, P. Flannery, D. Whitney, G. K. Ryder, 1877; G. K. Ryder, F. P. Kettenring, E. R. Townsend, C. Schlabach, T. F. Butterfield, 1878; T. F. Butterfield, T. T. Hobbs, P. Flannery, D. Whitney, W. H. Talbot, W. R. English, 1879.

Treasurers—E. S. Bailey, 1859; James D. Bourne, 1860; George Beach, 1861; N. A. Merrell, 1862; S. N. Bedford, 1863; M. Warren, 1864; H. Cleaveland, 1865-66; John Rule, 1867; T. H. Ellis, 1868; H. Cleaveland, 1869-71; T. H. Ellis, 1872-74; L. H. Sanford, 1875-78; D. Drew, 1879.

Corporation Counsel—P. C. Wright, 1859; Charles Whitaker, 1860; C. M. Nye, 1861; Kirke W. Wheeler, 1862; N. A. Merrell, 1863; K. W. Wheeler, 1864-65; J. N. Miles, 1866; W. A. Cotton, 1867-68; R. W. Henry, 1869; W. H. H. Hart, 1870; C. J. Hadley, 1871-72; W. B. Leffingwell, 1873-74; W. A. Cotton, 1875-76; P. B. Wolfe, 1877-79.

Marshals—S. Maynard, 1859; L. Morton, 1860-62; E. A. Bird, 1863; D. W. Forbes, 1864-65; L. F. Brown, 1866; A. H. Runyon, 1867-68. Vacancy, 1869-70. H. S. Keller, 1871; W. M. Desmond, 1872-75; E. W. McCracken, 1876-77; Thomas Kelley, Jr., 1878; E. W. McCracken, 1879.

Street Commissioners—John M. Gates, 1859-60; E. T. Vary, 1861; S. Maynard, 1862; Robert McBride, 1863; S. Wickes, 1864-65; G. W. Morton, 1866; Charles Wilbur, 1867; H. Allemong, 1868; E. P. Leach, 1869; H. S. Keller, 1870; C. Wilbur, 1871; Thomas Jack, 1872-77; S. Maynard, 1878; Thomas Jack, 1879.

The Council met from the date of its organization until 1875 in rented apartments, in which year, a commodious council-house was built on the southwest corner of the public square, or Lincoln Park as it is now called, at a cost of \$1,000. The building is two stories high, with a large upper chamber used for Council-meetings and election purposes, and a lower room used for storing the engine and other fire apparatus belonging to the fire company. The fire company, Rescue No. 1, was organized in 1875, with a large membership. A large hand engine was purchased, with hose, hose cart and other equipments at this time for the company's use. The present officers (1879) are W. M. Desmond, Foreman; E. W. McCracken, First Assistant; Will Schlabach, Second Assistant; W. A. Latham, Foreman of Hose; C. E. Gould, Assistant; J. T. Waters, Treasurer; W. Schlabach, Acting Secretary.

After the advent of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad (now controlled and operated by the C. & N. W. R. R.) in 1857, the town of De Witt began at once to increase in population. Business of all kinds prospered, this

being the entrepot of a large section of country. Among the dealers in grain, etc., who established warehouses at the depot and dealt largely in stock, grain and lumber, may be mentioned the following, viz., C. H. Toll, lumber; H. A. Fay, grain; W. R. Ward, grain, lumber and coal; Seth Sheldon, John Morse, E. P. Savage, E. R. Spear, J. F. Gilmore, grain, up to the year 1860 and afterward. Then followed T. F. Butterfield, T. H. Ellis, McKinney, Butler & Co., J. T. Waters, Eggleston & Brown, N. W. Wood and E. H. Wood, and Clark Bros. and D. G. Butterfield.

To show the amount of business done, I give the following exhibit of the year 1868, which may be considered as an average showing for ten years, from 1860 to 1870:

RECEIPTS.

Feet of lumber.....	3,000,000
Number of shingles.....	1,500,000
Number lath.....	500,000
Pounds of merchandise.....	3,987,640

SHIPMENTS.

Bushels of grain.....	396,998
Pounds dressed hogs.....	262,970
Number live hogs.....	11,180
Number cattle.....	816
Pounds hides.....	53,290
Pounds wool.....	46,640
Pounds butter.....	150,160
Pounds poultry.....	3,140
Pounds seeds.....	41,580

This may be considered a fair statement; however, since 1870, the grain trade has fallen off to some extent, while the trade in stock of all kinds has gradually increased.

The Davenport & Northwestern Railroad was completed to this town in 1870, running from Davenport northward to Maquoketa. The citizens of this place and vicinity contributed \$65,000 to the building of this road.

The following is a list of the business men and firms of De Witt, viz:

Attorneys—Merrell & Howat, Cotton & Wolfe, K. W. Wheeler, D. Whitney, C. M. Nye, R. J. Crouch, Pascal & Armentrout.

Agricultural Implements—T. F. Butterfield, J. A. Cranston, P. Flannery.

Auctioneers—T. Scholey, Thomas Kelley.

Bakers—M. J. Hey, Joseph McCormick.

Banker—J. H. Price.

Books, Drugs and Stationery—J. B. Webb, C. V. Baxter, J. H. Kelley.

Boots and Shoes—Charles Schlabach, D. White, H. Bricker.

Carpenters and Builders—L. L. Neville & Co., Small & Son, F. P. Kettering, L. H. Thorn, J. W. & F. B. Dearborn.

Carriage Makers and Blacksmiths—Fred Drifill, D. W. Forbes, John Dignan, Conwell Bros., Warren & Son, Isaac Rhodes.

Cigar Maker—George N. Hubbard.

Coal and Wood Dealers—C. M. Nye & Co., R. S. Beach, A. J. Clark, Hubbard & Campbell.

Coopers—R. McBride, T. M. Carson.

Dentists—Dr. Potter, J. B. Gould.

Dry Goods—T. F. Butterfield & Son, Chardavoyne, Drew & Co., Wallace Bros., Farmer's Store, J. C. Reed, F. S. Jacobs.

Farmers—A. Partridge, Ed. O'Connell.

Flouring Mills—Capt. W. H. Hall, Townsend & Harrison, King & Miles, R. P. Barr.

Foundry—A. B. Cumming.

Furniture Dealers and Undertakers—Hobbs & Meredith, A. Nonemacher.

Grain and Produce Dealers—T. F. & D. G. Butterfield, C. S. Harrington, A. J. Clark, James Thornton, C. M. Nye & Co.

Groceries—A. Bloom, C. W. Cressler & Co., Fuller & Connole, T. J. Scallan, Kelly & O'Hern, Quigley Bros., C. Christiansen.

Gunsmith—Fred Johnson.

Hardware Dealers—W. H. Talbot, P. Flannery, J. F. Homer & Son.

Harness Makers—James Hedden, John Dobler.

Hotels—Gates House, George B. Earle, proprietor; Pacific House, J. Foote, proprietor; Grill House, P. Grill, proprietor; Franklin House, H. Johnson, proprietor.

Ice Dealers—J. W. Dearborn, V. Yegge.

Insurance Agents—Cotton & Wolfe, Merrell & Howat, K. W. Wheeler, C. M. Nye & Co., W. R. Ward.

Justices of the Peace—R. J. Crouch, H. A. Fay.

Loan Brokers—W. R. English, Jno. Peaslee.

Live Stock Dealers—L. S. Harrington, E. H. Wood, M. Horan.

Livery Stable—A. W. Johnson.

Lumber Dealers—Campbell & Hubbard, T. F. & D. G. Butterfield.

Masons and Bricklayers—J. Alton, J. Holsaple, George K. Ryder.

Meat Markets—H. C. Cressler, Wendleborn & Co., J. Hirschberg, George Stephenson.

Merchant Tailors—C. M. Mellor, John Craig.

Milliners and Dressmakers—Mrs. John Craig, Misses Harrison & Norton, Mrs. J. B. Van Court, Misses A. Partridge & A. Sanger, Mrs. E. E. Kellogg.

Musical Instruments—L. F. Brown.

Newspaper and Job Office—De Witt *Observer*, S. H. Shoemaker, editor and proprietor.

Painters—John Jebson & Co.

Photographer—S. Smith.

Physicians—J. H. Boyd, J. Dennison, W. Fitzgerald, A. W. Morgan, P. Ryan, D. Langan, M. R. Waggoner.

Pension Agent—W. R. Ward.

Watchmakers and Jewelers—Barr & Bairley, J. Buckley.

The following institutions of De Witt deserve somewhat of an extended notice, viz: The Farmer's Store, a corporation founded February 22, 1874, by an association of farmers for the purchase and sale of goods, wares and merchandise required by a farming community, and to carry on a general mercantile business, buy and ship produce, and agricultural implements and seeds on commission. The capital stock originally was \$5,000, now increased to \$8,000. The incorporators were Fred. Suiter, H. N. Hahn, H. Dwire, A. S. Allison, S. Sadoris, P. Twogood, L. P. Lambertson, David Robb, John Rathje and Hiram Brown. The first dividend declared was 31 per cent. Second dividend, 63 per cent. The present officers are L. S. Harrington, President; A. S. Allison, Secretary; S. Sadoris, H. N. Hahn, Fred Suiter, Directors; H. Cleaveland, Manager of store.

The Pioneer Cheese Factory, established by J. B. Rose in the autumn of 1877, has proved a success, the reputation of the cheese at this factory being second to none, it having gained the First Award at the American Institute

Fair, in New York City and at other noted exhibitions of dairy products. Mr. Noyes, the cheese-maker in charge of the factory, is an adept in his vocation.

The Izaak Walton Fishing Club—objects, the promotion of angling as a recreation, the culture and study of fish with the enforcement of the fish law—was established in 1870. W. H. Talbot, Prax., R. J. Crouch, Registrar, A. Howat, W. M. Desmond, T. Quigley, Advisors, have already done much to stock the streams with excellent varieties of fish in the vicinity, being in constant communication with the State Fish Commissioner.

The De Witt Opera House, built in 1878, by the De Witt Opera House Association, is a model of its kind and commends itself for architectural beauty of design and for convenience for the purposes for which it was erected, to all who see it. The seating capacity, including both gallery and auditorium, is about nine hundred persons. The officers of the Association are: Dr. D. Langan, President; R. J. Crouch, Secretary; T. T. Hobbs, S. Cotton, D. Whitney, G. K. Ryder, Directors.

The schools of the town of De Witt are justly its pride. A noble structure was erected for school purposes in 1867, at a cost of \$25,000, since which time a graded school, with the best instructors to be procured, has been maintained. And now (in 1879) instead of the little band of a dozen pupils as in 1842, all that could be got together in those days, with Mr. Edgar as the master in the old log Court House, we have 300 pupils, seated in comfortable rooms with all the modern conveniences for instruction, with seven competent teachers, and, as a consequence, our children are acquiring an education that will fit them for any sphere of usefulness in life.

Achilles Robb and H. M. White established general stores here at an early date. They were succeeded by John M. Lyter, Beard, Homer and Eggleston, J. Vandegriff & Co., Miles & Co., Higbee, H. Cleaveland, H. Bairley and others.

The first tailor was William Fuller, who, with his family, came here in 1849. He afterward purchased a farm near De Witt, then removed into town and engaged in the wagon-making business, erecting a large factory for that purpose. Sold out to Fred Driffl, who now operates in that line.

The first lawyer was J. S. Stowrs in 1844, who was at one time Probate Judge of the county, followed by Hon. W. E. Leffingwell in 1845, then Hon. A. R. Cotton, Stark H. Samuels, Hewitt, Burge, Chaffee, Ferguson, E. Graham and W. T. Graham, Polley, Merrell, E. S. Bailey, S. R. Hull, S. S. Burdett, J. N. Miles and P. C. Wright.

Hon. W. E. Leffingwell was for several terms a member of the Legislature at an early date, being at one time member and President of the State Senate. He was also at one time District Judge of this Judicial District. Was Captain of a company in the First Iowa Cavalry, and is noted as a successful criminal lawyer.

Hon. A. R. Cotton was elected County Judge in 1853, while residing here; afterward removed to Lyons, and has since been a member of the Iowa Constitutional Convention, member of the Iowa House of Representatives and Speaker, and has served two terms in the National Congress.

Samuels served as Clerk of the Court of the county for several terms and died here in 1856.

Hewitt was at one time Prosecuting Attorney, was accused of passing counterfeit money, was arrested, escaped and was not heard of afterward.

Burge remained but a short time.

Ferguson was an exceptionally brilliant man and good lawyer, but was his own worst enemy. He died here in 1866.

Hon. E. Graham came here about 1849; was County Judge for one or two terms; he was also School Fund Commissioner for one term, and died in May, 1860. He was an earnest advocate of Temperance, for which reason he has been called its apostle in this county; was universally respected wherever known. His death was caused by one of those fatal mistakes—the administration of strychnine—supposing it to be quinine, during an attack of fever. Chaffee located here in 1855, and died the next year.

W. T. Graham was Prosecutor of the county for one term, but unfortunately was addicted to drink, and left the State about 1860. Judge Polley served the county for some time as County Judge; was appointed one of the Commissioners to revise the Code of Iowa; removed to Chicago, to attend to large interests in real estate, where he with his family now reside. Hon. N. A. Merrell was chosen Captain of Company D, Twenty-sixth Iowa Regiment Infantry, August, 1862; served until the battle of Arkansas Post, where he was severely wounded, then resigned. He returned, resumed practice, and is now the senior member of the law firm of Merrell & Howat, of this place. Capt. M. has also served the county as member of the Lower House for one term, and is now a member for the second term of the State Senate. Judge Wright was County Judge for one term; now resides in Nashville, Tenn.

Hon. S. S. Burdett was a member of the First Iowa Cavalry; served, during the war of the rebellion, as Provost Marshal General, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.; was afterward Member of Congress for two terms from Missouri; also, was Commissioner of the General Land Office, which he resigned, and is now practicing his profession in Washington City.

E. S. Bailey, Esq., removed from this town to Janesville, Wis.; entered the army; was Paymaster during the late war; returned to Clinton, in this county, after its close, and is now one of the leading attorneys of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, as well as one of the best railroad lawyers in the State. J. N. Miles removed to Missouri in 1874.

Among the later attorneys, I may here mention the name of John L. Merrell, son of Senator Merrell, who was raised in this town; received his primary education in the public schools here; graduated with honor, at an excellent institution of learning, in Lowville, N. Y.; returned here, where he studied law with Senator Merrell; was admitted to practice, and early gave evidence of extraordinary ability in his profession. He, however, succumbed to the disease of the lungs, with which he was afflicted, and died on the 2d day of April, 1871, at the early age of twenty years, universally regretted.

Among the earliest physicians, who located here, may be mentioned Drs. Metcalfe, Collins, Golder, Scott, East, Ayers, Asa W. Morgan, Vary, Harvey and Estes. Dr. Metcalfe was the first regular physician who settled in the town; was, withal, a cultured gentleman, besides being an author of some reputation; a political writer and regular contributor to Eastern magazines. He died in 1844.

Drs. Golder and East remained but a few years and then went West, as did Scott and Ayers. Dr. Asa W. Morgan went into the war of the rebellion as a Surgeon; after the war, settled in Texas, where he now resides. Drs. Harvey and Estes returned East. Vary resides in Luverne, Minn.

Hon. J. D. Bourne came to this town in 1840, at which time he was Sheriff of the county, having been appointed by Gov. Dodge, who was then Governor of Wisconsin Territory. He had, prior to this time, resided on the Wapsie

River, near the mouth of Ames Creek, with his brother, R. C. Bourne, Esq.; had served as Postmaster, under appointment of Amos Kendall, Postmaster General in 1837, being the first Postmaster in the county; the name of the post office was Waubesaipinicon. He at once took an active interest in the affairs of the town and county, it being the duty of the Sheriff, in those days, to order and superintend the elections and collect the taxes. He was, therefore, the most important functionary in the new county; that he did his duties well, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, is evidenced by his being continued in office for at least three terms, or more. He was, at one time, a member of the State Legislature, the first one held under the State organization. He also served the county, as Treasurer and Recorder for one term.

Mr. Bourne settled in this county in September, 1836, and he claims to be the first white settler who cast his lot in this county, and made a permanent settlement. He says that he came down on a steamboat to Pinnacle Point—now Princeton—disembarked, came out to where he made choice of a location before mentioned, and was soon after followed by his brother, and then by others. He feels confident, that if there had been a settlement at Lyons, as claimed by Buell, he should have known it; and that having occasion to procure some grain, he should have procured it there, instead of going to Sabula for it.

Mr. B.'s family consisted of James, Z. T., Sarah, Mary, Jennie, Pauline, Notley A. and Robert Lee. James went to Virginia City, Nev., where he died a few years since. Sarah married J. H. Simpson, and afterward died of consumption; as did Pauline, who married A. Hess, of Clinton. Mary is the wife of Judge E. D. Hadley, and resides in Luverne, Minn. Jennie married George Lambertson, and resides in Carroll County, Iowa. Z. T., married to Miss Mary Beard, died about a year ago, leaving a wife and three children to mourn his loss. Mr. Bourne was, during the early days of the Territory and State, in politics a Whig, and organized the party in this county in 1840. He afterward, when the Whig party ceased to exist, united with the Democratic party, but now for a number of years has taken no active part in politics. He showed us the Tax Collector's book used by him in collecting the taxes, in which the largest amount assessed to any one person in this county was \$6.08. He has acquired a large property, and is comfortably enjoying life at home.

Col. Loring Wheeler, before coming to this county, served one or more terms in the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, as a member of that body, representing, as he says, the whole country belonging to the United States north of Rock Island and west of the Mississippi River. He was a member of the State Senate immediately after the admission of the State into the Union, being the first Senator from this county. Col. Wheeler, besides being for a number of terms Clerk of the Court, was also a member of the County Board of Supervisors. He went to California in 1849, and returned in 1852, in company with his brother-in-law, A. G. Harrison. Col. Wheeler still enjoys good health, and, at the ripe age of eighty years, is still able to walk down town and converse with his friends, and is universally respected.

A. G. Harrison, having never married, made it his home with his brother-in-law, at whose residence he died on the 26th day of November, 1879. He died seized of a large property, which reverted to his heirs by will—Miss Melissa Harrison and Mrs. Col. Wheeler, sisters receiving the greater portion.

Hon. D. McNeil came here with his family in 1853. He was for two terms County Judge of the County, and was for fifty years a Mason, and was a

member of the M. E. Church. He died on the 28th day of February, 1869. He was for a long time Justice of the Peace for De Witt Township, and was an upright Judge, a good citizen, a faithful Mason and an earnest Christian.

CHURCHES.

Congregational Church.—At a meeting held at the Court House, in De Witt, convened by public notice July 10, 1842, for the purpose of organizing a Church of the Congregational faith, the Rev. A. B. Hitchcock was chosen Chairman, and Rev. O. Emerson, Jr., was appointed Secretary.

At the meeting the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That it is expedient to proceed immediately to organize a church of Christ to be known and designated as the First Congregational Church of De Witt.

Articles of Faith and Form of Covenant, previously prepared, were read and assented to by those present. Certificates of good standing in Christian Churches in other parts of the country were presented by the following persons, viz.: Charles Dutton, Jonas M. Oaks, Rev. O. Emerson, Jr., Ambrose Betts, David Bedford, Eliza F. Bedford and Polly Evans. These certificates being mutually satisfactory, these persons at once agreed to enter publicly into church covenant with each other.

Mrs. Betsy Hatfield related her Christian experience, and was requested to unite with the proposed organization.

David Bedford was requested to serve as Deacon until further action was taken. Jonas M. Oaks was appointed Clerk.

On the following Sabbath, July 11, 1842, in accordance with the resolution, adopted the day previous, the Articles of Faith and Covenant were publicly assented to, and the communion administered to the following-named persons, viz.: Charles Dutton, Jonas M. Oaks, Rev. Oliver Emerson, Jr., Ambrose Betts, Eliza F. Bedford, Polly Evans and Betsy Hatfield, who were evidently the original members of this Church at its organization. Robert R. Bedford, Clarinda Betts, Rufus Percival, Sarahette Percival, David W. Shinn united with the Church; Bedford by letter, the rest by profession of faith, in the year 1843; Rachel Oaks, by profession, in 1844; Francis Work, John P. Soliss and Sarah Goff, in the year 1845; George Goudie, Mrs. J. Goudie and Mrs. Dearborn, in 1847. Nancy Oaks, Betsy Warren, Elnathan Bassett, Mrs. Bassett and James Bassett, in 1848.

Rev. A. B. Hitchcock acted as ministerial supply during the first year of the Church's existence. Rev. O. Emerson, Jr., who was undoubtedly the father of this organization, served as its regular Pastor from the year 1843 up to 1853 and also during the year 1856, but, being in charge of a large circuit, his services being required in other places, he was assisted in the year 1849 in his ministrations to this church by Rev. S. J. Francis. Rev. J. S. Mowry was Pastor during the year 1854 and occasionally until June, 1857, when Rev. J. Van Antwerp, of New York, was called to the pastorate, which position he filled with much success until April, 1871, a period of fourteen years, except one year, during which he was Chaplain of the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry Regiment in the war of the rebellion; in his absence there was no Pastor. Mr. Van Antwerp was greatly beloved by all classes. During his pastorate he was elected as the first County Superintendent of Common Schools for Clinton County and filled the office acceptably for one term. The number of members added while Mr. Van Antwerp was Pastor was 114. The new church building was erected in 1864-65 and dedicated in June, 1865, through his exertions on the northeast corner of Dodge and Washington streets, size 34

by 52 feet, exclusive of towers, and is a neat frame structure, well furnished inside.

Rev. Rufus Aphorp was called to the pastorate August 18, 1871, and continued as such Pastor until April 18, 1875, at which time, by a vote of the membership, a call was extended to Rev. E. P. Whiting, of Durant, Iowa, which position he accepted and filled until the date of his decease in January, 1877.

By a vote of the Trustees of the Church, May 7, 1877, a call was extended to Rev. J. W. Hubbard, President of the Northern Illinois College, Fulton, Ill., to the pastorate, which was accepted, and Mr. H. removed to De Witt and occupied the pulpit until the 6th day of April, 1879, at which time he accepted a similar position in the Presbyterian Church at Wilton, Iowa. Negotiations are now pending with Rev. E. Kent, of Michigan City, Ind., at this date (July 9), looking to his settlement as Pastor for the ensuing year. The present number of resident members of the Church is 107.

St. Simon's Catholic Church.—The good Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, as he was called by the old settlers, passed through the town of De Witt some time during the year 1848, at which time, he purchased a lot where is now the Stevens Block, on which was a log house, built by William Horan, for the use of the Catholic Church. It seems that, prior to this time, the good Bishop had held services in the old log Court House, for it is reported of him that afterward, when on a visit to his native France, in addressing some theological students at the Sorbonne, as an inducement to return with him and engage in missionary labor that, as an evidence of the liberality of the people in this region, he told them that he had been invited to hold services in the Court House of the seat of justice of a prominent county in this State, by the officials of the county. It was no doubt this county to which he referred.

In September, 1850, at the request of Patrick Lawler, then a resident of this township, Thomas Reed, Francis Brogan and others, the Bishop came down from Dubuque and celebrated mass in the log building heretofore mentioned as having been purchased by him. After this, during the next year, Rev. Father Dougherty and Rev. Father Travis, Rev. Father McEvoy and Rev. Father Jean officiated as celebrants of mass at various times. In the year 1852, Father Francis McKenna was established as Priest in charge, the parish then including the present parishes of Center Grove, Deep Creek, Walnut Grove, Grand Mound, Spring Rock and Toronto. The families connected with the Church here at the time were those of Patrick Lawler, M. Gillooley, M. Desmond, Thomas Reed, John Lucy, William Horan, J. Cassidy, C. Boyle, P. Burke, the Brophys, Dr. John Kelley, P. Pendergast, Patrick Neelan, James Harrington, John Brogan, Francis Brogan and Henry Winters. The present church building was erected in 1853.

Rev. Thomas McDermott was Pastor during the year 1856, and part of the year 1857, and was succeeded by Father O'Byrne, who remained until the summer of 1859. November 1, 1859, Rev. J. W. Scallan took charge of the parish as resident Priest, and remained as such until 1876, a period of seventeen years. During Father Scallan's administration of the affairs of the parish, it enjoyed great prosperity. About the year 1866, Father Scallan established a parochial school, and placed it in charge of the Sisters of Charity, a number of that Order being brought here for that purpose. A two-story building was removed to the grounds adjoining the Catholic Church, additions were made and the building fitted up. The Sisters of Charity remained until 1868, when Father Scallan procured the services of Sister Borromeo, of Chicago, a relative,

who came to De Witt with four others of the Order of Mercy, and founded the Mother House of that Order here, and took charge of the school, which prospered greatly under their care. They also purchased a part of the Morgan farm—forty acres—with the intention of erecting a large building thereon for educational purposes. Mother Borromeo was afterward induced by leading citizens of Davenport to found at that city a hospital for insane persons and others afflicted with chronic diseases, which she did. A branch of the Order was also established at Independence; and also a hospital at Iowa City in connection with the Medical Department of the State University.

The constant labors of Mother Borromeo in the supervision of these institutions, with her untiring labors in behalf of the cholera patients at Davenport, in 1873, no doubt hastened her demise, which occurred September 2, 1874, at the hospital in Davenport. The Seminary about this time at De Witt was closed.

During Father Scallan's pastorate, the priest's house near the church was also erected. Father Scallan, owing to continued ill-health, was assisted by a coadjutor priest, Father O'Reilly, for some time, and was finally succeeded by Father Brady as Pastor, who continued in charge until September, 1878, when he was succeeded by Father Thomas McCormick, who is now (1879) the Parish Priest. Father McCormick, soon after his accession to the pastorate, made an addition to the church, and opened a parochial school, which is now in a flourishing condition. He has quite recently purchased the south half of the Wright Block, and has secured plans for an excellent school-building, where he intends immediately to establish a first-class school, to be placed in charge of competent instructors, and where all the higher branches and accomplishments will be taught. It is also his intention to purchase the north half of the same block, and to erect thereon a magnificent church commensurate with the wants of the parish, which at present consists of 155 families.

Henry Bairley, who came to this town about 1853, has been an active member of this Church, and has done much to promote its interests.

Baptist Church—The Baptist Church of De Witt was organized January 3, 1852, with the following members: Newton Hays and wife, T. W. Clark and wife, Amy Clark, Elizabeth Wallace, Adaline Dennis; joined the Davenport Association in September, 1852, five having joined in the meantime, making twelve in number belonging. Rev. T. W. Clark was licensed to preach August 28, 1852; preached to this church two years. Elder J. P. Cook preached one year, to June, 1855. Elder Clark preached two years, to 1857. Elder William Wood took pastoral charge in May, 1857, and preached one year. During the year 1858, the present large brick church building was erected. This, year seventeen were baptized and thirteen united by letter, making a total membership of forty-two. Elder T. W. Clark was ordained March 17, 1858, and was Pastor for one year thereafter. Rev. D. D. Gregory was called to the pastorate in 1859, and served the Church until June, 1861; membership fifty-eight. Elder Gregory studied law while Pastor of the Church, and subsequently removed to Afton, Union Co., Iowa, where he engaged in practice, and now (1879) is Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial District of Iowa. The pastorate was vacant from June to August, 1861. Elder T. W. Clark was Pastor one year to October, 1862. Another vacancy until May, 1863, when Elder D. H. Paul was called and remained until November, 1865. The new house of worship, built in 1855, was dedicated August 10, 1865. Elder J. M. Lackey was Pastor for one year from October 15, 1865; membership seventy-seven. April 1, 1867, Elder J. Edminster became

Pastor and remained about two years. Elder S. H. D. Vaughn was chosen Pastor and remained four years. Elder W. H. Irwin succeeded and remained one year. Elder J. C. Douglas was chosen Pastor in May, 1876, and remained two years. At the present time, the Church is supplied by Elder Asa Randlett, of Groton, Mass., with a view to settlement as Pastor. Elder T. W. Clark was Stated Clerk from the organization until his ordination, a period of about six years. Charles E. Webb followed as Clerk; W. A. Ten Eyck succeeded; Albert Needham followed, and at present William Saltmarsh is Stated Clerk. The present membership is 130.

De Witt Methodist Episcopal Church.—For some time before any Methodist society was organized in De Witt, Methodist missionaries visited the place and preached the Gospel. Prominent among these was Barton H. Cartright, of Rock River Conference, whose pastoral labors, in the years 1840 and 1841, extended over the country from Maquoketa to Davenport. Late in the year 1843 or early in 1844, the first society was organized by John Roberts, an Englishman, a local preacher, and consisted of S. P. Burton and wife, David H. Brown and wife, and Moses Gear and wife. For some time, Brother Roberts acted as Pastor of the society, but in the summer of 1844 it was taken into the Bellevue Circuit; Revs. Howard and Bushnell, Pastors.

The Circuit at that time embraced Bellevue Circuit, Maquoketa and De Witt. At the Conference in 1844, it was joined to the Delaware Circuit and Maquoketa Mission, with Revs. J. B. Taylor and George Larkin as Pastors. In 1845 Revs. Farlow and Dennis were Pastors. From this time to 1850, there is no record of the pastors to be found.

In 1850, Rev. Hurlburt succeeded in erecting a small church for the use of the society, on the site of the present church. In 1851, we find the charge known as De Witt Mission, embracing De Witt, Lyons and Camanche, and other places in the vicinity of each, such as Center Grove, Buena Vista, Warren's Settlement, etc.

The officers of the Church at this time were Alcinius Young, Presiding Elder; John Walker, Preacher-in-charge. Leader and Stewards—William Dunbar, Maj. Nottingham, George Macomber, David Hess, S. P. Burton, A. Robb, J. Kimble, — Sweeny, James Shaw, C. L. Dutcher, Z. Allen and O. W. Denham. Camanche at this time was the residence of the preacher in charge.

This arrangement of the work continued the next two years, with Ira Blackford as Pastor in 1852–53 and George Larkin in 1854. In the fall of 1854, Rev. A. N. Odell was appointed to the work.

At the first Quarterly Meeting, at the suggestion of Judge McNeil, it was determined to divide the work, making De Witt and vicinity one work, and Lyons and Camanche and places in their vicinity another; and Rev. Thomas Thompson was employed for the De Witt work.

In the following year, the work was regularly organized as De Witt Circuit, the appropriation from the Missionary Society being discontinued. The Circuit included the following appointments: De Witt, Center Grove, Deep Creek, Welton, and other adjacent points.

The officers' roll was as follows: J. G. Dimmitt, Presiding Elder; F. Amos, who afterward abandoned the ministry for the law, Preacher-in-charge. Exhorters—Willis Rowland and William Traver. Stewards—Daniel McNeil, H. Weston, — Harrington, James Rossiter and D. H. Brown. Leaders—Norman Evans, I. W. Jones, David Goff, Jesse Rowland, William H. Bennett, John Stone and — Dotey. Sabbath-school Superintendents—Alexander

Mummev and John Pierce. In 1856-57, John R. Balsler was appointed to the work, with J. C. Ayers as Presiding Elder.

At the Conference of 1857, De Witt was first made a station, and Joseph Ridlington was appointed Pastor. During this year, De Witt charge was duly incorporated, and the present parsonage secured for the use of its Pastors. During the next two years, Rev. W. W. Easterbrook, now a minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church, was Pastor. They were years of prosperity, as indicated by the following resolution passed at a meeting held November 8, 1859: *Resolved*, that in view of the absolute want of a larger church in which to worship, we proceed to build.

Thereupon, the following building committee was appointed: W. W. Easterbrook, J. B. Bishop, J. Collom, S. P. Burton, D. H. Brown, S. Shoecraft and C. M. West.

In 1860, Rev. Andrew Coleman, already known as Father Coleman, though still living at this date, was appointed Pastor. He is remembered for his genial spirit and faithfulness in all his works, and especially for the zeal with which he labored for the erection of the new church.

He was followed, in 1862, by Rev. Elias Skinner, Rev. A. J. Kynett being Presiding Elder. During the two years of his pastorate, valuable additions were made to the parsonage property. During a temporary absence of Brother Skinner, as Chaplain in the army, his place was supplied by Rev. F. W. Vinson.

In 1864, Rev. Joel B. Taylor returned to the charge, Rev. R. W. Keeler being Presiding Elder. During the two years of his ministry, the church building was remodeled and completed, and dedicated by Rev. A. J. Kynett. The next three years, Rev. W. Frank Paxton, now Presiding Elder of Davenport District, was Pastor. They were years of prosperity, marked by a great increase in the membership of the Church.

In 1869-70, Rev. J. S. Anderson was Pastor; in 1870-71, Rev. L. Catlin; in 1871-72, Rev. Jeremiah S. Eberhart; in 1872-73-74, Rev. I. K. Fuller. From 1874 to 1877, Rev. M. H. Smith. During part of these years, Rev. Emory Miller and Rev. J. S. Anderson were Presiding Elders.

The events of these years are so recent as to be in the memory of those most interested in the Church. The past two years, the present Pastor, Rev. J. H. Rigby, has been in charge of the work. The Church membership at present, September, 1879, numbers 116 members, in full connection, and eight probationers.

The following is its official roll: Presiding Elder, Rev. W. Frank Paxton; Preacher-in-charge, Rev. J. H. Rigby. Leaders—J. E. Gould, Robert M. Smith. Stewards—J. N. Arthur, J. E. Gould, J. B. Rose, G. H. Dickenson, Robert M. Smith, Mrs. C. M. West, Mrs. Frances Webb, Mrs. Mary Cotton, Mrs. Edith Thorn. Trustees—J. N. Arthur, S. P. Burton, D. H. Brown, Isaac Jones, S. H. Shoemaker, J. B. Webb and John Layton.

United Presbyterian Church.—In the autumn of 1854, William Campbell and family, who were connected with the Associate Reformed Church of Guernsey County, Ohio, removed to Iowa, and settled near De Witt. During the winter and following spring, they were joined by the families of John Barrett, R. J. Jamison, John B. Cranston, and others of the same faith.

Early in the summer of 1855, Rev. John B. Clark, Pastor of the congregations of Le Claire, Port Byron and Pleasant Prairie (now Elvira) made an appointment to preach in De Witt, being, however, unable to fill it, his place was supplied by Rev. S. F. Van Atta, who held the first service and preached the first sermon of the Associate Reformed Church in De Witt. Services were

afterward held by Rev. Henry Allen, Rev. John Chambers, Rev. Mr. Miller and Rev. R. S. Campbell, ministers of the Associate Reformed Church.

Application having been made to the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Iowa for an organization, a committee was appointed by that body consisting of Rev. Henry Allen and Elders W. W. Beatty and John McConnell, who met at De Witt, September 8, 1855, and organized the Associated Reformed Presbyterian congregation of De Witt, of sixteen members, as follows :

William Campbell, Mrs. Ann Campbell, John B. Cranston, Mrs. Margaret Cranston, John Barrett, Mrs. S. A. Barrett, R. J. Jamison, Mrs. Jane Jamison, James A. Cranston, Mrs. Caroline Cranston, Susana Halliday, Mrs. Mary White, Robert Bartlett, James Bartlett, William Campbell and Mrs. Rebecca Campbell. At this meeting, John Barrett and James Bartlett were ordained and installed Ruling Elders.

Rev. R. S. Campbell, who was then preaching at Bloomington, Ill., on invitation, preached to this congregation for a few Sabbaths in December, 1855. Rev. R. S. Campbell having received a call to the pastorate of this congregation in connection with the one at Pleasant Prairie (now Elvira), began his labors as Pastor elect March 13, 1856 ; was ordained and installed by the Iowa Associate Reformed Presbytery, at De Witt, June 12, following.

During the first year of Mr. Campbell's pastorate, eleven persons were received into membership in the congregation. March 17, 1857, William Campbell was ordained by the Presbytery as a Ruling Elder.

In the year 1859, the congregation being without a church building, erected and partially inclosed the frame for a house of worship, which was blown down by a storm and totally demolished. They were not, however, discouraged by this accident, and again went to work with a will and completed and occupied their house of worship in 1860.

After the consummation of the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches, at Pittsburgh, Penn., in May, 1858, which assumed the name of the United Presbyterian Church, this congregation assumed and still retains the name of the United Presbyterian Congregation of De Witt, and, after the organization of the Le Claire Presbytery has been ever since connected with that body.

At the commencement of the war of the rebellion in 1861, nine members of this congregation took their lives in their hands and enlisted in defense of their country, viz., John Barrett, Alexander P. Meikleham, John Henderson, William H. Hyde, James Barnes, John F. Baird, Lieut. James S. Patterson, D. J. Cranston and John A. Hyde. Of these, only one, D. J. Cranston, survived to the close of the war, and he returned a cripple for life, having lost a limb at the battle of Chattanooga in 1863.

Lieut. Patterson lost his life while leading his company in that terrible charge made by the Twenty-sixth Iowa Regiment at the battle of Arkansas Post ; John F. Baird died amid the horrors of Andersonville Prison.

Rev. R. S. Campbell, having continued to labor with the congregations at De Witt and Elvira, dissolved his relations with the Elvira Church, on account of the labor having become too great for one man, August 16, 1865. He, however, devoted his whole time to the De Witt congregation until the spring of 1868, when he resigned his pastoral relations, which, after great hesitation on the part of the Presbytery, was accepted, having served them for a period of nearly twelve years.

One hundred and fifty-nine persons were received into membership in the congregation during Mr. Campbell's pastorate, 117 by certificate, and 42 by profession.

Messrs. M. R. Buchanan and W. J. Hannum had been elected Ruling Elders. In May, 1869, three members, viz., Messrs. Robert McClenahan, John McConnell and N. T. Baird were elected Ruling Elders.

Rev. D. Nicoll, the present Pastor (1879), having just completed his theological course at Monmouth, Ill., was called to the pastorate of this Church and the one at Elvira, September 19, 1869, and was ordained thereto November 17, 1869. Membership at this time, eighty.

Mr. William Campbell, who may be said to have been the founder of the Church, while in his usual health and while speaking at a service held at the Christian Chapel in De Witt, during a revival meeting, on the evening of January 4, 1871, was stricken with paralysis, and died the next day, esteemed by all.

During the present pastorate, 100 members have been received, 53 by profession and 47 by certificate. The whole number received into membership is 281.

M. R. Buchanan, a Ruling Elder, died July 23, 1876. John McConnell, also Ruling Elder, died August 19, 1878.

On the 30th day of May, 1879, James S. Mayes and J. O. Buchanan were ordained Ruling Elders, which, in addition to the names of James Bartlett, N. T. Baird and Robert McClenahan, constitute the members of Session.

October 1, 1875, the church-building was repaired and much improved, at a cost of \$900. The present membership is ninety-five.

Christian, or Disciple Church.—The first sermon preached in this township by a preacher of this denomination, was at the court-room at the north-east corner of the public square, in 1848, by Elder Le Van. Father John Cotton, D. P. Meredith and a few others, moved in the matter of a church organization, and in the winter of 1852–53 an organization was effected, at which meeting Elders N. A. McConnell, of Marion, Iowa, and James Gaston, of Illinois, were present, with the following membership: Father John Cotton and wife, D. P. Meredith and wife, Monroe Warren and wife, a Mr. Miller, wife and three sons, a Mr. Chapman and wife. John Cotton and Miller were elected Elders; D. P. Meredith and Chapman were chosen Deacons. Miller and family afterward moved to California.

Father Cotton, prior to this time, in 1850, had united with Rev. T. W. Clark, and had built a small church on Harrison street, which was called the Union Church, and was occupied by this Church and the Baptists jointly, until 1857, when it was purchased of the Baptists by this Church.

Elder E. Phillips was Pastor of this Church for a year or two, commencing in 1854; then followed Rev. George Rich, who remained about two years. The Church was then without a regular Pastor until 1865, when the Rev. G. W. Sweeny, of Kentucky, was called to the pastorate and remained until 1868. In the year 1869, the old Union Church was removed, and an elegant new chapel, through the untiring zeal of Father Cotton, aided by the members and others, was built at a cost of \$3,000, and was dedicated April 10, 1870, by Rev. G. W. Sweeny. Rev. James Stover, of Indiana, preached for three months in 1873, and was followed by Elder E. A. Pardee, who remained for about one year; then Elder William Martin was in charge for a few months, when Elder W. H. Benton, of Chicago, preached for about eight months in 1878. Elder William Sweeny, the present Pastor, took charge in 1878. The present membership of the Church numbers about fifty.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church.—This Church was organized by the adoption of Articles of Association and Incorporation, May 25, 1858. The following

are the names of the incorporators: R. H. Nolton, P. J. Shoecraft, E. S. Bailey, Samuel Clark, S. R. Hull, A. Chace, H. M. Cook, M. B. Wright, C. A. Jones, P. C. Wright, Charles Egleston, J. F. Gilmore, O. C. Bates, E. R. Spear, J. H. Sage and J. C. Smyles. July 6, following, Rev. A. Bush was chosen to take charge of the parish, and a church building was immediately commenced, and completed in September of the same year, and was consecrated by Rt. Rev. H. W. Lee in December following. The church building was located on Church street, on land given by the Iowa Land Company. The first elected officers of the parish were: Samuel Clark, Senior Warden; H. W. Cook, Junior Warden; Vestrymen, E. S. Bailey, C. A. Jones, P. J. Shoecraft, S. R. Hull; R. H. Nolton, Clerk.

On Easter Monday, the following Vestrymen were elected: C. A. Jones, E. S. Bailey, P. J. Shoecraft, S. R. Hull, C. Egleston, J. K. Clark, N. A. Merrell, J. F. Gilmore. The following officers were elected: Samuel Clark, Senior Warden; P. C. Wright, Junior Warden; J. C. Smyles, Clerk. The Rev. A. Bush was unanimously elected Rector of the Parish.

May 23, 1859, E. S. Bailey, J. K. Clark and John F. Gilmore, were chosen Delegates to the Diocesan Convention, to be held at Davenport May 25, 1859. The church building was afterward conveyed to the Rt. Rev. H. W. Lee, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese.

July 11, 1860, Rev. A. Bush resigned as Rector.

Easter Monday, 1861, Charles Egleston, W. R. Ward, N. A. Merrell, R. G. Cole and James D. Bourne were chosen Vestrymen; Samuel Clark, Senior Warden; P. C. Wright, Junior Warden; and W. B. Webb, Clerk.

May 20, 1861, W. W. Estabrook was chosen Delegate to the Diocesan Convention. W. W. Estabrook, candidate for the priesthood, served as lay reader of sermons for four months in 1861. There has been no settled Rector since, the church building became vacant and was afterward destroyed, and the organization ceased to exist.

The Free Methodist Church—Was organized in the year 1868 by Rev. C. H. Underwood, with a membership of eleven. Rev. B. F. Doughty was the first Pastor. The names of some of the prominent members at the organization are as follows: Mrs. Robinson, Miss Florinda Schaeffer, Mrs. Abby Haney, Samuel Mummy, R. L. Smith and others. The present church building, situated on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Bluff streets, was erected in the year 1870. The present membership of the Church is about forty; the present Pastor, Rev. Mr. Hall.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper was established in this town in the month of December, 1855, by O. C. Bates and J. McCormick, publishers, and was called the *De Witt Clintonian*; O. C. Bates, editor; politics, Republican. In the fall of 1859, the paper was turned over to P. C. Wright, as editor, for the purpose of opposing the election of Hon. John F. Dillon as District Judge. Having signally failed of its object, Judge Dillon having been elected by an overwhelming majority, the paper very soon closed out for lack of support. The *Standard*, Republican in politics, was established in December, 1859, with O. C. Bates and Hon. D. McNeil as editors and publishers. The *Clinton County Journal*, Democratic, Lawrence & McDonnell, publishers, with R. S. Lawrence as editor, was published for a few months in 1860, and was followed by a short-lived Democratic journal, called the *Clinton County Democrat*, by C. P. Cotter. The *Wide Awake*, a Lincoln and Hamlin campaign paper, was edited and published by P. C. Wright and O. C. Bates during the campaign of 1860. The

Standard was edited for a time in 1861 by a Mr. Stewart, who was followed by James S. Patterson, who continued its publication until July, 1862, when he joined the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and was chosen First Lieutenant of Company H. He lost his life while leading his company in the memorable charge at the battle of Arkansas Post. About this time, O. C. Bates leased the *Standard* office of Hon. D. McNeil, and commenced the publication of the *Signal*, which he continued until 1863, when he suspended it to let two of his typos join the 100-day service. During the suspension his lease expired and the printing material was turned over to S. H. Shoemaker, who, July 15, 1864, commenced the publication of the De Witt *Observer*, which has been continued until the present time. This paper is Republican in politics, and has a circulation of 1,000 copies, besides a good advertising patronage.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

De Witt Lodge, No. 34, A., F. & A. M.—The first meeting of De Witt Lodge, A., F. & A. M., was held at the house of brother George Goudie, on Thursday, January 8, A. L. 5852, A. D. 1852, under a dispensation granted by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Iowa, bearing date December 4, A. L. 5851, A. D. 1851, in which dispensation brother R. H. Dawson, Sr., is named Worshipful Master; S. D. Golder, Senior Warden, and George Goudie, Junior Warden. The following pro-tem. officers were appointed at this meeting: A. R. Cotton, Secretary; George Hastings, Treasurer; S. N. Bedford, Senior Deacon; A. Dennis, Junior Deacon, and D. C. Oaks, Tiler, with brothers A. R. Bissell and George W. Ames present. At an election held at this meeting, Brother A. R. Cotton was elected Senior Deacon; A. R. Bissell, Secretary; G. W. Ames, Treasurer; S. N. Bedford, Junior Deacon, and D. C. Oaks, Tiler; S. D. Golder was deputed to attend Grand Lodge, held at Bloomington (now Muscatine), January 12, 1852. R. H. Dawson, Jr., and S. G. Dawson applied for admission. Brothers Goudie, Cotton and Bedford were appointed a Committee on By-Laws. At the second meeting, held January 30, 1852, R. H. Dawson, Jr., and S. G. Dawson were initiated. These two were the first Masons made in this Lodge. At the meeting held April 30, 1852, William G. Haun's name appears as Acting Secretary. A charter was granted this Lodge by the Grand Lodge June 3, 1852. The first elected officers under the charter were R. H. Dawson, W. M.; A. R. Cotton, S. W.; S. N. Bedford, J. W.; G. W. Ames, Treas.; A. R. Bissell, Sec.; S. D. Golder, S. D.; S. G. Dawson, J. D.; A. Dennis, Tiler. At the meeting held March 24, 1853, S. H. Samuels' name first appears as being in attendance. At the meeting held June 17, 1853, A. R. Cotton was elected W. M.; S. N. Bedford, S. W.; George W. Ames, J. W.; R. H. Dawson, Treas.; A. R. Bissell, Sec. At the regular meeting in September, 1853, Brother Daniel McNeil's name first appears as a visiting member. Father McNeil was afterward a leading member of the Lodge, faithful in his attendance, was its Worshipful Master, and died in 1869, and was buried with its honors, the leading Masons throughout the county participating at the funeral obsequies. On the 13th day of March, 1854, at a meeting of De Witt Lodge, A., F. & A. M., at which meeting Grand Master Humphrey was present, the three degrees of Masonry were conferred by this Lodge on Hon. W. E. Leffingwell, who has, since that time, become eminent in its rites. This was done by special dispensation of the Grand Master. At the same meeting, the name of Thomas Hudson, then and now of Lyons, was proposed for membership, and he was made a Mason at the next subsequent meeting. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1854, Brother A. R. Cotton,

Worshipful Master of this Lodge, was elected Grand Junior Warden, and, at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1855, Brother A. R. Cotton was elected Most Worshipful Grand Master, while a member of this Lodge. The following are the names of the Worshipful Masters: R. H. Dawson, Sr., 1852, 1853 and 1856; A. R. Cotton, 1854; S. N. Bedford, 1854; R. H. Dawson, Jr., 1855; William McKim, 1857 and 1860; Daniel McNeil, 1858; N. A. Merrell, 1859 and 1867; John C. Polley, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866; A. H. Runyon, from 1868 to 1870; W. H. Talbot, 1871; R. J. Crouch, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879. The present officers are R. J. Crouch, W. M.; J. W. Dearborn, S. W.; Isaac Rhodes, J. W.; W. H. Talbot, Treas.; J. T. Waters, Sec. Number of members, sixty-eight.

Right-Hand Lodge, No. 281, organized under charter at De Witt, Iowa, June 18, 1870; the charter members being chiefly from De Witt Lodge No. 34, De Witt, Iowa, the charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, at its annual session held in Davenport, Iowa, and dated June 8, 1870, and signed by the following Grand Lodge officers: John Scott, Grand Master; W. P. Allen, S. G. Warden; William J. Ross, J. G. Warden; T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary. The organization of this Lodge was made with the following officers: P. C. Wright, W. M.; R. G. Brown, S. W.; A. J. McGarvey, J. W.; J. M. Gates, Treasurer; D. G. Butterfield, Secretary. The following shows the membership for each year. For the year ending May 1, 1871, 47 members; for the year ending May 1, 1872, 53; for the year ending May 1, 1873, 58; for the year ending May 1, 1874, 66; for the year ending May 1, 1875, 67; for the year ending May 1, 1876, 64; for the year ending May 1, 1877, 60; for the year ending May 1, 1878, 60; for the year ending May 1, 1879, 62. The present officers of this Lodge are: C. S. Harrington, W. M.; M. J. Alworth, S. W.; T. Wilson, J. W.; W. R. English, Treasurer; W. R. Ward, Secretary; C. A. Butterfield, S. D.; H. F. Bricker, J. D.; John F. Homer, S. Steward; John H. Boyd, J. Steward.

Kilwinning Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.—Kilwinning Chapter was organized under dispensation at De Witt, Iowa, April 18, 1870, with the following charter members, to wit: W. A. Cotton, E. P. Hubbard, R. G. Brown, W. H. Talbot, R. J. Crouch, W. R. Ward, T. F. Butterfield, George Rule, George B. Young, A. J. McGarvey, Moses Gage, K. W. Wheeler, A. H. Runyon, D. Whitney, T. Wilson, W. H. Buchanan, M. H. Haskins, J. M. Gates, William Familton. The same having been recommended by Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 17, Camanche, Iowa, the dispensation was granted by P. C. Wright, then G. H. P., and William B. Langridge, Grand Secretary, under date of April 15, 1870. The final organization was made with the following officers: W. A. Cotton, High Priest; George Rule, King; and W. R. Ward, Scribe. Charter No. 56, was granted by the Grand Chapter, October 17, 1870, and signed by the following Grand officers, viz.: Z. C. Luse, G. H. P.; D. Baugh, D. G. H. P.; D. S. Deering, G. K.; T. Schreiner, G. S.; William B. Langridge, G. Secretary. The following shows the membership for each year: For the year ending October 1870, 29 members; October, 1871, 38; October, 1872, 39; October, 1873, 42; October, 1874, 42; October, 1875, 49; October, 1876, 52; October, 1877, 50; October, 1879, 52. The present officers of this Chapter are: C. S. Harrington, High Priest; R. J. Crouch, King; L. S. Harrington, Scribe; T. F. Butterfield, Treasurer; W. R. Ward, Secretary; J. W. Dearborn, C. H.; Isaac Rhodes, P. S.; A. W. Johnson, R. A. C.; M. J. Alworth, G. M. 3d V.; T. Wilson, G. M. 2d V.; H. F. Bricker, G. M. 1st V.; L. L. Neville, Sentinel.

Eagle Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F.—Eagle Lodge, I. O. O. F., was, upon petition of Charles Schlabach, Isaac F. Morgan, A. J. Kellar, Samuel Jones and John Jones, members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellowship, organized and instituted on the 22d day of March, 1856, by John Pope, of Maquoketa, then Most Worthy Grand Master, at which time A. J. Kellar was elected Noble Grand; C. Schlabach, Vice Grand; M. Gage, Recording Secretary; William H. Buchanan, Treasurer; after which, they were duly installed. At this meeting the following-named persons were, upon proper application, duly admitted as members of the Order, viz.: W. S. Norman, J. P. Butler, J. W. Haney, F. Amos, Levi Clark, T. G. Hide, W. E. Vary, E. W. Preston, William McKim, G. G. Adams, Jonathan Morgan, Israel Hall, T. W. Butler, David White, Isaac Rhodes, Ephraim Cameron and David Goff, and the mysteries of Odd Fellowship conferred on all of them, except William McKim and W. S. Norman, who, with A. McLaughlin, were received at a subsequent meeting; Dr. Asa Morgan was also present and was admitted a member at the date of the institution of the Lodge.

The following appointments were made by the Noble Grand: Isaac F. Morgan, Warden; G. G. Adams, Conductor; John Jones, O. Guardian; J. P. Butler, I. Guardian; Asa Morgan, R. S. to N. G.; T. W. Butler, L. S. to N. G.; F. Amos, Chaplain; W. E. Vary, R. S. S.; Levi Clark, L. S. S. The V. G. appointed the following: Isaac Rhodes, R. S. to V. G.; E. Cameron, L. S. to V. G. This Lodge, from and after its organization, had a good degree of prosperity with a large membership. Lately, however, owing to removals, etc., the membership has been reduced until at present it numbers but forty-two. Of that number, there are fourteen Past Grands. The financial standing of the Lodge is in excellent condition, with \$1,300 at interest, and money besides sufficient for ordinary expenses, a good lodge-room, furniture and fixtures. The present officers are, D. Whitney, N. G.; H. M. Johnson, V. G.; J. T. Waters, Secretary, and C. Schlabach, Treasurer.

De Witt Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W.—This Lodge was organized and instituted December 30, 1875, with sixteen charter members, by A. H. Smith, of Clinton, D. G. M. W., on December 30, 1875. The names are as follows: K. W. Wheeler, P. M. W.; W. A. Cotton, M. W.; John Peaslee, G. F.; J. G. Pearse, O.; S. H. Shoemaker, R.; J. W. Dearborn, G.; J. T. Waters, F.; W. R. English, R.; J. H. Saxton, I. W.; S. W. Dennis, O. W.; Dr. A. W. Morgan, Ex. Sur., with D. Whitney, C. M. Nye, R. T. Shearer, S. G. Hall and F. P. Kettenring. The present membership (July, 1879), forty-eight; total membership since organization, fifty-three; two withdrew, two withdrew by card, one death—Z. T. Bourne, who died March 6, 1879.

CAMANCHE.

The city of Camanche is located upon the Mississippi River, in Sections 27, 33 and 34, Township 81 north, Range 6 east.

It is not wonderful to us that when the original prospector saw this beautiful location, as nature had made it, that he was struck with its fitness for the site of a busy mart and for the homes of its citizens. Lying high above the river, upon a swell of ground that slopes to the stream, which here sweeps in a graceful bend from south to southwest, its water-front is beautiful to the eye and most convenient for business purposes, while the natural drainage and the sandy soil makes it a most delightful spot for residences.

In the summer of 1836, Dr. George Peck emigrated to the "Black Hawk" country and made his home at the cabin of Elijah Buel, at what is now Lyons. He was a prospector and in the round of his journeys saw this spot and at once settled upon it as the site of the great metropolis west of the Mississippi. He immediately laid out a city, named it Camanche, and, in the winter of 1836-37, went on foot to Chicago and offered his city lots for sale. Inducements were offered to mechanics to emigrate, by the gift of a lot in the embryo city. It is related by his son, Capt. F. K. Peck, that among others who desired to accept of these gratuitous deeds was a young lawyer named Samuel R. Murray. He gravely informed Mr. Peck, when questioned as to his handicraft, that he was a shoemaker, and he of course received his deed, but before he had left for his possession, it leaked out that he was a limb of the law. Mr. Peck remarked that he exhibited ability in his profession and giving him \$10 as a retainer fee, told him to go to Camanche and consider himself permanently retained for any business that he might have.

From a copy of a lithographed map of the "paper survey" of Camanche, in the possession of Mr. E. M. Osborn, now the oldest resident there, called the Osborn, Peck & Armstrong Plat, we find that the original plat contained twenty ranges of twenty blocks each, with eight lots in a block, in all 3,200 lots. This was certainly a city of "magnificent distances." It was laid out with streets at right-angles and of the uniform width of one hundred feet. This plat gives neither date nor surveyor, but was doubtless issued in 1836 or 1837, as many lots were sold in those years. Of course all the title that could then be given was a quit-claim deed and subject to the rights of the Government.

In February, 1837, Franklin K. Peck, son of Dr. Peck, arrived in company with a hired man and team, having purchased a lot from his father. Leaving his team at a cabin near where he now lives, he went with his man to where the town site was described to be, found the corner stakes, which were all that indicated a city, and with logs cut on the island opposite, built a hewed log house 18x20 feet in size, the first structure ever built in that city. This building was covered with shakes, and here he and his hired man, who acted as cook, kept a house of entertainment for the incomers, the first hotel in the county. He soon sold out this building to Messrs. Dunning & Munroe, of Chicago, who were shipping goods into the county by team from their store in Chicago. Mr. Martin Dunning came on as the resident partner, and in this building they opened a store.

All of the early purchasers held under the Osborn, Peck & Armstrong titles. Great anticipations were had as to the future of the city, and speculation in city lots ran high. Many lots were sold to Eastern parties.

Pending the Government land sales in 1845, parties who had purchased lots in the town concluded to "pool their issues," which they did by making up a purse by shares to furnish the necessary means with which to pay the Government price. Mr. E. M. Osborn was selected as the agent to represent the "pool," and at the sale he purchased about three hundred acres.

The town was re-surveyed that year by August Brion, a French surveyor, who, in the absence of a chain, made his measurements with a grape-vine. In this old plat, also in the possession of Mr. Osborn, the original Osborn, Peck & Armstrong plat was adopted as to the blocks in the two ranges nearest the river, and the remainder of the 300 acres was laid off into lots varying from one to ten acres each. All the lots outside of the improved lots were

designated the "Hotchpotch," and were divided among the shareholders in proportion to their shares in the purse.

From all that we can gather, we judge that the growth and progress of Camanche was not rapid; but it rather retrograded, indeed, we might say decayed. In 1851, there came a revival of the hopes and anticipations of its citizens and a brightening of its prospects. At this time, all the buildings, including one pretentious structure of three stories in height, were built of pole frames, with clapboarding hewed or rived out of the timber, and with "shake" roofs, and even these buildings gave evidence of ruinous neglect.

The palmy days of Camanche were from 1851 to 1856. There was a larger volume of trade done here during those years than at any point in the county. Wheat, and other grains, pork, etc., were drawn to Camanche from long distances for a market, and Maquoketa and other points equally distant found this their best market town. At this time, there were as many as ten or twelve dry goods stores here, besides numerous other lines represented. Burroughs, Prettyman & Pearsall were heavy traders, and large purchasers of produce as well as buyers and sellers of real estate. McIlvaine, Happer & Co., also did an extensive business of a similar character. Two large hotels were also kept, one by Wilson Mudgett and the other by Millard & Boyington, who also had an extensive livery stable in connection. The latter gentlemen had a summary and somewhat energetic manner of dealing with genteel "dead-beats." On one occasion, a man of apparent means, and who represented himself as a capitalist in search of land investments, put up at their hostelry, and patronized the livery stable extensively while "land-hunting." After a time, they presented him with his bill, when he informed them that he had no money, but would give them a check. Boyington replied that he would give *him* a "check," and, leading him into the street, with a buggy whip gave him a thorough whipping. The capitalist was seen no more in these parts.

Already the air was being stirred with discussions about great railroad enterprises. The Legislature of Illinois, in this year, 1851, had chartered a railroad projected from Beloit, Wis., to Albany, Ill., which would demand a western extension from Camanche. Another project was also inaugurated, called the Camanche, Albany & Mendota Railroad, but which was not pushed to any great extent.

The Camanche & Council Bluffs Railroad was the pet project in 1851 with the people of Albany and Camanche, as the extension of the Dixon Air Line, as it was afterward called, and the struggle between these two towns and Fulton and Lyons was very warm and spirited. The most strenuous efforts were made by both parties. Among the leading spirits in Albany were Gilbert Buckingham, John McIlvaine, Samuel Happer, and in Camanche, were Horace Anthony, Dr. Ireland, Martin Dunning, T. C. Dyer and others. A proposition had been made by parties, in the interest of the so-called Dixon Air Line, looking toward a western extension, provided sufficient aid was proffered by the people along the line; and the Mississippi crossing-point was believed to be hinging upon the amount of subscriptions obtained; the largest pile to take the prize. The amount deemed necessary to secure the road at Camanche was \$250,000. Of this amount, about \$150,000 in subscriptions was obtained, and so sanguine were the people, that its success would pour wealth in upon them, many had subscribed more than their entire property, expecting to realize from the advance in real estate the amount of their subscription and a fortune beside. P. P. Mudgett, then a large land-owner, had pen in hand to add \$100,000 to the subscription to bring it to the required amount, when his brother persuaded him to desist.

An amusing incident is related which will show the feverish state of the public pulse on this railroad matter. While the result of the negotiations between the rival localities was pending, Mr. Doolittle came up from the river landing in an excited state of mind and announced that the engineers of the Dixon Air Line were crossing the river for the purpose of making the survey from Fulton, locating the route and securing the right of way upon or near the proposed route of the Camanche & Council Bluffs Line to Iowa City, and that Mitchell had run his ferry-boat on a sandbar to impede their crossing. Excitement was intense, and, though it was near night, it was felt that something must be done at once, and it was decided that Dr. Ireland must start at the moment for Iowa City to do *something*, no one knew what, to circumvent them. The doctor said that his horse was tired, the roads were bad and he must have a fresh horse. Dame Aubrey at once tendered her favorite beast, and the doctor set out on his journey. At early morning, the engineers arrived at Miss Aubrey's hotel, and she at once recognized them as some stock men who had a herd of horses at Thomas Hatfield's, and were going out to see them. It is the tradition that Miss Aubrey made it decidedly warm for Mr. Doolittle, who had given currency to the rumor, and Dr. Ireland was ever after very reticent as to what action he took or as to the results of his mission to Iowa City.

A ferry was established, in 1840, between Camanche and Albany, by David and Samuel Mitchell, under license granted in Whiteside County, September 8, 1840, and also granted by the Commissioners of this county at their July session, 1841, and which was regularly run by horse-power until 1850, when a steam ferry-boat was purchased at Galena, Ill. This was succeeded by a larger and more commodious boat, built for the Messrs. Mitchell. Later, a Mr. Clayborne purchased the interest of David Mitchell, and the new proprietors ran the ferry until the great tornado, in which the boat was destroyed. For some years since, only a skiff ferry has been maintained, until recently a horse ferry-boat has been put on. This ferry, in its palmy days, was extensively patronized, and was a great crossing-place for the emigrants into Iowa and the Far West. Had one of the several railroad projects been carried out, this ferry would have, without question, been supplanted by a bridge spanning the great river at this point, and Camanche and Albany would have been large and prosperous cities to-day. In fact, such was the projected future event, and, in furtherance of it, a bridge company was organized in the interest of the Chicago, Camanche & Mendota Road, and a charter granted by the Legislatures of Illinois and Iowa. This charter was afterward secured by parties in the interest of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, under which the present bridge was built at Clinton.

There is no doubt that the citizens of Camanche made strenuous exertions to secure such railway and bridge connections; and we find that, at almost the first meeting of their City Council, after being incorporated, in 1857, action was taken to give aid to the "Great Western Railway." An election was called to vote upon the question of taking \$50,000 stock in this enterprise, which was carried—ayes, 125; noes, none. This vote is significant. Evidently the adult male population was but about 125, and this stood unanimous for the tax, which would, if carried out, burden them with a per capita indebtedness of \$400. But the "Great Western" was not built. Aid was voted to other enterprises, but the combinations were against Camanche, and when the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Road became an established fact, leaving the plucky little city as a way station, instead of the terminus of a great railway, the hopes of her people were darkened. However, when the Southwestern project, in

these later years, promised them a direct line through their city, they again bravely came to the front and voted liberal aid to this enterprise. But this scheme "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking."

When the county of Clinton was organized, in 1840, Camanche was designated as the seat of justice, and, for a time, nearly the entire business of the county was done here, both judicial, political and commercial. But there were jealousies in other quarters, and the county seat was soon removed to "Vandenburg," which occurred in the fall of 1841.

THE FIRST SCHOOLS.

The first schools in Camanche were taught in rooms hired for the purpose in the private houses of different persons. The first school we believe to have been taught in 1838, by Miss Ann Eliza Thomas, who married Horace Root and emigrated to Oregon. She was succeeded by Mrs. Jane Mobbs, who was her sister. Next in the succession of instructresses to the young Camanches, was Mrs. Sarah Root, and she was followed by Hannah Marks, now Mrs. Robert Hogle, of Lyons. These schools were supported by subscription, and our narrator remarked that the heaviest demands were made upon the old bachelors of the city, of which he then was one.

The first school supported wholly or in part by public money was taught by Mr. Banker, who came from Troy, N. Y. The school building in which he presided was a log house, which was put up as a claim-house, and was situated about one-half mile northwesterly from the village, on what is now the Bovard farm. This schoolhouse was used for some two years, and the pupils came for long distances in all the section around, as far west as the Wapsie and north nearly to the present site of Clinton. In the winter of 1850, this school was taught by D. W. Millard, a brother of R. B. Millard, of Low Moor. A brick schoolhouse was then built, in 1851, in Camanche, which was used for school purposes and also for religious meetings during the early days until 1860, when it was totally destroyed in the great tornado. A new frame structure was soon after erected upon the site of the old one, which has since been enlarged to its present capacity. The present school building is a two-story frame building, about 30x40 feet in dimension, with an extensive wing on the west of about 20x30 feet, with a tower and bell, and is divided into four departments. The present corps of teachers are as follows: Mr. A. P. Barker, Principal; Mr. George A. Smith, First Intermediate; Mrs. John Wilson, Second Intermediate; Miss Martha Seymour, Primary.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in Camanche was the *Camanche Chief*, which was established in 1854 by Bates & Knapp. The firm was afterward changed to Bates, McCormick & Co. It had, however, a short life, and was succeeded, in 1856, by the *Iowa Register*, published for a brief period by N. G. Parker, who was succeeded by L. D. Bradley. This venture was of about one year's duration. In April, 1860, B. C. Galliday established the *Camanche Republican*; but, from all we can learn, this, too, was a short-lived enterprise. In May, 1866, S. J. Brown re-established the *Camanche Chief*, which he published until about November, of the same year, when he removed the office to Minnesota.

CHURCHES.

The information obtainable in reference to the churches of Camanche was somewhat meager. Of the early religious history we gather that Rev. O.

Emerson, a pioneer home missionary, held religious services in the dwellings of the settlers at an early day. His headquarters were at De Witt. Barton H. Cartwright, who made his home in Jackson County, a Methodist circuit rider, is also recalled by the old settlers as one of the earliest of the pioneer preachers. As we remarked at the first, their services were held from house to house, wherever they could find an audience; then in the schoolhouses, until the erection of houses of worship.

The Methodists.—Camanche was at first a station on the Charleston (now Sabula) Circuit, which comprised Charleston, Lyons, De Witt and Camanche. Mr. Cartwright was the first preacher on the circuit, in 1840. Afterward, this was made a separate charge, and, in 1855, the people completed a brick church edifice, which cost \$3,000. This was completely demolished in the tornado in June, 1860. In the fall of 1861, they dedicated a new house of worship, and which they now occupy. It is a frame building, with a seating capacity of about four hundred. This charge has recently been connected with the one at Low Moor, and the present Pastor is Rev. W. E. McCormac.

Baptist.—The Baptist Church of Camanche was organized in 1851. The following were the first members of this little band of Christians: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas, R. B. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Davison, Mrs. Samuel Dannatt, and Mrs. Dr. L. D. Manning. In 1852, they erected the first church building in Camanche, a neat and comfortable frame edifice in which they worshiped until June, 1860, when it was destroyed by the tornado. They, however, at once proceeded to rebuild, and their new edifice was completed in the fall of the same year. Their present house of worship is a neat and commodious frame building. The present membership is 160. The present Pastor is Rev. Edward Jones.

Presbyterian.—A Presbyterian Church and society was organized in 1858, and Rev. George D. Young was settled as Pastor. In 1860, they built a church edifice, which they still occupy. Mr. Young remained with them until 1870, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hanna, who supplied the pulpit for some two years. Since then no regular services have been maintained, the society, by death and removals, having become depleted. A Sunday school is maintained, of which Oscar A. Anthony is Superintendent.

SOCIETIES.

Shekinah Lodge, No. 42, I. O. O. F., was organized September 22, 1852, and flourished until the tornado in 1860, when, for a time, it became extinct. On the 7th of September, 1874, it was re-organized. The charter members were A. B. Ireland, John Kahl, Robert Wilkes, Samuel F. Dillon, H. W. Smith, S. Hyman and M. H. Spooner. The present membership is about fifty. The present officers are: William Welch, N. G.; J. B. Chamberlain, V. G.; W. S. Wallace, Secretary; M. H. Spooner, Treasurer; H. W. Smith, Warden; George Waldorf, Conductor; L. R. Heilman, R. S.; S. F. Dillon, L. F.; H. Wendt, I. S.

In 1855, Camanche Lodge, No. 60, A., F. & A. M., was instituted. The following were the charter members: Samuel Doolittle, John McLoskey, Amos W. Gordon, H. A. Hart, Lewis Birkhead, George W. Miller, Corley Tyler and A. M. Littig. Lewis Birkhead was the first Master of the Lodge; John McLoskey, S. W., and Samuel Doolittle, J. W. The Lodge is still in a prosperous condition.

In 1857, Mt. Moriah Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was chartered. This was the first Chapter organized in this county, and for many years was the only

one. In the tornado, their Hall was demolished, their furniture, jewels and charter blown away. They, however, continued their organization, and now occupy a hall in Dunning's Block. Their charter, which went away in the wind, was picked up by a farmer near Sterling, Ill., who not having "traveled in the East," did not know what his parchment indicated. He often exhibited the document as a relic of the cyclone. After some three years, a traveler, passing through the country, stopped for the night with this farmer. During the evening, the tornado being the subject of conversation, the host exhibited the charter. The stranger at once informed the possessor that he ought to return the parchment, which was done, and the original charter of the Chapter now hangs upon the wall of their lodge-room. The Tiler's jewel was also found, as we are informed, near Thompson, Ill. It came into the possession of a lady who had it metamorphosed into a silver shawl-pin. She was also informed as to where it belonged, and returned it, and it is now in the possession of the Chapter, an interesting relic of that terrible day.

Hope Lodge, No. 13, A. O. U. W., was organized January 22, 1875, and is a flourishing branch of this beneficiary brotherhood. The officers at present (1879) are as follows: C. C. Judd, P. M. W.; G. V. Vandever, M. W.; William Forsyth, F.; C. D. Manning, O.; Theodore Hoyt, Recorder; J. J. Anthony, Treasurer; P. Muhs, Receiver; A. Bailey, G.; B. H. Johuk, I. W.; W. H. Tallman, O. W.; C. D. Manning, Medical Examiner.

INCORPORATION.

The city of Camanche was incorporated by act of Legislature passed January 28, 1857, with a special charter, and which act was to take effect after publication in the *Iowa Register*, published in Camanche, and the *Clinton Mirror*, published in Lyons. It was signed by James M. Grimes, Governor; Samuel McFarland, Speaker of the House of Representatives; W. W. Hamilton, President of the Senate, and Elijah Sells, Secretary of State.

The charter was submitted to the people at an election held on the first Monday in March, 1857, and was adopted.

An election of officers was held on the first Monday in April, at which Dr. A. B. Ireland was elected Mayor; O. A. Anthony and Isaac Hess, Aldermen for the First Ward; E. M. Ward and A. N. Lettig, Aldermen for the Second Ward; S. Hyman was the first Recorder; Samuel Doolittle, Treasurer; Robert Miller, Marshal; S. F. Dillon, Assessor.

The first meeting of the City Council was held April 22, 1857.

CITY OFFICERS.

The following is the list of city officers from date of incorporation until the present time, with the year during which they served:

Mayors.—A. B. Ireland, 1857; Thomas W. J. Long, 1858; A. B. Ireland, 1859; William Botsford, 1860; S. F. Dillon, 1861; S. Hyman, 1863; George B. Young, 1864; E. G. Butcher, 1865; H. W. Smith, 1866; E. G. Butcher, 1867 and 1868; A. T. Anthony, 1869 and 1870; William R. Hart, 1871 to 1875; S. Hyman, 1876; J. H. Smith, 1877; R. B. Hoadley, 1878; John Hart, 1879.

It will be observed that no name appears for 1862. There is no record of any proceedings from September 4, 1861, to April 8, 1863. The disastrous tornado and the civil war had so decimated the men, and the entire engrossment of all in these events had caused a neglect of lesser affairs, and the incumbents of the previous year held over by common consent.

Aldermen.—Oscar A. Anthony, Isaac Hess, E. M. Ward, A. N. Lettig, 1857; W. McQuigg, I. W. Wilcoxson, T. C. Dyer, 1858; John Berry, John E. Brooks, C. H. Weise, T. C. Else, S. F. Dillon, T. C. Dyer, 1859; James M. Redfield, William Sennett, William R. Hart, 1860; William H. Hoyt, Henry Gode, A. F. Ketchum, T. C. Dyer, 1861; A. Lillo, W. Beck, A. W. Lettig, 1863; Rosalvo Sage, William McQuigg, B. Bailey, 1864; C. H. Colwell, Henry Gode, James Neill, 1865; E. Greenough, A. Arp, James Gregwire, Hiram Leach, 1866; William E. Kernan, J. Henry Smith, S. F. Dillon, 1867; S. Hyman, A. H. Thompson, H. A. Seifert, 1868; Henry Tanner, J. H. Gosch, B. Bailey, 1869; H. Schlottman, J. D. Toy, H. A. Romahn, 1870; R. B. Hoadley, J. H. Smith, S. F. Dillon, 1871; H. Schlottman, A. Arp, A. A. Wagner, 1872; M. Palmer, J. H. Anthony, R. Wilkes, 1873; F. Hoyt, A. Arp, S. F. Dillon, 1874; W. R. Anthony, H. C. Gosch, A. A. Wagner, 1875; F. Landt, J. H. Smith, S. F. Dillon, 1876; William Eckerman, W. H. Tallman, H. A. Romahn, 1877; John McLoskey, Thomas Butler, John Hart, 1878; J. H. Anthony, J. B. Finney, L. R. Heilman, 1879.

Recorders.—S. Hyman, 1857; H. W. Perkins, 1858; W. W. Pierce, 1859; P. C. McLean, 1860; R. J. Rickey, 1861; George B. Young, 1863; Oakley P. Lawton, 1864; W. R. Hart, 1865; George Tong, 1866; A. A. Wagner, 1867; H. C. Gosch, 1868; James Smoller, 1869 to 1873; H. C. Romahn, 1874 and 1875; B. F. Hatcher, 1876; S. K. Monroe, 1877; L. R. Heilman, 1878; W. H. Hoyt, 1879.

Treasurers.—Samuel Doolittle, 1857; O. A. Anthony, 1858; H. W. Perkins, 1859; S. Hyman, 1860; H. W. Lee, 1861; Martin Dunning, 1863 and 1864; J. G. Anthony, 1865; W. H. Hoyt, 1866; W. R. Hart, 1867 to 1870; William H. Tallman, 1871 to 1875; John Hart, 1876 and 1877; L. B. Chamberlain, 1878; Miles Palmer, 1879.

Assessors.—S. F. Dillon, 1857; W. Sennett, 1858; Orange Still, 1859; B. Barker, 1860; H. W. Lee, 1861; Orange Still, 1863; Charles Colwell, 1864; A. T. Anthony, 1865 and 1866; H. P. Hart, 1867; George Willis, 1868 to 1872; Frederick Horn, 1873 to 1879.

Marshals.—Robert Miller, 1857; F. Campbell, 1858; W. H. Day, 1859; B. Barker, 1860; J. S. Butler, 1861; Eli Lanning, 1863; Edward Lum, 1864; William Beck, 1865; E. C. Lum, 1866; J. S. Butler, 1867; Lewis Barker, 1868; J. S. Butler, 1869 to 1871; Alvin Bigelow, 1872; J. S. Butler, 1873; James Prichart, 1874; S. J. Thomas, 1875; V. O. Wilcox, 1876 and 1877; William W. Skiff, 1878; A. L. Stringham, 1879.

Wharfmasters.—I. Stoutenburg, 1858; T. C. Dyer, 1859; William Botsford, 1860; E. G. Butcher, 1861; O. A. Anthony, 1863; Asa Perkins, 1864; A. T. Anthony, 1865; J. H. Mudgett, 1866; M. Romahn, 1867; John Brenkman, 1868; M. Romahn, 1869; P. G. Monroe, 1870; W. W. Skiff, 1871 and 1872; Peter Kruse, 1873 to 1875; A. J. Romahn, 1876; J. B. Wiley, 1877; P. G. Monroe, 1878; S. Hyman, 1879.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN.

Among the early business men of Camanche was Martin Dunning, of the firm of Dunning & Monroe, of Chicago. This firm were engaged in business in Chicago, but in 1836, Mr. Dunning came to Camanche, bringing with him a stock of goods, hauled by wagons, and opened business in a building erected by F. K. Peck. They did business for several years, and also erected the first grist-mill in the county, which was situated a short distance above Camanche.

on Mill Creek. Mr. Dunning afterward engaged in banking, which he successfully conducted for many years. He retired from business, and died at his residence in Camanche in 1875.

Charles Darrow, in 1836, engaged in general merchandising in Camanche, and was soon afterward succeeded by McIlvaine, Happer & Co., who carried on the business, and also that of grain-buying, for many years.

Joseph W. Waldorf was among the pioneer merchants, and was one of the most enterprising men of the place. In 1858, he erected a large brick block, a part of which is still standing, a memento of his enterprise and also of the great tornado, in which it was sadly demoralized.

David Loy and John Smith kept hotels. Johnson Butler kept a livery stable. Dr. Manning was practicing medicine. E. M. Osborn was a cabinet-maker.

BURGLARIES.

An amusing story is told of the awakened fears of some burglarious persons who had entered Dunning & Monroe's store, in 1847. After securing such plunder as they desired, they left their compliments, in writing, upon the counter, with the facetious explanation of their reasons for not levying a heavier contribution upon these gentlemen, which was, "that the goods were marked so high that they could not dispose of them except at such a ruinous sacrifice that they feared it would break them up."

Mr. Dunning was also levied upon while engaged in banking, meeting with a heavy loss. During the night of August 9, 1866, his dwelling-house was entered by a party of masked men, who over-awed and bound every inmate. Mr. Dunning was then taken by a portion of the gang to his banking-house, and there compelled, under threats of his life, to unlock the safe and witness the robbery of its contents. The robbers secured between \$8,000 and \$9,000, and made their escape. Notwithstanding the most diligent efforts were made and continued for many months, no trace was ever discovered of the perpetrators of the deed.

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

James Claiborne was an eccentric gentleman who lived at Camanche, and will be remembered by its old citizens. In 1842, under the Territorial Government, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He imbibed the idea that this was a life-appointment, and he assumed to exercise the functions and prerogatives of this office for years after his judicial powers had ceased. His idiosyncrasy was humored by the waggish denizens of the town; and many mock trials, it is said, were conducted before him, over which he presided with great dignity, although his inability to collect his costs was always a source of much vexation to him. He went overland to California in 1849, and the tradition is, that when last heard from, he was holding a court at a camping-place of the train on the plains.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following is a directory of those now engaged in business in Camanche: W. R. Anthony & Co., saw-mill and lumber; V. R. Benham & Co., dry goods, boots, shoes and clothing; Thomas Cutter, stoves and tinware; Chamberlain & Carpenter, groceries and hardware; William Eckerman, blacksmith; William Forsyth, engineer; J. H. Gosch, dry goods, boots and shoes; John Gregoire, saloon; L. R. Heilman, agricultural implements; S. Hyman, grain, flour and feed; U. S. Hart, real estate and Notary; William H. Hoyt, carpenter and millwright; T. H. B. Hatcher, sign and house painter; Charles Judd,

dealer in pumps; A. F. Ketchum, fruit grower and dealer; William Livingston, shoemaker; Barrett & Losee, butchers; T. W. J. Long, attorney; August Lille, carriage-maker; C. E. Lum, stock-dealer; A. J. McKendrick, apiary; Charles Muhs, painter; Peter Muhs, druggist; A. R. Nessly, tobacco and cigars; Miles Palmer, provisions and hardware; Frank Rice, Phoenix Flouring-Mills; H. W. Smith, attorney; Charles Seward, machinist; B. F. Smith, saloon; William Stark, tailor; J. C. Smaller, ice-dealer; A. R. Stringham, New Haven House; A. L. Tryon, wagon-maker; John C. Wilkes, groceries and restaurant; A. J. Wolfe, bakery and confectioneries; J. B. Wiley, blacksmith.

CAMANCHE TOWNSHIP.

The history of Camanche Township is so intimately related to that of the city of Camanche, that it will suffice to say that it was one of the original townships of the county, and formerly included the larger part of Eden Township, extending west to Brophy's Creek, that stream forming the western boundary line.

Among its earliest settlers, many of whose names appear in the record as being identified with public affairs at an early day in the history of the county, as well as of Camanche, may be named Charles Bovard, Joseph Wilcoxon, Robert Welch, William D. Follett, Mr. Peoples, Aleck Dunn, John Dunn, Daniel Davidson, John Mathews, Samuel Lanning, Richard Crawshaw, Thomas Hudson, John Strahn, John Rempke (the hermit, who lived near what was called Rempke's Mill, a little northeast of Mill Creek Bridge), Frank Ketchum, John Brophy, Robert C. Bourne, William Watts (Black Bill) and Aunt Hannah, Friend Russells, Heman Shafto and others.

SPRING ROCK TOWNSHIP.

The township of Spring Rock was organized in October, 1844, and comprises Congressional Township 81 north, Range 1 east. It was originally a part of Liberty Township. It is bounded on the north by Liberty Township; on the east, by Olive Township; on the south, by Scott County, and on the west by Cedar County. The Wapsipinicon River meanders through the eastern portion from north to south. Yankee Run Creek, with its north branch rising in Cedar County, enters the town near the northwest corner of the township, and flows southeasterly; its south branch enters nearly midway on its north and south line, and, flowing northeasterly, unites on Section 16; then flows east and south, emptying into the Wapsie on Section 23. Rock Creek also waters a portion of the southern part of the township. It is traversed from east to west by the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and from north to south by the Davenport & St. Paul.

Among the early settlers of this township were Eli Goddard, George Goddard, Peter Goddard, Martin Goddard, R. H. Randall, L. Snyder, J. H. Snyder, J. Cummings, George W. Parker, Abner Davidson, Benjamin Davidson, Ira Cortright, Anthony Cortright.

The eastern portion of the township is bottom-land, and subject to inundation, and is devoted to grazing and meadow-land. The north and northwest portions are rolling prairie, and is a choice farming section, and the southern part is rolling and somewhat rocky, with a fine growth of young timber where the land is not under cultivation. Along the Wapsie, originally, belts of heavy

timber were found by the early settlers, such as white, burr, red and black oak, ash, hickory, elm, soft maple, etc. Some fine pieces of timber are yet remaining, having been reserved by the owners.

The population of this township is largely German.

Eli Goddard was one of the earliest settlers and was a member of the first Board of Commissioners in the county and was always a prominent man in public affairs in that part of the county.

WHEATLAND.

The land upon which the city of Wheatland is built was purchased in 1855, by John L. Bennett. Upon the opening of the C. & N. W. Railway, in 1858, Mr. Bennett platted the city, and, being a great admirer of James Buchanan, he named the city after the residence of the President—Wheatland. It is situated in Spring Rock Township, on the southeast quarter of Section 9, and the southwest quarter of Section 10, in Township 81 north, Range 1 east.

The first lot was sold to Jesse Stine and is the lot now occupied by him as a law office.

The first building erected aside from Mr. Bennett's farm house, was built by Case & Munroe for a hotel. The same building, having been enlarged and improved, is now the Tucker House. W. J. Mecorney then built a dwelling-house and blacksmith-shop.

Martin L. Rogers first commenced trade at Wheatland in a shanty, where he sold clothing and groceries to the hands engaged in the construction of the railroad, and was the pioneer merchant. The station was first called Yankee Run, but the name of the town was afterward adopted. The first dry goods store was opened by William Hicks, in 1858. A post office was established, and M. L. Rogers appointed Postmaster in 1858, and continued as such until 1861. His successors have been: S. H. Rogers, 1861-70; John Walraven, 1870-71; W. H. Bayliss, 1871-75; Charles G. Rogers, 1875-79; John Walraven, 1879, and present incumbent.

William M. Magden was the first attorney, and located here in 1861; he was followed by Jesse Stine, who opened an office in 1862.

Dr. Thomas D. Gamble was the first physician to locate here in 1858, and is still engaged in the practice of his profession here.

Wheatland soon gave promise of becoming an important point for trade and for a grain market, having a rich and extensive farming country all around it, and which rapidly settled up under the impetus given by the opening of the railroad. The growth of the city was rapid, and many fine brick business blocks were erected as well as a large number of frame business houses, and also neat and commodious dwellings, some of which might properly be called elegant.

By the opening, however, of the Midland, the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota and the De Witt branch of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, the area of territory from which their trade was drawn was greatly circumscribed. Added to this, Wheatland has twice severely suffered by fire. The first fire occurred December 12, 1872, in which several business houses were swept away; and, on July 4, 1874, came a still more disastrous conflagration, in which about forty buildings, great and small, were totally destroyed, among them some of the best business blocks in the city. The loss was over \$50,000, and was a severe blow for a small city. But a portion of these buildings have been rebuilt.

During the winter of 1870, the main line of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad was opened through Wheatland and was continued north, and is now a part of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

For the aid of this enterprise, the citizens subscribed and paid \$32,000. It seems questionable whether the results have proved sufficiently beneficial to them to reimburse them for this sacrifice.

Wheatland was incorporated July 13, 1869, and the first election held July 29.

The following gentlemen have held official position under the city government :

Mayors—E. Woods, 1869–71; C. H. Sanford, 1872; E. Woods, 1873; T. D. Gamble, 1874–78; O. J. Thornton, 1879.

Recorders—A. M. Hall, 1869–70; H. C. June, 1871; L. B. Manwarring, 1872–73; H. J. Hoskin, 1874–75; A. M. Hall, 1875–79.

Aldermen—T. D. Gamble, T. P. Farrington, Henry Bullmer, John Schmidt, David Moohr, 1869; Jesse Stine, A. Smith, E. Carter, David Moohr, H. C. Potter, 1870; E. M. Tucker, James Welsh, O. J. Thornton, T. D. Gamble, Peter Goddard, 1871; T. D. Gamble, E. M. Tucker, J. Stine, W. H. Bayliss, L. Smith, 1872; Jerome Dutton, J. Stine, O. J. Thornton, D. Moohr, A. Smith, 1873; O. J. Thornton, D. Moohr, A. Smith, D. B. McCullough, J. C. Growell, 1874; W. H. Bayliss, D. Moohr, A. M. Hall, H. A. Fickie, O. J. Thornton, 1875; H. A. Fickie, O. J. Thornton, J. Stine, James F. Scott, George Matthews, 1876; H. A. Fickie, J. Stine, O. J. Thornton, W. L. Nickels, J. F. Scott, 1877; C. C. Churchill, W. L. Nickels, H. A. Fickie, O. J. Thornton, L. Munson, 1878; L. Munson, W. L. Nickels, H. C. Ford, H. A. Fickie, M. C. Jones, Jacob Worth, 1879.

Treasurers—E. Carter, 1870; T. D. Gamble, 1871; D. B. McCullough, 1872; C. H. Sanford, 1873; D. B. McCullough, 1874; S. M. Batterson, 1875–79.

Marshals—James F. Scott, 1869; J. H. Barrett, 1870; W. H. Hicks, 1871; O. J. Thornton, 1872; W. H. Hicks, 1873; J. F. Scott, 1874; G. P. Matthews, 1875–79.

Assessors—J. F. Scott, 1872; D. Brown, 1873–74; J. C. Growell, 1875–79.

The city has a neat two-story brick City Hall, which was erected in 1876. The present population is 1,000.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Society is a flourishing one and has a neat and commodious church edifice, which was erected in 1858. It was the first Church organized in Wheatland, and has maintained a prominent position in the religious affairs of the city.

St. Paul German Reformed.—This Church and society erected a church building in 1859, but this has been supplanted by a fine church building, which they have recently completed; they have a flourishing society, the German element being largely represented both in Wheatland as well as in the surrounding farming country. The Pastor of the Church is Rev. Frederick Deickmann.

The Disciples organized a Church here in 1869, which is still one of the leading sects in the city; they have a pleasant house of worship.

The Methodists have an organization, but have never erected a house of worship; they occupy the church building of the Presbyterians. Rev. Mr. Harmer is their supply.

The first school building occupied in Wheatland was a frame building, but the demands of the town soon outgrew its capacity, and, in 1868, an imposing and commodious brick edifice was erected sufficient for the accommodation of

400 pupils. It has four departments. The average attendance is 280. The present corps of teachers are: Miss Flora Brown, Principal; Miss Libbie Rogers, Intermediate; Eva C. Brown, Primary; ————, German Department (no appointment having been made for the ensuing school year).

LODGES.

Zaradatha Lodge, No. 184, A., F. & A. M., was organized in 1865, and has been in prosperous existence to the present time. Its present W. M. is J. A. Frost.

Wheatland Lodge, No. 123, A. O. U. W., was organized June 8, 1877, and has a present membership of 35. Its officers are T. D. Gamble, P. M. W.; C. C. Churchill, M. W.; Riley Whitmarsh, Recorder; Adolph Smith, F.; Jacob Worth, R.

THE PRESS.

In October, 1864, Robert S. Baker and Charles Graham established a paper at Wheatland, which they called the *Clinton County Advocate*. In December of the same year, Mr. Baker retired, and the firm became Graham & Gault. So far as can be learned, this was the first paper established there. This paper did not continue for a great length of time.

In 1872 or 1873, Dr. Carothers removed the material of an office from Clarence and established the *Wheatland News*, which he successfully conducted until his death, in the winter of 1875-76. He was succeeded by Frank L. Dennis, who purchased the material and conducted the paper until August, 1878, when it was suspended, the material taken to Wall Lake, in Sac County, where Mr. Dennis established a paper.

Mr. W. H. Bayliss has also for nearly a year published a small paper called the *Wheatland Enterprise*.

In the fall of 1868, H. C. Ford, who had for some months published a paper at Lost Nation, called the *Chief*, discontinued that enterprise, and, moving the material to Wheatland, established the *Wheatland Union*, which he is now successfully conducting.

The following directory gives the present business status of Wheatland:

George W. Alt, jeweler; S. M. Batterson, dry goods; W. H. Bayliss, *Wheatland Enterprise*; J. R. Bielenburgh, veterinary surgeon; T. B. Bissell, tailor; C. C. Churchill, wagon-maker; D. S. Cook, physician; F. Deickman, physician; Jerome Dutton, real estate; John Durkee, blacksmith; F. C. Fifield, hardware; H. C. Ford, *Wheatland Union*; Fleig & Thompson, blacksmiths; Mrs. R. B. Fleming, millinery; T. D. Gamble, druggist and physician; H. Guenther, druggist; Reul George, carriage-shop; John Growell, gunsmith; George Hornrighausen, dry goods and clothing; C. Hoffmaster, saloon; W. P. Hills, physician; W. C. Jones, express agent; Mrs. J. Kidd, millinery; P. Kroger and H. Kokberg, shoe dealers; J. Lohman and Joseph Loeptien, saloons; Lohman & Booth, groceries; George Matthews, cattle-buyer; L. Munson, wood and coal; David McMillin, pumps and wind-mills; H. Meyer, cigar manufacturer; L. Murray, bridge-builder; Petersen Brothers, dry goods, groceries, and grain-buyers; C. L. Pasche, tailor; D. D. Rorick, attorney; Jesse Stein, J. S. Stowers, attorneys; D. W. Scott, dentist; William Seigmund, butcher; E. M. Tucker, Tucker House; O. J. Thornton, livery; A. Van Bogert, restaurant; John Walraven, Postmaster and stationer; Miss S. J. Wade, millinery; Woods & Hall, lumber-dealers; J. Wirth, furniture dealer.

LYONS.

Among the thousand actual and possible sites for cities and towns along the Mississippi, that of Lyons is the peer of any in beauty and healthfulness of location, and natural adaptation for the demands of commerce and business. The broad and dry plateau stretching from the gradually receding bluffs, affords excellent and salubrious sites for dwellings, with natural drainage without the need of expensive artificial grading or filling. This plain, being protected toward the north and west by imposing bluffs, which form a graceful detour, is remarkably well sheltered from the cold northwestern storms, so that indeed the temperature averages perceptibly milder, and vegetation more forward in spring, than out on the prairies. The gently rising and naturally terraced bluffs were also duly considered by the keen-sighted early prospectors and proprietors, as destined to be what they have since proven, residence sites unsurpassed along the river, above any possible dust or malaria; and, though, perhaps, not so warm in winter as the lower levels, in summer swept by reviving breezes. As the bluffs recede from the river, they become steeper, till the acclivity finally melts into the rolling prairie. Lyons has one of those exceptionally fortunate locations, whose pristine beauty cannot be obliterated by the too frequently "vandal hand" of the march of improvement. At the present date, to a contemplative spectator on the top of the "Lone Grave" Bluff, just northwest of the upper saw-mill, the indestructible beauty of the scene is manifest. Toward the east, wrapped in the purple haze of distance, are the rounded or abrupt bluffs that were the river's primitive banks. Nearer, and from their height apparently rendering the river narrower, are the bolder bluffs above Fulton. Toward the northward, the river winds between a broad labyrinth of islands and bayous, overlooked by limestone cliffs on the west, and the wide, level expanse of its eastern bank; but toward the south, the vision rarely combines landscape beauty with the evidences of prosperity and civilization. At the base of the bluff stretch the tree-embowered streets of Lyons, chalet and cottage roofs lending the scene picturesqueness. From close by to the horizon at Riverside, extends an almost unbroken line of towering mill and factory chimneys, the smoke from which being from pine and not from soft coal, instead of darkening the air, floats like a veil over the cities or river, lending enchantment to the view of what might, though useful, otherwise seem prosaic and commonplace; through this hazy canopy the church steeples and the water-works tower appear idealized, and the bridge stretches like a wire lattice from shore to shore. The gleaming river curves to the west and vanishes between Beaver Island and the Albany bluffs, where the aborigines sleep in their mounds. To the east, the bluffs and prairie, dotted with stately houses and comfortable farms, meet the horizon. Even fairer, if less busy, was the landscape when first viewed by the pioneers of Lyons. No one can well wonder at their pitching their tents, or literally, driving their claim stakes.

As stated in a previous chapter, the father of the settlement, Elijah Buel, arrived in 1835, soon followed by George W. Harlan. By that time, Mr. Buel's improvements had somewhat relieved the primeval aspect of the locality. Messrs. Buel and Harlan joined together to attract others, and by diligent labor made their site appear quite civilized during the two years before 1837, that they were the only residents. In April, 1837, in connection with Dennis Warren, Chalkley A. Hoag and Sewel Foster they laid off a plat into

town lots and named the place Lyons, in honor of the city of that name by the rushing Rhone, in France. The land upon which the town was laid off was entered and a patent received from the Government in 1840, at which time some adjoining land was added thereto.

Until the proposed advent of the Lyons & Iowa Central Railroad, the town grew but slowly. Settlements were in the mean time being made at Fulton, and a ferry, noted elsewhere, established between the two places, though no mail crossed the river till 1843. The social and business life of the settlement was essentially that of a rural community, and not unlike that indicated in the general sketch of the county. Order prevailed, the germs of religion and education were fostered. All the settlers had unbounded faith in the good time coming and a warm welcome for those who chose to locate among them.

The first township election for town and county officers was held in April, 1850, at the house of George Norton. The following poll-list comprises the adult male settlers, and is also valuable as showing how far Lyons then extended: Alexander. John, Harrison, Edward, Oliver, Robert and William Aikman, Benjamin, Chester and Isaac G. Baker, Leonard Barton, Lyman Buck, Elijah Buel, James and John R. Boyd, Cicero and Shubael Coy, Jara Emory, Allan Gilson, Daniel, Charles and Frederick Hess, A. and Edward Hatfield, G. W. Harlan, D. W. Fisher, Roger Glenning, William Lewis, T. Loomis, John Latta, John Long, Joseph Loveland, Philip Monroe, James Goff, William Hogan, John Horseacke, Elijah Owen, Noble Perrin, William Potts, Jonathan L. Pearce, G. L. Pearce, Jr., Barney Reynolds, Isaac Ramsay, John Sloan, Stephen Tripp, Martin Smith, Thomas Watts, Francis Wier, Henry Francheir. Fifty-one in all.

Among time-stained documents belonging to the late John Sloan, now in possession of Supt. L. T. Sloan, are several that are very suggestive as to the condition of the dwellers in Lyons at that time, and the contrast between the past and the present resources of the community. Among them is the first school subscription circulated in this part of Iowa, and, indeed, the Northwest. It is dated, "Lyons, Iowa Territory, February 1, 1841," and shows not only by that early date, so soon after the town's beginning, but by its sentiments, and still more by the subscriptions, the concern of the signers for establishing the future city upon a sound, moral and educational foundation. It reads:

"We, the undersigned, being anxious to encourage morality, and to diffuse education through the country, and viewing at the same time the importance of a permanent school establishment in this neighborhood, and, also, the ultimate advantages attendant on such an institution, for the growth and prosperity of our country, are willing to aid and assist in erecting a building for the above purposes, which is to be located in the town of Lyons, I. T., on certain land donated for that purpose by the proprietors of said town. * * * * The above building to be free for all denominations for religious meetings, at any time when the same is not occupied for school purposes. Signed: Oliver P. Aikman (in produce), \$5; John Aikman (in team work), \$5; John R. Boyd (in plastering), \$3; Philip Deeds (in work), \$3; James Boyd (in team work), \$5; Joseph Boyd (in team work), \$1.50; Alex. Aikman (in produce), \$5; Shubael Coy (in produce, labor or timber), \$15.

In these quiet, early days of Lyons, the monotony of ordinary occupations was rarely stirred, except by the advent of the mail carrier, who brought news that now seems like that of a previous age, the arrival of steamers, the passage of emigrant trains, and perchance a wedding or the arrival of a very young immigrant, unable to state exactly just where it did hail from. In both Lyons

and Camanche, there were some citizens who appreciated the opportunity for aquatic sport offered by the glorious river rolling past their doors, then flashing like crystal, because uncontaminated by the sedimentary washings from millions of acres of plowed fields. Pleasure-sailing on the river afforded hearty and wholesome enjoyment.

But the intelligent forefathers of Lyons did not allow their minds to rust, but kept their intellectual faculties alive by, for several years about 1855, maintaining a debating club, which, avoiding political and religious grounds of dispute, discussed moral and economic questions with equal ardor and friendliness. It is interesting to note that one of the first questions was proposed and opened in the affirmative by Mr. Daniel Hess: "Is a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean practicable?" Probably no one, not even Mr. H., was quite sanguine enough to anticipate that, within less than the time for the youngest infant in the settlement to attain his majority, those who survived would hear the clattering thunder of a train whirling from New York to San Francisco in less than ten days.

For newspapers, Eastern publications were the only reliance for many years. Books were not numerous, but were carefully read.

Patriotic and political meetings were not neglected. Partisan animosity did not run very high, though the enthusiasm of the Harrison campaign of course extended to the voters of Iowa, in a moderate degree.

The national anniversary was duly observed, dinners being served in temporary booths, where all feasted together royally and sociably. Anvils were used for cannon to fire patriotic salutes. In 1841, one Warren brought to Fulton and Lyons a flat-boat loaded with lumber. On the Fourth of July, Daniel Hess and other citizens, while firing salutes from an anvil as the boat passed to and fro from one village to the other, were challenged by the Fulton men, who were also waking the echoes with anvil detonations, to fire a competitive series of rounds—one for each State and Territory—the party who accomplished their task first to be entertained at dinner by their rivals. The challenge was accepted, and the "artillerymen" prepared for some firing unsurpassed in rapidity by a battery of modern breech-loaders. But, owing to some awkwardness, the first shot had been barely fired when the Fulton magazine exploded, fortunately killing no one, but wounding and burning several men very severely. It is unnecessary to add that the Lyons party bought their own dinners.

In 1852, the Lyons & Iowa Central Railroad was organized and began operations. H. P. Adams, of New York, was its leading and controlling spirit. In the spring of 1854, the Company came to an inglorious end; several hundred employes having been unpaid for months, except by goods sold from a store controlled by the Company; hence its immortalization as the "Calico Road." Its history in the interval has been briefly and sufficiently alluded to in connection with that of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska. Authentic details as to its true inwardness are utterly lacking. There are no records except the technical memoranda preserved by the honest and competent engineer, the venerable Allen Slack, now residing in Lyons, who was too busy with his work to give consideration to the financial condition of the Company. How many bonds were issued, at how enormous a discount negotiated, how much money was realized from their sale, and what became of the funds, are matters as fruitful of conjecture as the "Man in the Iron Mask," or the authorship of the Junius letters. It was claimed that the failure of the Cochituate Bank, of Boston, precipitated the Company's failure. Probably it was largely due to the fact

that they wasted their resources, by scattering their work over a long line, instead of following Engineer Slack's advice, and completing one section of line at a time.

Mr. Slack's plans for the proposed high bridge were very maturely considered, and the finely drawn original profile was well calculated to inspire confidence in the feasibility of building the lofty structure. Its clear length would have been 2,700 feet; it would have been 80 feet above high-water, and the piers 200 feet apart, in water from 22 to 40 feet in depth. Its abutments would have been near the Fulton cemetery and on the Lone Grave Bluff, near the upper saw-mill. The approach on the Illinois side could have been made by grades of from 20 to 40 feet per mile, and the westward gradients were equally practicable. Messrs. Buel, Lake, and other Lyons citizens subscribed liberally, considering that there were probably not over two hundred people in Lyons at the time, for the preliminary survey. That did not seem like the indifference to railroad interests, of which Lyons has been so freely and unthinkingly accused. But as usual, when a public undertaking fails, there were carping and cynical persons in Lyons who were not slothful in freely criticising others. One of the satirical pasquinades of that time is quaint enough to preserve. It is entitled :

A CHAPTER FROM THE BOOK OF CHRONICLES, BEING AN EXTRACT FROM THE HISTORY OF LYONS, IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

1. And it came to pass that after these things, that in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, certain Gentiles from the East, even from the land of New England, emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin, which is Iowa.

2. And when they had crossed the great river of America, which is the Mississippi, they saw that the country was very beautiful, producing fragrant flowers and the choicest fruits, while the wild elk and deer roamed over its prairies.

3. And when they had journeyed many days in search of a place whereon they might build a city, they pitched their tents over against the Narrows of the Mississippi, on an elevated plain.

4. And lo! when they had lifted up their eyes, they saw that the place upon which they then were, was one of exceeding great beauty. Then they tarried there many days.

5. And it came to pass on the evening of the tenth day, while they were sleeping, they saw a vision, as of a chariot crossing the great river on a bridge of wire, which was suspended from the bluffs on either side, elevated five and fifty cubits above the water. The same vision did each of them see.

6. And straightway they, with one accord, determined to build there their city. And they "squatted" upon that place, and claimed it and held it as their own. And they called the city *Lyons*.

7. Now the city of Lyons improved greatly for a time, and promised to be one of the finest among the great commercial towns in the country which lies in the Upper Valley of the Mississippi.

8. But when the Gentiles who had founded the city saw that they had hit upon the right place in which to invest their spare cash, and that by holding on to what property they then had, they would eventually become exceeding rich, their hearts were hardened—as many others have been under like circumstances—and they said among themselves, "Let us travel into a far country, and when our lands have become valuable we will return."

9. And the names of these Gentiles were *Don*, whose surname is *Juan*, and *Felix* whose surname is *Grundy*, and one *Crandall*.

10. And *Crandall* traveled to the eastward and came to a great city, where he fared sumptuously every day. And he died. And his heirs came in possession of his property, and hold it even unto this day, and refuse to sell even the smallest part.

11. And *Don* journeyed to the northward, where he is even unto this day. But he hath not sold his lots, neither hath he given any of them unto the poor; so that the part of the city of Lyons which he owneth is not yet improved.

12. But the heart of *Felix* relented, and he went not away, but did what he could to improve the city; and his possessions waxed great, and he is very rich. He hath more than either of his partners.

13. And it came to pass that after the two Gentiles left the city, it ceased to improve for a time, because there were no lots for sale. And other towns sprang up in the neighborhood.

14. And, because the proprietors of these towns held out inducements to settlers, they prospered. And many left Lyons and went to reside in the villages round about.

15. Now in the city of Davenport there lived a certain scribe, called Alfred, whose surname is Sanders. He exulted over the humiliation of Lyons, and despitefully treated her in his newspaper. He hath received his reward.

16. For when certain rich men came from the East and saw how many natural advantages were possessed by Lyons, they determined to build a railroad, so that the people of that city might reach New York in two days' journey, and so carry their produce where it would sell for a fair price. And this railroad is nearly completed.

17. Now it is expected that when Don readeth this chapter, he will cloth himself and repent in sackcloth and ashes; and that he will return unto Lyons and do what is in his power to make reparation for this great sin which is upon him.

18. And now that Lyons is beginning to be appreciated and is acknowledged to possess at least as many natural advantages as any other place on the Upper Mississippi, the scribe, Alfred, should cease to use his efforts to retard her progress, or divert capital from her borders.

19. For, know ye not, ye great men of Davenport, that ye are in danger of bringing upon yourselves great tribulation, even to the breaking-down of the mighty bridge whereof ye have boasted yourselves, with a great raft from above.

BOCHIM.

Lyons, October 9, 1854.

After the failure of the L. & I. C. project, all but the most sanguine residents of Lyons, for some time, felt as if their hopes of seeing the city a railroad center were indefinitely deferred. Many removed to other points, but new arrivals maintained, and, in fact, increased the population. In 1855, the city was re-surveyed by Allen Slack. On July 17, 1855, it was first publicly announced in Lyons that a town was to be inaugurated on the site of Clinton, but then, and for several years after, the prospect of Clinton appeared so visionary that it was scarcely regarded as a possible future rival. It is impossible for the historian to determine whether, during Lyons' golden opportunity in 1854-56, her citizens, as a body, were or were not apathetic to their true interests. Many certainly were not, judging from the substantial aid that they gave the Air Line, even to the extent of mortgaging their homes, to subscribe for stock. This second enterprise was a scheme of S. S. Jones, the late editor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, of Chicago. His murder by Pike, in the winter of 1876-77, is fresh in the memories of those who knew him in early days as a shrewd and capable railroad man. He was Secretary of a line proposing to cross the river at Sabula, and thence traverse Iowa. He proposed to extend a branch from Maquoketa to Lyons, but, on the failure of the Sabula crossing scheme, planned to connect the Dixon & Iowa Central Air Lines at the Fulton-Lyons crossing. According, a company was organized, and again the prospects of Lyons brightened, and both population and business rapidly increased. Grading began on the Air Line in the fall of 1855, and was vigorously prosecuted, till interrupted by frost. In the spring it was resumed, and the grading was done at intervals between Lyons and Maquoketa. The means for the work in 1855-56, were supplied by local subscriptions, and farm mortgages, and naturally proved rather scanty. Indeed, railroad engineering was not the exact science that it is to-day, and the ideas of many railroad projectors as to the ultimate cost of their lines were comparatively somewhat vague. The views of people along proposed lines were still more misty.

In the spring of 1856, S. S. Jones, President of the Air Line, who had wintered at Washington, concluded that his railroad could as easily have a "land grant" as the Illinois Central, which had just secured its magnificent appropriation. Accordingly, members enough were "seen" and land grants secured for four railroads across Iowa, from east to west, the Air Line and railroads crossing at Dubuque, Burlington and Davenport. Jones returned to Lyons to

look after interests there, and during his absence the clause conferring the land upon the Air Line was stricken from the bill, presumably through the influence of the Dubuque and Davenport Congressmen. The unconquered Jones rushed back to the capital, and, by demonstrating to the members in the interest of the rival lines the impossibility of keeping their own appropriations without also giving his line its share, compelled them, by arguments potent at Washington, to aid him in again securing the grant.

A plan somewhat similar to that so successful on the Illinois Central was adopted to raise funds, by bonding the road and lands. Contracts were let to responsible Eastern parties for the speedy construction of the railroad across the State, and, during 1857 until the panic, work was pushed along vigorously. Had it not been for that disaster, discussed elsewhere, forty miles of iron would have been laid by January 1, 1858, the road would have retained its land grant, and the subsequent history of Clinton County would have been materially modified by its being the terminus and crossing-place of two trans-Iowan railways instead of one. Indeed, Thomas Walker of New York, who so successfully negotiated the bonds of the Illinois Central, was one of the Trustees of the Air Line. But the financial revulsion of course stopped the bond negotiation, and, on September 16, 1857, orders came to stop work, when nearly all the grading and culverts between Lyons and Maquoketa were completed.

As related elsewhere, the land grant was resumed and given to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railway, and the roadbed utilized by the Midland fourteen years afterward. In the meantime, the progress of the C., I. & N. Railway, narrated in the history of Clinton, its projectors having safely weathered the panic, had revolutionized the local railroad situation, and, unfortunately for the interests of both cities, Lyons remained till 1870 without direct railroad facilities.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The rapid growth of Lyons, at that time, fully justified the obtaining of a city charter, April 23, 1855, under which the city was administered till in 1873, it was incorporated under the general law. The first election was a very exciting affair, partisan feeling running very high. Of the first Council, five were Whigs, and two Democrats. One of the arguments used was to accuse an opponent of being what has since been termed a "carpet-bagger," a word for which the vocabulary of the time unfortunately furnished no synonym. It seems odd, at this time, that in so new a community there should have developed an antagonism between the old residents and new-comers; but, doubtless, some of the political methods of to-day will seem equally grotesque after twenty-five years. The following is the roster of city officers and total votes:

April 23, 1855—Mayor, C. H. Toll; Aldermen—Ben Lake, J. J. Mathews, Charles Maclay, Thomas Crew, Michael Daly; Marshal, J. R. Robertson; Recorder, D. W. Ellis; Wharfmaster, Joseph Boyd.

Total vote, 161.

1856—Mayor, A. R. Cotton; Recorder, J. C. Jefferey; Treasurer, H. E. Gates; Marshal, Henry Bassett; Assessor, John Sloan; Wharfmaster, Charles Grant. Aldermen—First Ward, Ben Lake, J. J. Mathews; Second Ward, A. C. Root, Thomas Crew; Third Ward, Elijah Buell, M. Daly.

1857—Mayor, Ezra Batcheller; Treasurer, C. S. Hurlbert; Recorder, J. C. Jefferey; Marshal, Henry Bassett; Wharfmaster, E. S. Hawley; Assessor, G. W. Stumbaugh. Aldermen—First Ward, Ben Lake, W. E. Leffingwell; Second Ward, D. H. Scott, A. C. Root; Third Ward, John Garton, Elijah Buell.

Total vote, 468.

1858—Mayor, Z. T. Wilson; Marshal, James Cressy; Recorder, George Burton; Treasurer, John E. Ennis; Assessor, P. T. Roe; Wharfmaster, Peter Rowan. Aldermen—First Ward, Derrick Adams, W. E. Leffingwell; Second Ward, C. Liembach, D. H. Scott; Third Ward, John Garton, H. A. Truax. In July, Alderman Leffingwell resigned, and F. G. Heinrich was duly elected in his stead.

Total vote, 549.

1859—Mayor, John Sloan; Recorder, J. G. Smith; Treasurer, Alex. Ennis; Marshal, William H. Defreest; Assessor, B. W. Powers; Wharfmaster, John Denahy. Alderman—First Ward, D. Adams, N. Boardman; Second Ward, C. Liembach, John Tierney; Third Ward, H. A. Truax, R. C. Johnson; Fourth Ward, G. W. Stumbaugh, P. Carolan; Fifth Ward, E. Buell, S. Penn; Sixth Ward, J. C. Jefferey, J. H. Hawes.

Total vote, 502.

1860—Mayor, S. G. Magill; Recorder, H. P. Cox; Treasurer, Alex. Ennis; Marshal, D. P. McDonald; Assessor, John Aughenbaugh; Wharfmaster, Henry Hoag. Aldermen—First Ward, N. Boardman, C. D. Cunningham; Second Ward, James Tierney, Thomas Leedham; Third Ward, John B. Crosby, John Gallion; Fourth Ward, E. Buell, L. Sheppard; Fifth Ward, G. W. Stumbaugh, H. Schaale; Sixth Ward, J. H. Hawes, Benj. Lake.

Total vote, 461.

1861—S. G. Magill, Mayor; George Parker, Recorder; J. G. Smith, Marshal; Robert Spear, Assessor; John Sloan, Treasurer; A. Bristol, Wharfmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, N. Boardman, C. D. Cunningham; Second Ward, William Marquis, Thomas Leedham; Third Ward, Charles Rich, John Gallion; Fourth Ward, D. W. Ellis, L. Sheppard; Fifth Ward, P. T. Roe, H. Schaale; Sixth Ward, P. Davidson, W. H. Gibbs.

Total vote, 442.

1862—Dead lock between S. G. Magill and E. Baldwin for Mayor, each having 275 votes, Magill, however, continuing in the office by a special election until his resignation, December 30, 1862. Robert Spear succeeded J. C. Miller as Recorder in June, and also resigned at the same time with Magill, R. M. Rockwell being his successor; the other officers were, R. Ball, Marshal; John Keyser, Wharfmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, N. Boardman, J. E. Le Cavellier; Second Ward, A. C. Root, William Marquis; Third Ward, C. Moezinger, G. J. Wilson; Fourth Ward, D. W. Ellis, E. Buel; Fifth Ward, Frank Lohberg, P. T. Roe; Sixth Ward, H. J. Wright, W. H. Gibbs. On the resignation of Mayor Magill, Recorder Spear and Alderman Boardman, a special election was held January 14, 1863. Total vote, 231. F. G. Heinrich was elected Mayor; R. M. Rockwell, Recorder, and N. Showerman, Alderman, First Ward.

Total vote, 553.

1863—F. G. Heinrich, Mayor; W. D. Clark, Marshal; I. N. Manville, Recorder; A. Ennis, Treasurer; D. W. Scott, Assessor; C. Griffin, Wharfmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, J. E. Le Cavellier, N. Showerman; Second Ward, Thomas Crew, A. C. Root; Third Ward, David Joyce, C. Moezinger; Fourth Ward, Robert Spear, E. Buel; Fifth Ward, William Buel, F. Lohberg; Sixth Ward, W. H. Gibbs, H. J. Wright. Thomas Britt succeeded William Buell in July, on latter's resignation.

Total vote, 432.

1864—F. G. Heinrich, Mayor; W. W. Sanborn, Marshal; I. N. Manville, Recorder; J. M. Rice, Treasurer; Robert Spear, Assessor; A. Bristol,

Wharfmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, William Lyall, N. Showerman; Second Ward, Thomas Crew, E. Batcheller; Third Ward—James Tierney, Sr., David Joyce; Fourth Ward, John Ott, Robert Spear; Fifth Ward, John Lee, Thomas Britt; Sixth Ward, J. H. Barnum, W. H. Gibbs.

Total vote, 490.

1865—J. M. Rice, Mayor; W. W. Sanborn, Marshal; I. N. Manville, Recorder; R. C. Bosworth, Treasurer; E. Lukens, Assessor; R. H. Stewart, Wharfmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, Ira Stockwell, William Lyall; Second Ward, A. C. Root, E. Batcheller; Third Ward, G. W. Stumbaugh, James Tierney, Sr.; Fourth Ward, R. Spear, John Ott; Fifth Ward, F. Bierman, John Lee; Sixth Ward, W. W. Sparks, J. H. Barnum.

Total vote, 377.

1866—D. H. Scott, Mayor; C. J. Heule, Marshal; I. N. Manville, Recorder; C. D. Wohlenberg, Treasurer; A. Bristol, Wharfmaster; John Lee, Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, A. B. Gleason, Ira Stockwell; Second Ward, J. B. Franklin, A. C. Root; Third Ward, William Williams, G. W. Stumbaugh; Fourth Ward, C. D. Scott, R. Spear; Fifth Ward, Michael Connelly, F. Bierman; Sixth Ward, A. T. Wheeler, W. W. Sparks.

Total vote, 562.

1867—D. H. Scott, Mayor; I. N. Manville, Recorder; C. J. Heule, Marshal; C. D. Wohlenberg, Treasurer; Peter Rowan, Wharfmaster; John Lee, Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, L. T. Sloan, A. B. Gleason; Second Ward, C. M. Baldwin, J. B. Franklin; Third Ward, James Tierney, Jr.; William Williams; Fourth Ward, G. A. Allen, C. D. Scott; Fifth Ward, J. B. Dunn, M. Connelly; Sixth Ward, Hiram Gates, A. T. Wheeler.

Total vote, 534.

1868—C. M. Baldwin, Mayor; I. N. Manville, Recorder; James Tierney, Sr., Treasurer; John Lee, Assessor. John Blessington, Marshal. James Hazlett, Wharfmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, G. A. Buffum, L. T. Sloan; Second Ward, C. Moezinger, J. G. McDonnell; Third Ward, S. A. Hubbell, James Tierney, Jr.; Fourth Ward, E. M. Westbrook, G. A. Allen; Fifth Ward, B. H. A. Henningsen, J. B. Dunn; Sixth Ward, R. T. T. Spence, Hiram Gates.

Total vote, 579.

1869—C. M. Baldwin, Mayor; I. N. Manville, Recorder; John Blessington, Marshal; Bid. Gage, Treasurer; John Lee, Assessor; W. M. Bentley, Wharfmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, Ira Stockwell, G. A. Buffum; Second Ward, L. P. Adams, J. A. Tierney; Third Ward, D. H. Scott, E. Lanning; Fourth Ward, E. Buell, E. M. Westbrook; Fifth Ward, Henry Pape, B. H. A. Henningsen; Sixth Ward, Thomas Leedham, R. T. T. Spence.

Total vote, 443.

1870—A. C. Root, Mayor; E. P. Savage, Marshal; William Holmes, Treasurer; I. N. Manville, Recorder; Charles Weinkoop, Assessor; W. M. Bentley, Wharfmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, A. T. Pierpont, Ira Stockwell; Second Ward, G. A. Earl, L. P. Adams; Third Ward, C. Hass, D. H. Scott; Fourth Ward, R. Spear, E. Buell; Fifth Ward, D. Denehy, Henry Pape; Sixth Ward, H. Gates, Thomas Leedham.

Total vote, 528.

1871—J. N. Cross, Mayor; J. A. Nattinger, Recorder; A. F. Hill, Marshal; John Garton, Treasurer; G. W. Hammond, Assessor; W. M. Bentley, Wharfmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, L. T. Sloan, A. T. Pierpont; Second Ward, A. C. Root, G. A. Earl; Third Ward, Thomas Murtha, F. Winkler;

Fourth Ward, H. Wohlenberg, R. Spear; Fifth Ward, B. H. A. Henningsen, D. Denehy; Sixth Ward, Bid. Gage, H. Gates.

Total vote, 544.

1872—David Joyce, Mayor; H. F. Schaale, Marshal; D. O. C. McCarthy, Recorder; S. W. Baldwin, Treasurer; J. Garton, Assessor; W. M. Bentley, Wharfmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, G. W. Hammond, L. T. Sloan; Second Ward, J. J. McDonnell, A. C. Root; Third Ward, D. H. Scott, Thomas Murtha; Fourth Ward, Reuben Ball, H. Wohlenberg; Fifth Ward, T. C. Hannaher, B. H. A. Henningsen; Sixth Ward, H. Gates, Bid Gage.

Total vote, 477.

1873—David Joyce, Mayor; H. F. Schaale, Marshal; D. O. C. McCarthy, Recorder; John Dolan, Treasurer; C. Moezinger, Assessor; William Kennedy, Wharfmaster. Aldermen—First Ward, L. T. Sloan, G. W. Hammond; Second Ward, Samuel Davy, J. J. McDonnell; Third Ward, Phin. Snyder, D. H. Scott; Fourth Ward, E. Buell, Reuben Ball; Fifth Ward, C. Wynkoop, T. C. Hannaher; Sixth Ward, John Gallion, H. Gates.

Total vote, 538.

1874—J. J. McDonnell, Mayor; A. J. Leffingwell, Solicitor; J. M. Rice, Treasurer; Thomas Kington, Assessor; D. O. C. McCarthy, City Clerk. Aldermen—First Ward, C. D. Cunningham, James Hadlow; Second Ward, A. C. Root, Samuel Davy; Third Ward, Phin. Snyder, D. H. Scott; Fourth Ward, G. W. Brayton, S. Briggs; Fifth Ward, T. C. Hannaher, B. H. A. Henningsen; Sixth Ward, T. P. Crew, L. P. Adams.

Total vote, 671.

J. M. Rice, Treasurer, died in September, and D. S. Balch was appointed to fill the term; Robert Hogle, appointed Marshal.

1875—C. M. Baldwin, Mayor; S. W. Baldwin, Treasurer; Thomas Kington, Assessor. Aldermen—First Ward, James Hadlow, C. D. Cunningham; Second Ward, John Braun, Adam Schneider; Third Ward, D. H. Scott, Phin. Snyder; Fourth Ward, S. Briggs, G. W. Brayton; Fifth Ward, John Simmons, T. C. Hannaher; Sixth Ward, M. H. Westbrook, L. P. Adams.

Total vote, 600.

J. C. Hopkins, appointed City Clerk; J. Borman, Marshal; R. Hogle, Marshal, vice Borman, resigned. S. W. Baldwin did not qualify, and D. S. Balch was again appointed.

1876—T. C. Hannaher, Mayor; B. H. A. Henningsen, Treasurer; Thomas Kington, Assessor; A. J. Leffingwell, Solicitor. Aldermen—First Ward, C. D. Cunningham, James Hadlow; Second Ward, A. Schneider, J. Braun; Third Ward, D. J. Batchelder, D. H. Scott; Fourth Ward, John Hersam, G. W. Brayton; Fifth Ward, S. Van Doran, H. Baker; Sixth Ward, T. R. Beers, M. H. Westbrook. J. C. Hopkins, City Clerk; R. Hogle, Marshal.

Total vote, 712.

1877—C. Moezinger, Mayor; B. H. A. Henningsen, Treasurer; Thomas Kington, Assessor; A. J. Leffingwell, Solicitor. Aldermen—First Ward, L. T. Sloan, C. D. Cunningham; Second Ward, M. Longini, J. Braun; Third Ward, John Tolson, D. J. Batchelder; Fourth Ward, Reuben Ball, John Hersam; Fifth Ward, Hobart Baker, A. Schneider; Sixth Ward, M. W. Barry, T. R. Beers. D. O. C. McCarthy, City Clerk; R. Hogle, Marshal.

Total vote, 713.

Mayor Moezinger resigned in February, 1878, and E. R. Sayles was appointed to fill balance of term.

1878—W. M. Bentley, Mayor; D. B. Snyder, Treasurer; Thomas King-ton, Assessor; A. J. Leffingwell, Solicitor. Aldermen—First Ward, S. I. Smith, L. T. Sloan; Second Ward, A. C. Root, M. Longini; Third Ward, D. J. Batchelder, John Tolson; Fourth Ward, A. Corning, R. Ball; Fifth Ward, P. Carolan, H. Baker; Sixth Ward, C. B. McDowell, M. W. Barry; D. O. C. McCarthy, City Clerk; R. Hogle, Marshal.

Total vote, 770; vote on annexation, 115 for, 494 against.

1879—J. S. Stratton, Mayor; S. W. Baldwin, Treasurer; Thomas King-ton, Assessor; A. J. Leffingwell, Solicitor. Aldermen—First Ward, J. H. Potts, S. I. Smith; Second Ward, L. L. Stahle, A. C. Root; Third Ward, Thomas Rowan, D. H. Scott; Fourth Ward, M. D. Madden, William Hodg-kins; Fifth Ward, H. Baker, P. Carolan; Sixth Ward, M. W. Barry, C. B. McDowell; D. O. C. McCarthy, City Clerk; R. Hogle, Marshal.

Total vote, 638.

CHURCHES.

Congregational.—In 1839, when the present Lyons Congregational Church was organized, there were only three churches of that denomination in Iowa. The society was originally instituted at the house of Henry Ustick, at Union Grove, Ill. It was a one-story, old-fashioned pioneer dwelling, built of logs, rough outside, hewn within. One large apartment served as parlor, sitting-room and dining-room combined. The furniture consisted of a few chairs and stools and a large plain table in the center. A huge back-log blazed in the ample fireplace, and rough boards furnished temporary seats for the initial gathering of Christian people. As a majority of the members resided in Ful-ton, the meetings were soon transferred thither.

In 1845, the society assumed the name of the Congregational Church of Lyons and Fulton. Rev. J. H. Prentiss was the first Pastor, followed by Revs. Oliver and Thomas P. Emerson, J. C. Holbrook and A. Hitchcock. After its change of name, the Church held its meetings mostly in Lyons. For a time, it had no regular abiding place. The first preaching services were held in the log cabin of Daniel Hess, on Second street, just north of the foundry, and last used as a blacksmith-shop, and in the cabin of William Hogan, rented for a time as a schoolhouse, which stood nearly upon the site of the old St. Louis House, near the landing. Services were also held successively at the cabin of Elijah Buell, in the Thomas neighborhood, at Rev. Hiram G. Warner's and in what is now Clinton. Most of the region now regularly laid out in streets and covered with stores and dwellings was then a comparative waste.

In 1847, the Fourth Street brick schoolhouse became the center of public worship for a congregation coming from a large circuit, including Teed's Grove and five miles south of Clinton's site. The building was shared in turn by the Congregationalists and Methodists, while both societies held occasional services in the outlying districts.

In 1846, William K. Vincent, afterward better known as "Deacon Vin-cent," was received into membership by letter. His portrait, still hanging in the place of honor in the chapel, by its high brow, determined eyes, thin and tightly compressed lips, indicates a character of the antique Puritan type—one that Hawthorne would have loved to have studied. For a long time he carried the Church almost alone, acting as Sunday-school superintendent, preacher, chorister and sexton, in fact doing everything that needed to be done. He never returned to his home without service because there chanced to be no minister present.

Living about two miles west of town, he was to be seen driving up with his ox team, each Lord's Day, "rain or shine," to whatever chanced to be the place of worship. He was as regular at Sabbath school and prayer-meeting. First unfastening his oxen and caring for their comfort, he would straightway unload the wood he had brought from his own pile, the supply for the day, and also material for lighting in the evening, and then, in his business-like way, build the fires and prepare for meeting. When the congregation had assembled, in his simple-hearted and fervent manner, he would take that part of the service in which he was most needed; generally with tuning-fork in hand, pitching the tunes, lining off the hymns, and leading the choir in the peculiar style of those times; sometimes even acting as preacher. At one time, he went with his ox team to the interior of the State, hoping to there secure a minister for his destitute flock. His zeal was such that he once offered, as an amendment to the covenant, this article:

"And that you avoid the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and gambling and cheating, and quarreling, and dancing, and slaveholding, and all other vices."

During 1847, Rev. Hiram G. Warner preached in his log cabin, two miles from town, and also in town until near the close of the year, when Mr. Emerson renewed his engagement for the next two years. Rev. J. S. Francis, under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society, and Rev. J. T. Morey, a Free-Will Baptist—sectarianism in those days gave way to Christian fraternity—each served as Pastor for two years, and Father Emerson filled another year's vacancy in 1853 and 1854.

May 4, 1854, fifteen years after its origin in Union Grove, the Church was incorporated, with Daniel Reed and J. R. Pearce as the first Trustees. In July following, the members residing in Illinois formed a Church at Fulton.

In 1854, Rev. J. C. Strong, formerly a missionary among the Choctaws, began a pastorate of two years, during which, owing to a disagreement as to the relations the Church sustained to Missionary Societies, a portion of the members withdrew to form the Presbyterian Church. For six months, the pulpit was occupied by supplies which could not have been very expensive, judging from an entry of \$15 paid to Rev. N. Grant for preaching four Sabbaths.

In 1854 was begun the movement for building the brick church, the first Protestant Church edifice in Lyons, on the corner of Fifth street and Sixth avenue, in what was then called Newtown. The welfare of the community was quite closely identified with it, according to Deacon Vincent's quaint bit of history in the record:

"In the spring of 1854, the attention of Eastern men of property was directed to Lyons as a safe place to make profitable investments. Among them were some professors, or, we might say, some rich Christians, who naturally inquired for the churches of the place, and the property-holders had to say, or tell them, that there were none. To which they answered: 'We feel that if a place like Lyons has not *religion* enough to maintain the worship of God, it cannot be a *safe* place to make investments;' and they, therefore, turned away to some other place. As one and another left the place in this way, property-holders began to feel that it would be to *their* interest to build a church at Lyons, if, by so doing, they could keep these rich Christians among us. It was then suggested that, if we undertook to build a church, we should be liberally assisted. I went into Lyons, and, on inquiry, found the impression very general that we *ought* to have, and *must* have, a church in the place. I, therefore,

immediately wrote to Mr. Emerson as the oldest and most influential minister in our neighborhood, who came to see for himself what the prospects were for such an undertaking. We visited almost every family in town, and the impression on his mind was that the prospects were favorable. He, therefore, drew up a subscription paper with the following result."

Among the names are many citizens now living, including Elijah Buell, who donated \$125 and two lots. The edifice was erected in 1855-56; but, money failing, one lot was sold in order to put on the roof. It resembled the present German Catholic Church.

It was dedicated July 11, 1856, President Blanchard, then of Knox College, preaching the sermon. For several Sundays, between leaving the brick schoolhouse and occupying the new church, services were held in the building known as the old "Brick Catholic Church," just back of Snyder's drug store, which has since illustrated the mutability of circumstances by being used as a saloon. For some time the Church enjoyed the services of two pastors, Rev. G. R. Moore preaching in the forenoon and Rev. O. Miner in the evening.

During the ministry of Rev. L. J. White—1857-60—their Church experienced many changes and great prosperity. About a year from the dedication of the "Pioneer Church," it seemed expedient to build again. The failure of the railroad to cross the river at that point, and as a large part of the congregation living on the south side of the creek, rendered the Newtown location undesirable. J. Q. Root and Deacon Vincent selected the present site for the second building. Instead of the present streets, much ground then (1857) between that point and where the railroad now runs, was a brush-covered waste. It was dedicated by President George F. Magoun just a year after the brick church. Its style was very much like that of the present structure, and cost \$3,800. Crowded revivals were held in the lecture-room before the walls were lathed and plastered, with the wind and snow blowing through large open cracks. In 1859, a bell was procured, which became virtually the city curfew, or, at least, what the great historic bell Roland was to Ghent. It announced noon, it rang out fire alarms and jubilant peals over Union victories, it tolled the requiem of the dead and finally, January 16, 1860, when the church burned, passed through a fiery ordeal. The fire caught in the chapel; the first alarm was sounded from the old belfry, the peal not ceasing till the rope was burned and the bell fell amid the crashing timbers into the debris below. After several years' service in the present steeple, it cracked and was mustered out; now inverted on a granite block, it serves as a flower-vase on the lawn of J. Q. Root, and, also, as one of the most tangible relics of Lyons' past.

The present church was dedicated while yet unfinished, June 24, 1860, by Prof. Haven, D. D., of Chicago; and Rev. G. F. Magoun, in November, began a four-years' pastorate, after which he resigned, to become President of Iowa College at Grinnell. He was succeeded by Revs. M. W. Fairfield, T. M. Boss, 1866-70, during whose pastorate the present 1,200-pound bell was hung; Rev. L. Curtis, 1870-75, and in May, 1875, by the present able Pastor, Rev. Sidney Crawford, whose judicious and successful service may be inferred from the present condition of the Church—170 members, fine choir and Sabbath school, and church property worth \$10,000, and with seats for 500 people.

The Sabbath school, as a distinct body, dates back to 1854. It began with thirty-seven scholars, and Frances Page and Dr. Joseph Brown were the first Superintendents. The present Superintendent is J. C. Root, and number of pupils and teachers 250. The choir is, and has been, harmonious in every

sense. Mr. M. M. Jones and Mmes. C. H. Scott and M. O. Page and others having aided in its development. The Woman's Board of Missions, organized in 1871, has been one of the most efficient arms of the Church. Two devoted women have gone from the Church to make a noteworthy record as missionaries—Miss Mary Patrick, to Constantinople, and Miss Laura Day, to South Africa.

Presbyterian.—The Lyons First Presbyterian Church was organized in the brick schoolhouse, by Rev. O. Clark, of Fredonia, N. Y., on November 11, 1855. Its first officers were: Ruling Elders—P. T. Roe, Allen Slack and William B. Godley. Other members, Mmes. S. Godley, A. M. Roe, A. B. Gaylord, E. M. Jerome and A. Hurlbert; Misses A. and M. and Charles S. Hurlbert. The first place of meeting was the Concert Hall on Pearl street, where Mr. Clark, the first Pastor, earnestly labored to establish the Church on a sound foundation, in which he was well sustained by the Session. The zeal of the Church in withstanding the flood of worldliness is testified to, not only by the stringent resolutions adopted against "traveling or riding on the Lord's Day, dancing, card-playing, billiards, ten-pins, or whatever games of skill or chance possess marked or decided gambling associations, use of or traffic in intoxicating liquors," but also by the way the Church discipline was enforced, as evidenced by the records of excommunication and suspension. Mr. Clark occupied the pulpit till November, 1861. During his pastorate the Church increased to a membership of fifty-eight, and the brick church on Seventh street, now occupied by the German Catholics, was built, but proved to be inconveniently located. Accordingly, the present edifice on Seventh street was erected at a cost, including the land, of \$6,000, and dedicated in 1861.

Rev. H. L. Stanley began the second pastorate October 17, 1862, and labored efficiently till 1868. He was succeeded by Rev. A. N. Keigwin, in 1868-69, and Thomas Lawrence, in 1869-70, after which, for several years, the church was either closed or depended upon a temporary supply, till in November, 1873, began the pastorate of Rev. E. R. Mills, who remained till his removal to Nevada, Iowa, in June, 1879. His successor and the present Pastor is Rev. C. A. Lombard. During the past several years, the Church has suffered greatly by the removal from the city of stanch members, but the courage and liberality of the remnant have maintained the Church life and work with unabated vigor, especially the Sabbath school, of which John Lay is Superintendent.

Methodist.—The pioneer church organized on the soil of Clinton County is the Lyons Methodist Episcopal. Its origin is due to the labors of Rev. H. B. Cartwright, one of the famous family of heroic itinerants who did so much toward planting the Gospel in the frontier settlements of the young West. In 1840, and for several years afterward, meetings were held by a faithful few (only seven), in each other's houses until when the old schoolhouse was occupied until the congregation took possession of their present large and convenient brick church edifice on Sixth street, which was built in 1855-56, since which the Church has prospered finely. The following is the list of clergymen who labored in the Lyons charge: Rev. McMurtry, 1841-42; Holman, 1842-43; Stinson, 1843-44; John Walker, 1844-46; Revs. Roberts and Greenough, 1846-47; George Larkin, 1847-48; Crawford, 1848-49; Blackburn, 1849-50; Gulle, 1850-51; John Walker, George Larkin, 1852-53; N. Odell, 1853-55; Joel B. Taylor, 1856-58; A. J. Kynett, 1858-60; G. W. Brindell, 1860-61; A. H. Ames, 1861-63; S. N. Fellows, 1863-66; Casebeer, 1866-67; R. D. Parsons, 1867-69; E. L. Miller, 1869-72; J. S. Eberhart,

1872-74; John Bowman, 1875-77; W. Lease, 1877-79. The present number of members is 160, and value of church property, \$6,500. The Sunday school was organized in 1840. It now numbers 150. J. L. Pollock is Superintendent.

Catholic.—Lyons was for some time a mission adjunct to Dubuque. In 1852, a church was built on an open lot, on what is now Pearl street, which afforded somewhat of a contrast with the present great stone pile of St. Irenæus Church, which was built in 1869-71. Its organ was dedicated in that year, with a grand evening musical festival. In 1874-75, Father Jean, at that time the incumbent, becoming involved in a controversy with the Bishop, was deposed. Rev. Father Thomas Dunn is the present Pastor. The Church is prosperous, both numerically and financially. The edifice has cost, with the towers still truncated, upward of \$40,000, and has seating-room for 2,000 worshipers. Its fine site on the bluff, in the northern part of the city, and its mellow look, owing to the material—yellow limestone—give it a very impressive and cathedral-like appearance.

Episcopal.—Some time in 1855, Rev. H. W. Beers began to officiate every Sunday at Metropolitan Hall, in Lyons. On December 22, 1855, a meeting was held at the town hall, at which the Right Rev. Henry W. Lee, then Bishop of Iowa, presided. At this meeting, Grace Church Parish was organized, and James Hazlett, Andrew R. West, Harvey B. Ring, William D. Robinson and Leander Smith were elected a Vestry to serve until the next regular Easter election. The present church edifice was consecrated by Bishop Lee on May 21, 1857. In 1860, Rev. H. W. Beers accepted a call elsewhere, and was succeeded in the same year by Rev. George W. Watson, who was the Rector until 1866, in which year Rev. Henry Adams was chosen Rector. Upon his resignation, in 1867, there was an interregnum. Rev. Lyman N. Freeman was chosen Rector in 1869, and was succeeded by Rev. A. P. Crouch, upon whose resignation in 1873, the parish remained without any regular incumbent until Rev. Samuel Currie, the present able Rector, assumed the rectorship September 1, 1875.

In the report of the parish for 1879, there is a record of twenty-nine families, one hundred and thirty-five individuals, sixty communicants, eight Sunday-school teachers and forty-three Sunday-school scholars. The church and grounds are valued at \$4,000.

MASONIC.

Though a goodly proportion of those who had, during the forties, located, either temporarily or permanently, at Lyons, had been known to each other as Masons of various degrees, the transitory state of society and constant changing of locality and unsettled feeling due thereto, so inevitable in all new communities, delayed the formation of a local organization till September 13, 1849, when a dispensation was granted St. John's Lodge, No. 19, with John S. Bope appointed W. M. Both records and reminiscences are lacking of this Lodge, save that it was chartered and instituted June 6, 1850, with fifteen members, and James McCoy, now of Fulton, as W. M., and that the charter was surrendered in June, 1855, Judge A. R. Cotton being G. M., largely on account of the removal of brethren during that gloomy year. But the next year the prospects of the town brightened, and Masonry was revived by a dispensation being granted April 3, 1856, to W. E. Leffingwell, G. H. Bonney, James Hazlett and six others, for Eureka Lodge, which was soon organized as Lyons Lodge, No. 93, with about twelve members. The destruction of the lodge records by the great

fire of 1870 deprived the order in Lyons of many valuable souvenirs of its inception and early days. However, it is known that William E. Leffingwell was the first W. M., and among the charter members were Thomas Crew, Rev. Beers, William Soules and Stephen Fuller.

The first meetings were held in the brick building on Pearl street, since used for manufacturing purposes. Then the Lodge, for several years, met in Rice's block, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets. Thence the lodge-room was removed to the present post-office block, where it occupied one room for six years, and thereafter remained for eight years in the rooms where the *Mirror* is now published, until the present rooms in the new temple were taken possession of in 1872, and where the older members complacently contrast the appointments with those of the old Pearl street rooms, around which, however, hangs the halo of old-time associations, and the chastening reflections of how remorselessly Time, in Tennyson's words, "unsolders the goodliest fellowships whereof this world holds record."

In 1867, another stage in the progress of Masonry in Lyons was marked by the institution of Oriental Chapter, No. 39, of Royal Arch Masons. W. E. Leffingwell was the first H. P. The records also perished by fire, but have been largely reconstructed by the labors of Dr. Wetherell, C. W. Magill and T. R. Beers. Until the temple was completed, the Chapter convened in the old lodge-room over the post office. The charter members were Dr. W. McQuigg, Judge A. R. Cotton, S. W. Baldwin, G. W. Parker, J. B. Denison, L. A. Ellis, C. W. Warner, A. J. Kynett, Dr. G. F. Wetherell, J. S. Hart, T. R. Beers, W. E. Marquis, S. Rand and F. L. Blakely. The present officers are: C. W. Warner, H. P.; J. H. Potts, K.; S. W. Baldwin, S.; A. D. Palmer, T.; William Dolan, Secretary.

In 1869, Masonry in Lyons culminated in the establishment of the only complete Scottish Rite in Iowa. The bodies were instituted on the 12th of May. The charter members were W. E. Leffingwell, C. W. Warner, G. M. Parker, S. W. Baldwin, W. E. Marquis, J. S. Hart, F. L. Blakely, T. R. Beers, Fred Bourne and Pitkin Wright. Since the Scottish Rite organizations have occupied their stately halls in the new temple, elsewhere described, annual State Conventions have been held there, closing with grand receptions, at some of which guests have been permitted to view the encampment of the S. P. R. S., fully spread in the upper hall, and otherwise the occasions have been made memorable as social as well as Masonic gatherings.

The following are the present officers of Iowa Grand Lodge of Perfection, No. 5: A. R. Cotton, T. P. G. M.; C. W. Warner, S. W.; E. A. Wadleigh, J. W.; J. H. Potts, Treasurer; G. W. Ashton, Secretary.

Delphic Chapter, Rose Croix, No. 5.—W. W. Sanborn, W. M.; F. Bourne, S. W.; M. H. Westbrook, J. W.; J. H. Potts, Treasurer; J. W. Ashton, Secretary.

Hugh de Payens Council, Knights of Kadosh.—J. Scott Jenkins, V. I.; C. W. Warner, First Lieutenant; A. R. Cotton, Second Lieutenant, Secretary and Treasurer, *ut supra*.

De Molay Consistory, S. P. R. S.—Buren R. Sherman, Commander-in-Chief; C. W. Warner, Prior; W. W. Sanborn, P.; J. H. Potts, Treasurer; T. R. Beers, Secretary.

The laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, August 15, 1871, was an occasion memorable among the Fraternity, as a notable milestone in marking its progress in Iowa and the Northwest, and by people in general, who witnessed the imposing Masonic array and ceremonies, and for the melting

solar rays of the day. Representatives were present from Lyons Lodge, of Lyons; Western Star Lodge, of Clinton; Camanche Lodge, of Camanche; Right Hand Lodge, of De Witt; Fulton Lodge, of Fulton, Ill.; Thompson Lodge, Thompson, Ill.; De Molay Consistory of Knights of Kadosh, and individuals from many distant bodies.

The Knights, whose nodding crests, glittering swords and beautiful jewels made them look, as they were, equally worthy with the noble Crusaders to uphold the banner with the legend "*Dieu le veut*" (God wills it), followed by 150 Masons and a band of music, appeared, and, after marching in procession through the principal streets, returned to the Temple site where, and at neighboring "coignes of vantage" for viewing, several thousand people had assembled. The ceremonies were opened by prayer by Grand Chaplain Hamilton, followed by appropriate music from the quartette, Messrs. Hollingsworth, Coggswell, Bockel and Jones. Then was deposited in the foundation, to probably there remain for many years before re-opened, a box containing the following relics:

1. Iowa Grand Lodge Report, 1870.
2. Iowa Grand Chapter Report, 1870.
3. Iowa Grand Commandery Report, 1870.
4. Iowa Grand Consistory Report, 1870.
5. By-Laws of Lyons Lodge, No. 98, A., F. & A. M.
6. By-Laws of Iowa Grand Lodge of Perfection, No. 5.
7. Copy of Charter of Lyons Lodge, No. 93.
8. Copy of Charter and Dispensation of Oriental Chapter, No. 39.
9. The same of Hugh de Payens Council of Kadosh, No. 1.
10. Articles of incorporation and names of officers of Lyons Masonic Temple Association, as follows: David Joyce, President; William E. Leffingwell, Vice President; C. B. McDowell, R. W. Rand, W. M. Bentley, C. Moeszinger, Hiram Hart, Directors; David Joyce, W. E. Leffingwell, C. B. McDowell, Building Committee; W. W. Sanborn, Architect; William Holmes, Treasurer; R. W. Rand, Secretary.
11. Copy of Lyons City Charter.
12. Copies of all the county newspapers.
13. List of Lyons city officers and members of Council.
14. List of State and county officers.
15. Photographs of charter members of Scottish Rite bodies in Lyons.
16. Internal revenue stamps in use in 1871.
17. Specimens of currency issued by First National Bank of Lyons.
18. United States postage stamps in use.
19. United States paper currency.
20. United States postal currency.
21. United States silver and copper coin.
22. Photograph of block formerly on ground now occupied by new Masonic Temple.
23. Photograph of block now occupied by Masonic bodies.
24. A bond of the "Irish Republic," presented by J. J. McDonnell.

The stone, like those of the temple built by the ancient Mason, Solomon, was lowered to its position to "the sound of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet," and after the usual ceremony of testing by plumb, square and gavel, and the consecration by corn, wine and oil, an eloquent address was delivered by T. S. Parvin, I. P. G. of Iowa City, Grand Master O. P. Waters, of Muscatine, conducting the ceremonies. Since the building of the Temple

Lyons can justly claim pre-eminence in the Southern jurisdiction in Masonic work.

The following are the dimensions, etc., of this noble building, which, as it towers so conspicuously above the city, is to citizens an object of pride, as well as to travelers one of curiosity.

It occupies a lot 72 by 78 feet; height to cornice, 72 feet; first floor, 14 feet; second, 14 feet; third, 16 feet; fourth, 20 feet. The first floor is devoted to stores and a bank; the second floor, a banquet hall 23 by 47, and a kitchen 14 by 18, and other rooms; third floor, Blue Lodge hall, 28 by 63, Chapter hall, 28 by 69, besides anterooms; fourth floor, Consistory hall, 42 by 64, and armory, 18.6 by 49. The structure is crowned by a skylight dome, whence floats a flag visible for miles either up or down the river. It is finished outside with terra cotta, white brick and massive iron cornice, and frescoed throughout on the inside.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

A charter was granted to Lyons Lodge, No. 61, I. O. of O. F., October 26, 1854. Previously, there had been in the city a Lodge known as Clinton, No. 21, which, for several years, held its meetings in a wooden building at the corner of Second and Main streets. All official documents relating thereto were burned. Lyons Lodge was instituted by Hon. James Thorington, of Davenport, D. D. G. M., November 11, 1854. The first elected officers were G. W. Stumbaugh, N. G.; J. J. Matthews, V. G.; F. R. Johnson, Secretary; J. D. Fegan, Treasurer. The Lodge first met at the former rooms of No. 21, but, within a few weeks, fitted up and occupied commodious apartments in the old Washington Hall block, on Main street. In 1860, the Lodge removed to Rice's building, at the corner of Main and Fourth, and thence, in 1864, into the fine hall expressly prepared for its use, in Wright's block, where is still its home.

Its present officers are: L. P. Adams, N. G.; L. G. Blaine, V. G.; A. J. Leffingwell, R. S.; William Meggers, P. S.; C. T. Graefe, T.; S. Davy, W. and O. T. The Lodge is in a most flourishing condition in every respect, numbering over one hundred members.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 45, K. of P., was instituted March 25, 1879, by John W. Green, of Davenport, D. G. C. The following are the names of its officers and charter members: J. C. Root, P. C.; L. P. Adams, C. C.; L. E. Dean, V. C.; G. W. Brayton, P.; C. L. Root, K. of R. S.; H. Penn, M. of F.; W. A. Lyall, M. of E.; T. Balch, M. at A.; P. Traub, I. G.; Walter Wilkes, O. G. Charter members: A. A. Carpenter, A. M. Pelton, J. F. Rockwood, L. M. Stumbaugh, J. A. Nattinger, J. H. Potts, F. C. Brayton, C. J. Austin, J. Hoshal, B. S. Woodward, J. E. White, F. Showerman, L. G. Blain, C. A. Gay, C. H. Gerard, G. S. Gardiner, S. B. Cory, M. Rudman, Ed. Showerman, Anton Meyer, J. A. McCullough, George Beuzeville, W. C. Grohe, J. W. Stewart, C. S. Tuller, Henry Woodward, T. R. Beers, C. L. Root, S. H. McCannon, A. A. Root, William Buell, Alex. Armstrong, Henry Penn, and the officers above mentioned. The Lodge has, at present, 45 members, and is growing apace.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Lyons Lodge, No. 183, K. of H., was instituted October 29, 1875, and records the following officers and charter members: L. P. Adams, D.; J. H.

Oldridge, V. D.; C. E. Sperry, A. D.; L. E. Dean, R.; R. Spear, F. R.; Bid. Gage, Treasurer; William Coles, Chaplain; A. R. Hart, G.; William Bell, Guardian; I. A. Lovell, S. Charter members: J. W. Polleys, S. C. Ireland, A. A. Carpenter, W. F. Luse, J. C. Gabriel, J. A. McArthur, W. T. Whitmore, A. C. Lovell, J. L. Cook, I. A. Lovell, W. S. Metcalf, H. King, J. Clark, A. R. Hart. The Lodge now has 40 members, and is in a flourishing condition.

The Degree of Protection, New Era Lodge, No. 121 (Knights and Ladies of Honor), was instituted by L. E. Dean, D. S. P., January 10, 1879, with the following charter members: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Wrede, Mr. and Mrs. H. Roeder, Mr. and Mrs. Th. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rademacher, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mathers, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Lanning, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Maxfield, T. R. Beers, William Dolan, M. H. Westbrook and wife, Mrs. I. A. Lovell and Mrs. A. Schneider. The officers at present are: L. P. Adams, P. P.; A. R. Hart, P.; Mrs. A. J. Maxfield, V. P.; L. E. Dean, Secretary; Mrs. L. E. Dean, F. S.; Mrs. Th. Wrede, Treasurer; Mrs. A. R. Hart, Chaplain; T. McBride, G.; Mrs. C. D. Scott, Guardian; A. J. Maxfield, S.

Germania Lodge, No. 789, K. of H., was instituted November 12, 1877, with the following officers and charter members: H. F. Schaale, D.; F. Baer, V. D.; A. Studemann, Asst. D.; Th. Wrede, R.; F. Feddersen, F. R.; Th. Marx, Treasurer; H. Thiessen, C.; F. F. Boock, Guide; W. Sitan, G.; F. York, Sent.; J. Roeh, P. D. Charter members: Ch. Rademacher, J. Hoffmann. The present officers are: F. F. Boock, D.; J. Hoffmann, V. D.; P. Naeve, A. D.; J. B. Haynangs, R.; A. Schneider, F. R.; Ch. Rademacher, Treasurer; J. Renners, Chaplain; F. Baer, Guide; W. Sitan, G.; W. M. Miller, Sent.; Th. Wrede, P. D. The Lodge assembles in K. of H. Hall, and numbers 30 members.

United Workmen.—Eureka Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., was instituted October 31, 1874, being the first Lodge in the State after the organization of the Iowa Grand Lodge. The first officers were J. C. Hopkins, P. W. M.; S. G. Clough, W. M.; G. N. Haun, G. F.; W. B. Haywood, O.; S. B. Corey, R.; A. S. Baldwin, Receiver; H. A. Hobein, F.; G. A. Rich, I. W.; Dr. T. W. Mitchell, G. Charter members: S. Jones, T. G. Leedham, William F. Gauger, J. McMurray, William Allen, Samuel Waters, Samuel Waters, Jr., I. T. Bowen, J. Langanhagan. The Lodge first met in Hannaher's Block, whence it removed to Odd Fellows' Hall, where its quarters have since remained. The present officers are: Charles Barber, P. M. W.; Bradley Durling, W. M.; L. G. Blain, F.; J. L. Pollock, O.; L. Jones, Recorder; A. J. Leffingwell, F.; J. A. Nattinger, Receiver; G. A. Rich, G.; J. Schneider, I. W.; L. P. Adams, O. W. The Lodge has 115 members enrolled, and is accordingly prosperous.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Records are almost entirely lacking concerning the primitive schools of Lyons. April 7, 1846, John Sloan being Director, Lots 2 and 3 in Block 26 were purchased of Dennis Warren for \$25. On February 19, a minute is found, "Paid to Daniel Gordon, school-teacher, \$3," and May 27, another payment of \$23 to said Gordon. It is safe to infer that teachers' wages have risen since then. The teacher appears to have been compelled to wait for the collection of school funds to pay his stipend. November 3, 1847, John S. Stowes was employed to teach one term of school at the rate of \$30 per

quarter. For 1848, J. T. Foster, Daniel H. Pearce and Oliver P. Aikman were elected School Directors. In November, 1851, William C. Harrington was appointed to teach the winter school at a salary of \$23 per month, teachers' wages having evidently "boomed," though the pedagogue was expected to himself collect one-half of it pro rata from patrons. Simultaneously, sealed proposals were invited for "six chords" of wood. It would be interesting to know whether anybody criticised *that* School Board for lavish use of public funds.

In 1847, was built the famous old Fourth-street brick schoolhouse.

The people at that time were personally solicitous concerning the comfort of the school children. A special district meeting was held in November, 1848, to provide for "banking up" the schoolhouse, so as to keep out winter winds, and Messrs. Sloan, Lake and France were appointed a committee to "draw a plan for desking and seating." The "woman question" was even then irrepressible. It having been determined to employ a female teacher, so much opposition was manifested that a special meeting was held, the previous vote rescinded and a male teacher appointed. What those who then opposed ladies teaching would have thought could they have with prophetic eye looked into the schools of to-day and seen them, with equal skill and dignity, conducting classes both in summer and winter, one cannot venture to guess.

In 1852, Ben Lake, W. R. Miller and Elijah Buel were elected Directors. Only seven votes were cast. But a change was at hand, and, owing to the rivalry of progressives and conservatives and the north and south sections of the city, a controversy arose almost equaling, in bitterness of feeling, municipal feuds in the middle ages, out of which, however, the schools were destined to emerge, renovated and invigorated.

Previous to the year 1865, the Lyons public schools constituted a township district, and were operated through the cumbersome machinery of the township system. They were generally overcrowded, imperfectly equipped and but partially graded, and, although they bore favorable comparison with other schools of the same character, it became apparent to those who were familiar with the administration of school affairs, that better results could be obtained by a general re-organization and the adoption of more modern and improved methods. It took several years to create a sentiment sufficiently strong to effect a change in that direction, all the early efforts being met by violent and uncompromising opposition on the part of the solid conservatives, who were thoroughly satisfied with the established order of things, and were in a majority whenever any voting had to be done.

Although the population of the district exceeded four thousand, the old one-story brick building, of three rooms, comprised the sum total of schoolhouse accommodations owned by the public. The necessity of having more room, therefore, became so imperative that, at the annual election, May 5, 1857, it was resolved to authorize the erection of what was termed a "first-class union schoolhouse," to cost \$6,000, in addition to the sum to be realized from the sale of the old school property, before mentioned. At that election, W. W. Sanborn was chosen President, Rev. William F. Davis, Secretary, and A. C. Root, Treasurer. These gentlemen were instructed to procure plans and specifications for a schoolhouse, "after some of the most approved models," to be presented to the consideration of the electors at a subsequent meeting. They accordingly went diligently to work, and soon had a plan made ready for submission. Three different meetings were held within as many weeks, all of them numerously attended, and all devoted to lengthy, heated and desultory discussion, without making much progress with the matter in hand. Finally, the

plans furnished by the Board were adopted, and the business appeared to be settled in favor of a new schoolhouse and the graded system of schools. Before the building contract was let, however, the opposition resolved upon another struggle to defeat the enterprise. A meeting was again called, and their forces mustered to the last man, armed and equipped for a general assault. The attack was led by Mr. D. H. Raymond in a set of resolutions abrogating and repealing all former action favorable to the new school project. The President having declared these resolutions out of order, an appeal was taken from his decision. The meeting sustained the appeal, and forthwith engaged in an old-fashioned "scrimmage," best described by the proper historian of the occasion, Rev. W. F. Davis, who was Secretary of the meeting. In the recorded minutes he says: "Here followed a long controversy upon points of law, questions of order and mode of taking sense of meeting. Some called for yeas and nays, others for ballot, others for tellers. Personal crimination and recrimination was freely indulged in. There was debating by Leffingwell, Cotton and W. L. Parker upon the affirmative, Sawyer, Jerome and Davis upon the negative, promising to break up in a general row. A motion to adjourn having failed, Rev. Mr. Sawin attempted to speak, amid stamping of feet, hissing, shouts and general confusion. It was evident that parties unfavorable to the establishment of a better system of schools and the erection of a suitable building were determined to gag down the friends of the movement, but Mr. Sawin still retained the floor, and delivered a masterly and eloquent speech in favor of the union school system and the erection of a commodious schoolhouse."

The proceedings at this meeting are a fair sample of the doings at several others. All through the hot summer weeks, under the baleful influence of the "dogstar," the contest waged without much abatement, drawing in a good many citizens, among whom the names of lawyers and preachers stand most prominent. Cotton, Leffingwell, Ellis Brothers and J. H. Flint all had their say, and Rev. W. F. Davis, Rev. Mr. Clark and Rev. Mr. Sawin had theirs. The laity were represented by a no less loquacious and vociferous crowd, including E. Buell, W. W. Jerome, Gen. Stumbaugh, W. L. Parker, Ben Lake, A. C. Root, E. Hatton, Philip Deeds, G. M. Davis, W. W. Sanborn and others too numerous to mention, whose names appear upon the record; but, as everything must have an end, so, at last, did the school controversy, the progressive party coming out a little ahead. It was the custom in those days to settle differences between hostile and contending factions by means of compromise. Sectional and national disputes had frequently been adjusted that way, and now the leading disputants and constitutional lawyers of Lyons school district determined upon that method to extricate themselves from the unpleasant predicament they were in. Mutual concessions were reluctantly made, and a plan slowly elaborated to build three schoolhouses—one in the north part of town, one in the south and a large one in the center, the latter to be constructed of brick, the former two of wood.

The schoolhouse question having been thus disposed of, the next subject presented to the action of the electors was a demand that a portion of the school fund be set apart for the support of the Catholic school in charge of the parish priest.

Mr. Henry Bassett was secretary of the meeting to which this matter was submitted. The minutes which he placed on record explain the disposition that was made of the matter in question, and also demonstrate his own exalted literary qualifications and peculiar fitness for the position he occupied as a school official. The following extract is given *verbatim et literatim*, and furnishes a

just and proper conclusion of the whole subject. He says: "On the votes being counted there was four hundred and eleven votes cast as follows (yes one hundred & Ninety-two) (no two hundred & seventeen) and two ballot was double two other and was thrown out them votes were yes, their being twenty-five majority against the Catholic school having a share of the school fund and the vote was so declared."

The Central brick schoolhouse was begun in 1858, but, owing to a complication of causes, it was not completed for several years, though, in the mean time, it was used for school purposes. Extensive litigation, in which injunctions, judgments, writs of mandamus and lawyers' fees figured largely to fill the general expense, followed the erection of the schoolhouse, producing such a state of financial embarrassment as to threaten the total suspension of the schools. In that emergency, it was proposed to thoroughly investigate the affairs of the district, post the books, strike balances and take a new departure. At the annual meeting in March, 1866, Dr. G. F. Wetherell, President of the School Board, forcibly and concisely stated the situation: "On their accession to office, the Board found an exhausted treasury, the district loaded with a heavy debt, * * * the interest of which alone amounted to one-third the entire liability. They found that the embarrassments of the previous year had necessitated the discontinuance of the public schools, and that a heavy indebtedness for teachers' services remained to be cancelled before they could be again opened. In addition, the schoolroom apartments were quite insufficient to meet the requirements of the large and increasing population, and that an extensive outlay must be made for completing new ones in the graded-school building, and instituting improvements and repairs in all the others," etc., etc.

One year later, the Board of Directors made another report through the same President, showing that the indebtedness still amounted to no less than \$17,500, the interest upon which was eating up, at a rapid rate, the substance of the tax-payers. The people responded liberally, and, during each succeeding five years, appropriations were voted by the electors, and applied by the Board to the payment of the debt till, in 1872, it disappeared. In 1873, the south brick schoolhouse, and, in 1874, the north one, were built at a total cost of \$15,000, thereby providing all sections of the city with satisfactory school facilities for many years to come. An immense amount of work has been done in grading and otherwise improving the school property. The total cost of grounds and buildings, up to the present date, is about \$56,000, and, considering the excellence of the schools and the faithful work done therein alike by pupils and teachers, there are probably few people in Lyons that grudge either their cost or the liberal running expenses. The total number of pupils enrolled (between eight and nine hundred), is being affected somewhat by denominational and private schools. The systematic grading of the schools, to which they owe much of their efficiency, was completed by Principal Durkee, in 1866-67, the first High School class graduating in 1870.

The graded school proper comprises eight grades, divided into primary and grammar departments. They are supplemented by the High School, the three-years' course in which prepares graduates for college, and qualifying them to enter the State University, at Iowa City, without examination.

The following is the list of the Principals since the school re-organization: 1864-65, James L. Tayler; 1865-66, S. Shoecraft; 1866-68, A. O. Durkee; 1868-69, J. J. Andrews; 1869-72, C. C. Snyder; 1872-74, T. W. Nowlin; 1874-75, A. J. Blanchard; 1875-78, W. W. Wylie; 1878-79, C. E. Smith, aided by sixteen accomplished assistants, all ladies.

THE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The chimerical and visionary ideas that, before the war, were so prevalent in educational as well as business matters, unfortunately embarrassed the Lyons Female College from its dedication, September 15, 1858, and, in conjunction with incompetent principals, prevented the development of the magnificent institution that would have otherwise resulted from its admirable location, and the initial interest manifested by many of the most intelligent and solid men, not only of Lyons, but of the county at large. At that time, there was a great interest taken in the education of young ladies. Their right to a higher education was generally conceded, the seed sown by Margaret Fuller and Mary Lyon having germinated. Public High Schools had not then arrived at an excellence surpassing "seminaries" and "academies" in thoroughness and extent of study. Accordingly there was a constant series of experiments and plans concerning the higher female education. The founder of the Lyons College was one Rev. John Covert, who was also identified with other similar institutions in Ohio and Indiana, and who had an impracticable idea of uniting them and the Lyons College into one system, with a grand central university at Chicago or St. Louis. The first prospectus of the institution is fairly dazzling with its glittering promises. At first, the institution was well patronized, but owing to the workings of the injudicious scholarship system, and financial bungling by Covert, the attendance began to dwindle, a prejudice against the school was developed and its reputation and value equally depreciated.

In 1866, the institution passed into the hands of Rev. G. P. Moore, assisted by an accomplished classical teacher, the venerable Prof. M. Soules, of Lyons, and a strong corps of other teachers. For awhile the institution revived. An arrangement was made by which it should pass under the control of the Presbytery of Iowa. Subsequently, Revs. Hanna and F. A. Chase, each for one year, were Principals, the college afterward reverting to Moore. He conducted it for several years, but at no time did the institution adopt Prof. S.'s advice and keep pace with the progress of educational ideas, and therefore failed to command a remunerative patronage. Accordingly, Mr. Moore, to save himself from complete financial loss, concluded to dispose of the unprofitable property, which was accordingly metamorphosed into

OUR LADY OF ANGELS SEMINARY.

October 2, 1872, the institution was purchased for \$10,000 by the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. For the first two years, the Sisters labored under many disadvantages, as the seminary buildings were so nearly a complete wreck that they had to be practically renovated till, with the subsequent additions and improvements, the school ranks as one of the leading Catholic institutions of Iowa. Thirteen teachers have charge of the Primary, Preparatory, Grammar, Academic, Musical and Art Departments. Those who pass creditably through the Academic or Classical Course receive the graduating gold medals of those departments. During the past year, the Sisters enrolled in the Seminary thirty boarders, and seventy-five day pupils, and in St. Irenæus' parochial school, of which four sisters have charge, 100 pupils of both sexes.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.

September 1, 1875, the Riverside Institute was opened in the empty Randall House, by Revs. W. T. and Samuel Currie as Principals, Mrs. Mary H.

Currie, Principal of Primary Department, Ellen M. Currie, Teacher of Music. The institution was conducted from the beginning as a joint-stock company, the above-named four being the corporators and owners of the property. The school is conducted in the interest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, though not under Church control. The combination of physical, intellectual and moral training is a governing object of this school, and is expressed in its motto, "Educate the whole man."

The corps of teachers has been from time to time increased, and in March, 1869, the Institute was duly incorporated. The catalogue of 1878-79, gives fifty-four as the number of students in the various departments.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The remarkably active intellectual, and gracious social life of Lyons are largely both causes and effects of the Young Men's Library Association, which has, by the energy and wisdom of a faithful few, been placed on a permanent basis, and brought to a point of efficiency wherein all citizens take just pride. Though the present association was the first body of the kind to achieve success in Lyons, it had several predecessors that fell by the wayside.

The first Lyons organization for literary purposes was the old Lyceum, started in 1858, in which Judge D. W. Ellis, Charles Scott, W. B. Lamont, W. H. Gibbs, George Burton and Dr. Matthews were prominent in high debate. This organization was continued for several years, but its objects being limited to discussions and lectures, no attempt was made to build up a library, though it undoubtedly aided in developing a demand for one.

Subsequently, the Iowa Literary Society, organized principally by H. H. Green and L. T. Sloan, acquired a small library of perhaps three hundred volumes, mostly donated by citizens, but, owing to exclusiveness and lack of interest, it failed and suffered the usual fate of small libraries—dispersion. This was naturally a severe blow to similar enterprises, as citizens were unwilling to cooperate without some guarantee of permanence.

However, simultaneously with the above, some young men had organized the germ of the future Association. It was successively known as the Young America Debating Club, the Washingtonian Society, and culminating as the Young Men's Social, Literary and Debating Society! As no organization could survive such a name, it was, in October, 1862, christened the Excelsior Society, from which the present Association directly emanated. About a year afterward, Messrs. George W. Bettesworth, E. Rand and C. M. Baldwin were chosen a committee to organize an Association similar to one in Milwaukee. Mr. Bettesworth leaving Lyons, J. Cully Root took his place, and a meeting was called at Council Hall in 1864, but it was attended by only four persons. The committee did not, however, see fit to abandon the project, but resolved then and there that it should ultimately succeed. This was the trying point of its creation. Citizens lacked confidence, young men had not woken up, parents did not lend a helping hand in behalf of an enterprise destined to feed their children with mental food and develop in them lofty aspirations. Nothing daunted, they visited friends and secured a preliminary meeting in Council Hall, January 20, 1864, which was virtually the birth of the Association. In addition to the above committee, were present as founders, J. C. Miller, W. H. Gibbs, George T. Crandall, Lyman A. Ellis and R. M. Rockwell. An act of incorporation was filed and officers chosen as follows: President, W. H. Gibbs; Vice President, Charles Baldwin; Secretary, J. C. Root; Treasurer, G. T. Crandall; Directors, L. A. Ellis, W. S. Baldwin, R. M. Rockwell, G.

M. Davis, J. C. Miller, E. W. Baldwin, J. C. Kelley, F. G. Heinrich and D. S. Balch. The officers at once took energetic measures to carry out the object of the body, not by calling for subscriptions but by paying their dues and inaugurating a system of public amusements, giving out as a motto,

Amusement our means—Instruction our end.

The ladies lent willing assistance. Concerts and festivals were given. The purchase of books was begun; a few were donated, not many of which were at first of much value, many people thinking a book elsewhere useless was good enough for the library, though some elegant and valuable volumes were presented. In 1864, after giving an unprofitable course of lectures, on February 1, the Association took possession of commodious rooms over Baldwin Bros.' store on Main street, which were offered free of charge.

On May 4, 1864, a series of debates were inaugurated. The North-Western Railway consolidation prevented an excursion to Chicago that promised golden returns, a serious second drawback, as heavy expenses had been incurred in advertising.

The library was opened to the public October 29, 1864, with 121 volumes, including cyclopædia, Patent-Office and State Reports, etc., to the number of 43 volumes. The first annual festival was given at the Randall House, November 30, 1864, and a handsome sum realized. Fortune began to smile on the plucky friends of the library. During the winter of 1864–65, the City Hall was occupied, one evening per week, for debates of much interest to all who attended. At the annual meeting, January, 1865, the library had increased 136 volumes, and there was a balance in the treasury. The new officers were substantially the same as before, and the library was so well managed that at the end of another year the report showed 101 gentlemen, and 43 lady members, and an increase to 471 volumes. The election of a belle of Lyons at a strawberry festival in June, had caused a great deal of hilarity, and put many shekels in the treasury of the Association. Lectures were given by some of the ablest orators of the nation, including Taylor, Emerson, Greeley, Schurz and Fred Douglass, during the seasons of 1865–67. Since then, the development of the library has been steady and permanent. Amateur theatricals, festivals and donations have added to its alcoves till they are now well filled with upward of 3,000 volumes, valued at over \$5,000. The present officers are: President, J. A. Nattinger; Vice President, D. O. McCarthy; Secretary, J. L. Pollock; Treasurer, J. C. Root; Librarian, Miss Calla Carpenter. The library occupied quarters over Baldwin Bros.' present store, from 1870 to August, 1879, when they moved into Disbrow's Building, on the north side of Main street. The success of the association has been largely due to feminine co-operation.

STREET RAILWAY.

In the latter part of 1868, it became evident that some better method of communication between Clinton and Lyons was justified by the progress of events, especially as a factor in securing the relocation of the Court House. After some meetings of Lyons and Clinton citizens, appointment of committees and fruitless negotiations on August 1, 1869, the enterprise was given an impetus by David Joyce and the Messrs. Rand, a company was organized with a capital of \$25,000, and, on December 6, the first car passed over the line as it was first built, extending two and three-quarter miles from Lyons' Ferry to the corner of Eighth avenue and Second street, near the C. & N. W. Clinton Depot.

The first officers were: D. Joyce, President; R. N. Rand, Vice President; L. T. Sloan, Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent. Other Directors—William Holmes, C. H. Toll, R. T. T. Spence, A. P. Hosford. The present officers are the same except Directors, who are C. H. Toll, M. A. Disbrow, R. W. Rand and E. S. Bailey.

In the summer of 1865, the line was extended through Eighth avenue, Third street, Eleventh and Camanche avenues to a total length of four and three-quarter miles. The solid construction of the line through the swampy ground at that time, between Lyons and Clinton, was a work of some difficulty. During the flood of 1870, passengers were, for three days, transferred in boats, near the Court House. The cars have been interrupted but two days, once during a terrible snow storm, in the winter of 1869-70, and one Sunday, during the equine epizootic epidemic in 1872. The affairs of the Company have been managed with skill and prudence, and the line has become an indispensable convenience to both cities, besides having greatly aided in building up the gap between them and thereby promoting their consolidation.

LYONS WATERWORKS.

Though wells in Lyons supplied remarkably good water for domestic purposes, the recurrence of disastrous fires enforced the necessity of providing some adequate protection. Accordingly, September 16, 1875, the Lyons Waterworks Company was organized, by Baldwin Bros., A. S. Baldwin, D. S. Balch, John Braun, James Conlin, M. A. Disbrow, S. O. Davy, O. R. Davies, L. A. Ellis, H. Gates, W. C. Grohe, Hannaher & Son, H. P. Hobein, Thomas and William Leedham, J. J. Matthews, C. Moeszinger, E. B. Mellick, O. McMahan, J. W. McPherson, John Ott, A. C. Root, Roeh & Michelsen, Ira Stockwell, D. B. Snyder, Adam Schneider, P. Tritschler, John Tolson, Welles, Gardner & Co., F. Winkler, and the following officers: J. P. Gage, President; Hiram Gates, Vice President; J. C. Root, Secretary; J. H. Barnum, Treasurer. Directors—J. A. Nattinger, William Leimbach, John Gallion, N. Conway.

The works are a combination of the direct pressure and reservoir systems, the reservoir being located on the high bluff in Union Subdivision, at the northern end of Seventh street. The cost of the works was \$40,000, amply repaid by the convenience and security afforded. Thirty-seven fire-plugs and three miles of mains effectually protect the most valuable commercial and manufacturing portions of the city. The question of a junction main connecting the works with Clinton has been agitated, and in case of very large fires would prove of great benefit.

LYONS PAPER-MILL.

Observing the abundance, quality and cheapness of the raw material for making straw papers, a suitable site with plenty of water of satisfactory purity and good shipping facilities, and especially the growing market for certain articles manufactured of paper, and novel uses to which the fabric was being put, in 1873, several gentlemen organized the Lyons Paper Company, with an invested capital of \$60,000. A mill with all the modern improvements was built on the levee between the Midland track and the Ringwood slough, occupying, with straw-yards, warehouse, etc., a frontage of 800 and a depth of 150 feet. Since starting in November, 1873, the capacity of the mill has been steadily augmented till now it consumes daily over twelve tons of straw, throwing out eight tons of products, including wrapping and

building paper (the latter destined to make habitable the homes of many settlers on the mountains and on the plains), and also what would have made the ladies of a generation ago stare aghast at mentioning—paper dishes. Of the latter, 100,000 butter plates are stamped out every day, and the mill is frequently millions behind orders. The pay-roll foots up over \$2,000 monthly, and this enterprise has largely aided in closing the gap between the two cities, and in making the water front a continuous line of manufacturing industry. The officers of the Company are: President, S. I. Smith; Vice President, R. A. Rand; Secretary and Treasurer, H. F. Smith; Superintendent, A. Carpenter.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The original plat of Lyons was comprised principally by the slough, the river, Franklin and Sixth streets. Thereto have since been added additions, as follows: Buell's, mostly on the north side of the slough, between Ninth street and the railroad; Penn's and the Union north and northwest of the same; Root & Jerome's, between Pearl, Tenth and Main streets and the city limits; Buel & Aikman's, between Main, East and Sixth and including Exchange streets; Stumbaugh's Subdivision, south of the same, and comprised between Exchange, Sixth, Washington and East streets; Stumbaugh's Addition between Main, East and Washington streets and the western city limits, just beyond High street; Randall's, south of the above, bounded by Washington and Sixth streets, and on the south, diagonally, by Commercial and Park streets, and by the city limits on the west at Sixteenth street. Between the preceding and the original plat is Adams' Addition, comprised by Franklin, Third and Sixth streets, and including half the block the latter two, Randolph and Commercial streets south thereof, stretching from the river to the city limits on the west and south are Deed's two additions. A large area of land not platted is still held within the city limits by Messrs. Buel and Deeds.

At the organization of the city, the ward boundaries were: First, all south of Exchange street; Second, that portion between Pearl and Exchange streets; Third, all north of Pearl street. In 1859, the city was redistricted, as follows: First Ward, all south of Exchange and west of Sixth streets; Sixth Ward, south of Exchange and east of Sixth; Second Ward, between Pearl and Exchange, and east of Sixth; Fifth Ward, between Pearl and Exchange, and west of Sixth; Third, north of Pearl and east of Sixth; Fourth, north of Pearl and West of Sixth.

The city tax of Lyons for 1878 was apportioned as follows:

General consolidated (11½ mills).....	\$ 6,772 77
City and school consolidated (24 mills).....	13,990 29
Water tax.....	2,475 16
County poll tax.....	482 00
Special city tax.....	836 70
Delinquent city tax.....	748 00
Delinquent road tax.....	56 67
Total.....	\$24 811 59

FINANCES.

Lyons may be congratulated on her exceptionally clear record as to financial condition. It is a matter of just pride with her people. It is almost marvelous that, during the "kiting times" when so many cities throughout the West were voting heavy debts upon themselves, and the speculative mania had reached such proportions, and when, too, so many important railroad and bridge schemes had this city for their initial point, that it should have escaped the contagion.

During its whole career as a city, there are found evidences of a conservative action in incurring expenses and promptness in liquidating those incurred, and, at this date, the financial exhibit, furnished from its records, gives as its present indebtedness, which includes its schools and schoolhouses, \$2,500 bonded. Few cities in the whole land, of like age and population, can present so satisfactory a financial showing.

LYONS' LUMBER INTERESTS.

As in many other river towns, so in Lyons, when the railroad system began to cross the Mississippi and stretch westward into the illimitable treeless prairies, there came to be an enormous development of the lumber interest. To those men who, under many adverse circumstances, without direct railway communication for many years, pluckily pushed the saw-mill business, Lyons' prosperity is largely due. The levee afforded admirable high and dry sites for saw-mills, and the sloughs just above Fulton and between Lyons and Clinton presented inviting harbors for rafts.

To Samuel Cox and G. W. Stumbaugh belongs the honor of being the pioneer lumbermen at the point which has since proved to be one of the most advantageous on the river. They built, in 1855, the first saw-mill upon the present site of Cummings Bros.' machine shop. It had barely time to surround itself with lumber piles sufficient for the temporary wants of the growing town and farming region in the vicinity, when, in 1856, it was totally destroyed by fire. Immediately the mill was rebuilt by Stumbaugh alone, and, for many years, until after the death of its proprietor, continued in active operation. In 1867, it was dismantled and since then has been used as an ice house.

At the same time, another mill was built at a location just above, by Cox, Johnson & Cox, which firm did a very flourishing business till, in the financial crash of 1857, they were, with other firms then engaged in the infant lumber business of the Mississippi, overwhelmed and borne down.

In the mean time, 1855-56, a lumber interest had been developed along the Ringwood Slough, a mill having been built by John Pickering just above Joyce's present location. He afterward took a partner named Raymond, but the firm was crippled by the crash, and it was finally dismantled, after an existence of about three years. Somewhat later, Capt. Beckwith built and operated a mill near the upper debouchment of the slough into the main river. It was operated in a small way until near the opening of the war. Beckwith was a more ardent hunter than lumberman.

Another saw-mill was operated by A. T. Cross, on the present site of the paper-mill warehouse.

For several years after the panic, very little was done in the saw-mills at Lyons. The general growth of the adjacent towns and building of railroads was checked, and no business is more a barometer of the community's prosperity, or reverse, than the manufacture of lumber; but with the opening of the war, recuperation of the West from the crisis and a healthier currency, another era of activity began.

In 1860, Ira Stockwell bought the old Cox Mill, and steadily making improvements and additions to the machinery; in 1867, acquired the old Stumbaugh Mill, and for three years worked them both to their fullest capacity. Then, to concentrate facilities, the machinery of the latter was moved into the former, increasing the output to 100,000 feet per day. Sparks from a passing locomotive, in 1874, caused a loss of \$60,000, by a conflagration among the lumber piles, and, in 1864, a scanty log supply materially affected the general prosperousness of

Mr. Stockwell's interests, aside from being dependent, until the opening of rail communication in 1870, upon hauling by wagon to shipping or marketing points. Nevertheless, pluck and sagacity were reaping their inevitable reward, and the extension of the Midland was opening new markets, the panic of 1873 had been triumphantly weathered, when, on May 19, 1876, just as a busy season was opening, the mills were burned, entailing a direct loss of nearly \$50,000, besides the season's trade, inflicting the greatest blow ever sustained by Lyons industry, in permanently throwing out of their former employment upward of one hundred and fifty men.

In 1869, Messrs. David Joyce and S. I. Smith erected the present mill on the Ringwood Slough, the structure, machinery and grounds costing \$48,000, and the average capacity being 60,000 feet per day. Since its completion, the business has enjoyed a career of uninterrupted prosperity, under Mr. Joyce's sole ownership and management, assisted by Mr. J. F. Conway, and giving employment to a maximum force of 120 men. Mr. Joyce became sole owner in February, 1864. He is also a large stockholder and prominent member of the Mississippi Logging Company.

In the spring of 1874, through the enterprise of Messrs. L. B. Wadleigh, E. P. Welles and D. J. Batchelder, activity once more began in the lumber manufacture at the Lyons upper sites. The firm purchased the old Haun property, enlarged and virtually reconstructed the old saw-mill, converted the grist-mill into an auxiliary building, closed the gap between the two with a brick engine and boiler room, built an immense storehouse holding 2,000,000 feet of lumber, wherein cars could be directly loaded.

In 1877, the firm became Welles, Gardiner & Co., Mr. Stimpson Gardiner and his sons, Silas L. and George, having purchased the interest of Mr. Wadleigh. The mill and yards occupy half a mile on river-front; the output is 15,000,000 feet of lumber per annum, and the number of men employed is over one hundred and twenty-five.

In 1856, a shingle-mill was built by Daniel Dean and William Swanson, just above Stockwell's old site. After several years, it was purchased by Charles Boynton, who organized the Lyons Manufacturing Company, and undertook several chimerical experiments, including running machinery by wind-mill. The enterprise was hardly a success.

Hosford & Miller erected their mill above the slough in 1857. Its history is found elsewhere in the section devoted to county finance and to Clinton lumbering interests.

BANKS.

The first bank in Lyons was established by A. C. Root, in 1845, and for many years carried on a thriving business in the diminutive structure still standing on Exchange street, near the levee, and looking scarcely large enough for the vault of a modern style banking-house. Nevertheless, financial operations of considerable magnitude and great importance to the growing city were carried on in those quarters till, in 1855, Mr. Root removed to the old bank building at the corner of Main and Second streets, where he remained till he sold his interest, in 1860, to Messrs. O. McMahan and W. N. Evans, who continued it till, in August, 1865, the bank was merged into the Lyons First National, instituted with a capital of \$50,000, soon augmented to \$100,000. The first and present officers are: J. P. Gage, President; O. McMahan, Vice President; William M. Holmes, Cashier. Messrs. Otto Lachmund, William Holmes, Jr., and Charles McMahan also have charge of departments. R. N. Rand was for some years identified with the bank as Cashier. The business

of the bank has been administered with rare financial skill, its clientage extending not only among the solid farmers of Clinton and Jackson Counties, as far as Lost Nation and Maquoketa, but also in Illinois, from Savanna to Albany, of which latter place the Vice President was one of the pioneers. In the spring of 1872, was occupied the present specially built banking-house in the Masonic Temple, at the corner of Third and Main streets.

• In June, 1878, Messrs. William Lyall and Thomas Calderwood, old residents and experienced business men, the former having been identified with the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, in Clinton, opened a new banking-house in Lyons, on the north side of Main street, between Third and Fourth streets. The extensive transactions of the bank, especially with its rural *clientele*, amply prove that Lyons, as a financial center, is probably excelled by no town of its population in this section, and amply justify the addition of the sixth to the list of sound banking institutions within the two adjoining cities.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Conspicuous from river and railroad is the sash and wood-work factory of M. A. Disbrow, established in 1856, rebuilt in 1859 and enlarged in 1878, with \$30,000 invested, and employing a maximum force of seventy-five hands.

In 1855, Mr. C. Moeszinger established an iron foundry in Buel's Addition, which he subsequently removed to its present site on Main street. It has always prospered and contributed largely to the modern buildings which grace Clinton and Lyons, besides giving employment to a large number of skilled mechanics. Since 1874, the business has been ably conducted by his son, John Moeszinger.

The new tape-line factory of L. B. Wadleigh, and Reed & McCutchen's wind-mill factory, represent a class of infant industries due to the inventive genius of their proprietors, and which promise well for future growth.

TELEPHONIC.

The Clinton & Lyons Bell Telephone Company was organized in June, 1878, and, on July 4, opened the line between the two towns. Since then there have been stretched twenty-six and a half miles of wire, including fifty-four stations, comprising city and suburban residences, and nearly all the leading business offices and manufacturing establishments of both cities. In Clinton, the telephone line is utilized as a fire-alarm, and a complete electric burglar alarm is also being arranged. The invention has already proven to be of inestimable value to business and professional men. Besides the Company's lines, the independent ones to Camanche and Riverside have become indispensable. The Company's officers are: J. K. P. Balch, President; J. C. Root, Secretary; William Inslee, Treasurer.

NEWSPAPERS.

Lyons Mirror.—On the 19th of May, 1854, Cornelius and William Teal, brothers, issued the first newspaper published in the county, and which they then called the *Clinton Mirror*. Daniel W. Ellis, in May, 1855, purchased the interest of William Teal, and was associated with Cornelius Teal for a few months. Mr. Ellis retired, and C. Teal continued alone until during 1856, when Thomas A. Stone, of Cleveland, became a part owner, under the style of Teal & Stone. In April, 1858, Teal sold his interest to J. H. Hawes, and Mr. Stone sold his interest to Theron R. Beers, February 1, 1859. In October, 1861, William D. Eaton succeeded Mr. Hawes, and the firm name became

Beers & Eaton, who still publish the *Mirror*. In the big fire of 1869, their office was totally destroyed, and they were heavy losers; but, with characteristic energy, they replaced their material, with increased facilities. The *Mirror* has a large and solid subscription list, is Republican in politics, and is an influential county journal.

The *Lyons Advocate* was established in 1855, by A. P. Durlin, who continued its publication as a "straight" Democratic paper, with the exception of a brief suspension during the war, until, in April, 1873, the office was purchased by M. V. B. Phillips and J. C. Hopkins, who, in May of the same year, issued the paper as the *Clinton County Advertiser*. In the same year, Mr. Hopkins, the present proprietor, assumed sole control of the paper. It is now a seven-column quarto, Democratic in politics, with a very large circulation and influence, especially in the interior of the county.

"AN OLD-FASHIONED FOURTH OF JULY."

Old citizens refer to the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1855, as the biggest day in the county up to that date, and point with pride to that "day's doin's."

A national salute of thirty-one guns, reverberating from bluff to bluff, awoke the citizens and echoes. At 9 o'clock, the Sunday schools assembled at the brick schoolhouse, whence a procession, presenting what the cotemporary account calls an "imposing appearance," marched to the music of the Le Claire Brass Band to Buel's Grove, where addresses were delivered by Rev. J. C. Strong, Prof. Gibbs and A. Scott. A dinner, spread in the bountiful and hospitable style of those days followed, and that the children all showed properly patriotic appetites is recorded by trustworthy tradition, of those, now men and women, who were there.

At 11 o'clock, another procession formed at the Clinton House, comprising the Common Council, Odd Fellows, officials of the day and citizens generally, and were escorted by the band, and Marshals on horseback, to the same grove. G. W. Stumbaugh presided; Rev. Starkweather acted as Chaplain; W. W. Jerome read the Declaration of Independence; W. A. Groves, of Chicago, delivered the oration. Afterward, as in ancient Sparta, the entire body of citizens dined together, though with anything but Spartan frugality. After dinner, were read the following regular and volunteer toasts:

1. The Day we Celebrate.
2. George Washington.
3. The Signers of the Declaration.
4. Gen. Lafayette.
5. Soldiers of the Revolution.
6. The Flag of Our Union.
7. The Army and Navy—the right and left arm of our nation.
8. The President of the United States.
9. The Orator of the Day.
10. Our Literary Institutions—more potent in maintaining our liberties than standing armies or numerous navies.
11. Lyons—a new planet; a rising star in the eastern horizon of Iowa.
12. The Great West—possessed of all the elements of prosperity, containing a population at once enterprising and intelligent, it is destined at no distant day to become the center of our glorious Republic.
13. The Union—may political factions never sever her, that united she may stand a perfect pattern of liberty, happiness and prosperity.

The volunteer toasts were offered as follows:

1. The Ladies of Lyons—unsurpassed for industry, intelligence and beauty.
2. By D. W. Ellis—Old Bachelors—devotees to single blessedness, dark spots on the inhabitable globe, at their lone condition may their feelings revolt and they offer themselves sacrifices on Hymen's altar.

3. By Prof. Gibbs—Our City—A young Lyon whose roaring will soon be heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to the extreme north and south of the American Continent.
4. By A. R. Cotton—The President of the Day—may his shadow never grow less.
5. The Marshals of the Day—as to-day in Lyons City they marshal their hundreds, may they on the next National Anniversary marshal their thousands.
6. By T. H. Baker—Farmers—the true source of our National wealth; the pride and glory of our country.
7. By Dr. Matthews—The Sucker State—distinguished for its good farmers, able lawyers, broad prairies and beautiful women.
8. By Prof. Gibbs—The Band—it was music that inspired the bold soldiers in those "times that tried men's souls," and it is music that cheers us to-day in celebrating their achievements.
9. By Benjamin Lake—The Fair Daughters of Iowa—may they add beauty to virtue, subtract envy from friendship, multiply amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper, divide time by sociability, and reduce scandal to its lowest denomination.
10. By A. Scott—The Father of Waters—as it excels the Thames, the Tiber and the Rhine, so may its hundred cities outrival London, Paris and ancient Rome.
11. By Mrs. W. W. Jerome—Long lives and pretty wives to the temperate young men of Lyons.

Some 2,500 people were present, and no disturbance marred the gayety of the celebration.

ORDER, ETC.

The order that has always prevailed in Lyons, even during the comparatively lawless period in the history of the State, is one of the most just causes for citizens' pride in their city's record. Crimes against either person or property have been notably rare and trivial. The public peace has been seriously threatened on but few occasions, all but one of which were rather creditable than otherwise to the community, and for even that, there was some provocation. It was in May, 1854, when the failure of the L. & I. C. became manifestly irreparable, that a mob of several hundred "navvies" and other railroad employes, comprising the section gangs as far west as De Witt, assembled, armed with all sorts of weapons, and virtually sacked the company's store in Lyons, plundering it of some \$20,000 worth of goods. Among the mob were many desperate characters, who had been implicated in the murder of a contractor on the Illinois Central, and many of course shared in the booty who were not creditors of the company. The officers of the law and honest citizens who desired to have the property equitably divided, were helpless, as many of the guard set over the goods were in sympathy with the rioters. When the Air Line suspended operations, there was happily no recurrence of any such scene, as the laborers and other employes were paid off in full, entirely at the contractors' expense, leaving those gentlemen heavy financial losers, but rich in the consciousness of integrity.

During the years previous to and during the war, several times disorderly houses became so objectionable to the community that abrupt notices to quit were served upon the inmates through the nozzle of the old Resolute fire engine, in the shape of a deluge of water, usually similar in purity to the parties receiving such heroic hydropathic treatment.

In May, 1876, one Paddy Hand, a notorious rough, was arrested for an assault outside of the city limits, and confined for trial in the engine-house, the usual cells being unavailable. Though a one-armed man, his pugnacity had made him a terror to the community. His maimed stump was armed with an iron hook, so that in prowess he was a modern edition of "Goetz of the Iron Hand." The night watchman being decoyed away, on his return, Hand was found dangling by the neck in the tower for drying hose, having been neatly and expeditiously lynched. Nothing ever transpired to indicate who rid the city of a dangerous ruffian and highwayman.

SUMMARY.

In 1851-52, previous to the railroad excitement, there were no buildings, except a few isolated houses, west of what is now Fourth street. The river-bank was dotted with small houses, interspersed with a few stores. The old Exchange Hotel was close to the present Midland Depot. A small Catholic Church on Fourth street, now used as a liquor store, stood out on a sort of green. The plateau back to the bluffs, except where the pioneers had made improvements, was covered with clumps of dense chaparral, interspersed with timber. The north side of the slough, which at one time it was planned to utilize as a steamboat harbor, was thickly covered with large timber and undergrowth. When that portion was afterward platted in 1855, and annexed to the city as Newtown or Buel's Addition, many of the first houses were surrounded with brush fences.

From 1853 to 1857 was the period of Lyons' most rampant growth. The beginning of work on the L. & I. C. attracted both capital and population, especially during the latter part of 1853. Notwithstanding the retarding of the town's growth by its failure, the check was slight and brief, as with the Air-Line project, local prosperity and activity were redoubled. Many intelligent and thrifty Germans, driven from their Fatherland by the political reaction, were among the numbers who came to settle up and to add to Lyons' thrift.

In 1854 was built upon the present site of the Masonic Temple, the Clinton House, afterward rechristened the Adams, the first brick hotel, and marking the migration of business away from the levee—inevitable in all large river towns. In 1855-57, there was a strong business rivalry between Pearl and Main streets. At one time, the former seemed to have a decided advantage. Washington Hall, well-stocked stores, hotels and a good trade made Pearl street, for some years, very lively. But business gradually and irresistibly, after several years, concentrated on Main street, partly owing to what were apparently its misfortunes, viz., fires that have swept away most of the old *ante-bellum* landmarks, and transformed it from its appearance when it was first built up in 1856-57. Some of the first buildings were, for that time, very imposing.

During 1855-56, particularly on Sixth street, were built many elegant and roomy residences, such as Dr. Matthews', now W. A. Lyall's; H. E. Gates', now Mrs. Ezra Baldwin's; Capt. N. C. Roe's, now belonging to the estate of the late L. Manz, and the Ferris place, now belonging to J. P. Gage. During the same time, additions to the city were rapidly platted, and lots sold, both for occupancy and speculation, at prices above their present valuation. Even the open land now lying west of the depot was held at high figures. An undivided half of the old Exchange Hotel was sold during those flush times for \$5,500. Money was so abundant that it is probable that every lot within the city plat could have been easily sold if the owners had not held for still higher prices. The country tributary to the city was meanwhile also filling up and developing very rapidly. The growing rural trade assisted in building up the city's business, while the latter supplied a long-needed market for agricultural products. Lyons became a very heavy grain depot. The roads for miles inland were, at some seasons of the year, fairly choked with incoming teams, and weighing-scales counted the day's business by hundreds of loads. During the war, Lyons attained its growth, but its prosperity was unabated till the opening of the Midland Railroad, which cut off a great share of the city's most profitable trade, though enterprising merchants have since struggled energetically against adverse circumstances. The great want of the city has been more varied and extensive

manufactures to give full employment to the population. However, in real comfort, refinement and happiness, Lyons need not fear comparison with more bustling towns. Its people have had leisure and means to evolve a social life distinguished for heartiness, culture and tranquillity. The elements of society have had time to assume stability and to outgrow the crudeness so common in comparatively new cities. The literary and esthetic character of Lyons has been materially aided by the influence of the Germans among her population, who have from an early day been a factor equally respected and influential in business and social affairs.

RINGWOOD.

Ringwood was until recently the name of a proposed town and corporation lying between and adjoining Clinton and Lyons, extending half a mile from north to south, and three-fourths mile west from the river, and comprising 260 acres. It was entered by Ward Williams in 1843, platted in 1856, and, as a proposed bridge would have terminated within its borders, quite a number of lots were sold and houses built in 1856-58. The plat was largely covered with magnificent groves of Druidical oaks, free from underbrush, similar to those still standing about the residences of Messrs. Hart, Stone, Gibbs and Mills. In 1870, the building of the street railway led to the building of more houses, and soon the city of Clinton endeavored to absorb the territory, to prevent which, after several legal fights, in which the Ringwood people were successful in preventing premature annexation, in August, 1873, Ringwood was regularly incorporated under the general law as a city, just in time to save it being gobbled, the sharp practice of the lawyers, and the way in which Clinton was outgeneraled, calling out much mirth at the time. A special act of the Legislature was passed, confirming the action of the new city and thereby effectually fortifying it against either neighbor. The first and only officers were: Mayor, D. P. McDonald; Recorder, J. Pollock; Aldermen, A. L. Stone, E. S. Hart, Fred Rumble, W. Hannœcke and George Bryant. However, in 1878, Ringwood, having carried its point, unanimously voted for annexation to Clinton, thereby making that city and Lyons conterminous, and removing all impediments to their union when mutually thought advisable. At one of the meetings during the consolidation excitement in 1878, E. S. Hart, Esq., convulsed the assemblage by suggesting that if Lyons and Clinton could not otherwise agree to unite, Ringwood would magnanimously agree to annex both. The opening of the new boulevard in 1878, by the continuation of Fourth street in Clinton through Ringwood, has been a great benefit to both cities.

DEEP CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Deep Creek Township is bounded on the north by Jackson County, on the west by Waterford Township, on the south by Center Township, and on the east by Elk River Township. It comprises Congressional Township 83 north, Range 5 east.

The township is obviously named from the stream that waters it so amply, running first to the east and then making an elbow toward the north and flowing toward the Maquoketa, through a superb alluvial valley averaging a mile and a half wide, bordered by rounded bluffs, and forming the celebrated "Deep Creek Bottom," unsurpassed in the world for farming lands. The creek derives its name not so much from the depth of water in its channel, though there are occasional holes of dangerous depth, as from the height of the banks

compared with the shallow eastern streams. The township, aside from the floor-like valley, is prairie, more and more rolling as one proceeds northward toward the county line. The timber also increases in the same direction, and the more broken ground in the northwestern part was and is quite well wooded. At the time of its settlement, there were also thick belts of timber along the streams, as well as several groves, so that the pioneers were supplied with building and fencing stuff without having to go very far for it.

In the southern part of the township, the valley widens into a vast savanna, in the center of which is the famous Goose Lake, now diminished to a fraction of the expanse that formerly gleamed from the grassy sea surrounding it, when its permanent area was more than a square mile, and its surrounding marshes much greater. The lake owed its existence to the peculiar conformation of the country. It occupies about the summit of the water-shed between the Maquoketa and the Wapsipinicon, so that when its waters overflowed, they flowed both north through Deep Creek into the former, and southward through Brophy Creek into the latter, though the actual crest is about half a mile south of the lake. Evidently, the magnificent valley formed by these two conterminous creeks was once the bed of a vast bayou, when the present bluffs of the Mississippi were its shores. East of Goose Lake is also the divide between the drainage by Elk River to the Mississippi and where the Midland Railway passes from the grade formed by the course of the former to that of Deep Creek. Goose Lake has no inlet, being fed by copious springs. Though they, of course, must vary with the rainfall, the lessening of the lake's depth is not due to their diminishing, but to drainage by county ditches, in order to reclaim the swamp lands mentioned elsewhere. The drainage has added hundreds of acres of fat pasture land to the resources of the township and county, and its expanse resembles astonishingly the far-famed fen county in Lincolnshire, in old England, with its reeds, lush meadows and fat cattle. The lake took its name from the myriads of water-fowl that from ages before the time the country was settled (though lately comparatively few in number) to the present day, find in its sedgy shallows congenial haunts and breeding-grounds. The sight that the lake presented before its feathered inhabitants were decimated by the shot-gun, during the migrating and breeding seasons, especially in the months of April and October and November, would throw the amateur duck-hunter of to-day into ecstasies. One of the most reliable and soberest in statement of the old settlers, Mr. Thomas Watts, remembers that many times he has stood upon the bluffs overlooking the lake and seen swans alight upon the lake in such numbers that acres and acres of water appeared as white as a snowdrift. And as they flew to and fro, the glitter of long lines of snowy white pinions was a spectacle of dazzling beauty. Besides swans, the lake was frequented by pelicans, brant, wild geese and clouds of ducks. The clatter of their wings and the loud honking and quacking as they assembled at night, fairly darkening the horizon with their long columns, was absolutely deafening. For many years there was no apparent thinning of their numbers, though the lake was a valuable source of food supply to the settlers. Not only were vast numbers of fowl shot and snared, but wagon-loads of eggs were taken during the breeding season. Many eggs of wild geese were hatched by domestic fowl, and for many years wild geese were no rarity in Deep Creek farm-yards.

Probably the first white man to locate in Deep Creek Township was one Boone, a nephew of the famous Daniel, who took up a claim at what has since been known as Boone's Springs, near the present residence of Sylvester Hunter, where he made some slight improvements. Before the land in the township

was surveyed, John Jonas and Dennis Collins resided within the township, but did not enter claims for themselves, though they were engaged by non-residents to look after their interests. The first permanent settlers were Matthew Fliun, James Kerwin, Thomas Watts, afterward County Surveyor, and Capt. Hubbard. About the same time, 1836-1838, came the Simmonses, James, Hiram and Egbert, father and sons, and soon after John Mormon, William L. Potts and Isaac Ramsay and family.

The pioneers were from diverse localities, but lived together in enviable peace and tranquillity. Most of them secured the enormous claims of 600 to 1,000 acres, and even more, by the comprehensive process, as "Tom" Watts recounts, with but little of humorous exaggeration, of going up on a rising ground till a place was found that suited the prospector, who then went and staked off all the land in sight. Very little land was obtained in Deep Creek by the original settlers, except at the Government offices. They were not annoyed by speculators or claim jumpers (the former getting only "odds and ends") in this township.

Though the Indians gave possession of the country in 1837, for ten years thereafter, every winter, large bands, sometimes numbering fifty or twenty persons, of friendly and honest Sacs and Foxes, would return to the Deep Creek and Goose Lake region and there encamp, attracted by the abundance of game and fur, and pass the winter hunting and trapping. Otter, mink and muskrat swarmed in the streams, and deer were so numerous, till about 1855, that it was almost impossible to take a walk for half a mile without seeing several. Small game was also abundant. The wives and families of the settlers were on the most cordial terms with the Indians, who paid a liberal tribute of game for occasional luxuries furnished them by the good housewives, who found them far more civil and grateful than are the white vagrants of to-day. Frequently, when Mr. Watts was reading in his bachelor cabin, before 1842, the window would be darkened by a tawny savage's painted face, full of curiosity at seeing the pale-face so intently regarding a sheet of paper. The pioneer would step out, perhaps invite the red man in; and, after getting comfortably warmed and exchanging compliments, the latter would noiselessly glide away upon the hunting trail. The last elk in the township, and possibly in the county, was killed after a chase so long and exciting as to fully task the hunter's powers, by an Indian, well known as "Jim," he having adopted the name of James Bourne, after the aboriginal custom, paying a delicate compliment to a person by assuming his name.

The first farms occupied were naturally those along the rich bottoms and adjacent slopes; the last, those in the almost hilly north of the township. The bottom lands had another most powerful attraction in the magnificent springs that gushed out of the rocks at the base of the bluffs. Perhaps the presence of such choice "Adam's ale" was a cause of the remarkable temperance that, for that period, prevailed among the settlers along Deep Creek. Inebriation was very rare, and therefore quarrels and accidents were unknown and sickness very rare at that time. Nevertheless people enjoyed themselves. The level sward encouraged ball-playing and pitching quoits; and raisings and similar gatherings prevented sociality from decaying.

The first child was born to William L. Potts, in September, 1839. The first funeral was that of Charles C. Smith, held soon after. The first wedding was in 1844, when Thomas Watts was married to Emmeline, daughter of Robert Hunter, at the house of the bride's father; William Hunter, Justice, performing the ceremony, there being no clergyman within thirty or forty

3 miles. It must have been an auspicious wedding-day; for though the then blooming prairie bride has entered into her heavenly rest, the husband and father still survives, stalwart and vigorous, with his descendants multiplying about him.

The first post office was, as before mentioned, at Boone's Springs, in Section 5, Township 85 north, Range 5 east, established in 1850, with Philo Hunter as Postmaster. His successor was John Evans, who dispensed the weekly mail, by the Bellevue and De Witt horseback route, till, in 1872, the office was removed and changed to Goose Lake, where John Dickey has ever since served as Postmaster.

The first stated religious services in the township were held at Hunter's Log Schoolhouse, in the north part, in 1844, by both Methodists and Congregationalists. Rev. O. Emerson and other missionaries officiated. In 1854, congregations met in the log schoolhouse near B. T. Cook's. The names of those energetic workers, Larkins and Blackford, are found among those who dispensed spiritual food in the decade ending with 1850.

In 1862, a Methodist Church, costing \$3,000, was built by a general contribution. Rev. Daniel Conrod is the present local clergyman in the Congregational Church of Deep Creek, and Waterford assisted in building a Union Church at Preston, in Jackson County, in 1876.

Among the early teachers in the old log schoolhouses above mentioned were Philo Hunter, Miss Marietta Rhodes and Mrs. Rodman. The schools were quiet and orderly, insubordination being less common than in these days. The inconveniences of the buildings were patiently endured. Teachers boarded around and were sustained in their legitimate functions by the school patrons. Deep Creek was one of the first townships to renew its schoolhouses at an average cost of about \$91.

The panic of 1857 was weathered very comfortably by the farmers of this township, as few of them then had any interest to carry. Since that date, the financial history of the township has substantially been that of the rest of the county. In common with the others of the two northern tiers of townships, substantial benefit was derived from the building of the recent railways. The Midland crosses the north part of Goose Lake on a solid embankment, just north of the old stage-route from Lyons to Maquoketa, which has, by the expenditure of much toil and money, been converted from a quagmire, in which coaches stuck and through which perspiring, muddy and profane travelers wallowed, into a firm and dry highway.

The winter of 1842-43 was memorable for its intense windless cold during January, February and March, so that on the first Monday of April, a load of 1,000 bricks was hauled across Deep Creek on the ice.

In 1849-50, was the deepest snow remembered by old settlers, twenty inches being measured on a level.

The greatest annoyances were prairie fires and wolves. The latter have, indeed, not lessened in numbers or in boldness, owing to the increase of lurking-places in ditches and groves. Formerly, when swine were allowed to run at large outside of the fenced and broken fields, a large tribute of young porkers was secured by the wolves. Now the sheep are the victims, and farmers have generally been compelled to give up their flocks. Prairie fires, till as late as 1855, were an almost annual visitation either in rainless winters or in the fall, when the grass had been killed by frost. As they swept over the broad valley and climbed the bluffs, the sight was often inexpressibly grand. Sometimes they advanced at a speed of not less than twelve miles per hour,

though the usual rate was only two to four miles. The settlers usually preserved their fences and property by building counter-fires, which burned against the wind, so as to leave an open space, over which the advancing billow of fire could not leap. It is a mistake to suppose that these fires ceased when the Indians left the country. Owing either to carelessness of hunters or to design, they were just as frequent as long as there was a grassy jungle as dry as tinder for the flames to feed upon. Old settlers tell of the curious way in which it used to advance by wedges, so to speak. Many fences were burned and ditches were, therefore, at first often used for dividing lines. Next came the board fence, destined to give place to wire. Little did the emigrants ever expect to get their fencing material from Pittsburgh or Cleveland. Many acres have been added to the arable area of farms by sloughs drying up, owing to cultivation and the wash from plowed land filling them up. Where were once oozy bogs now wave fields of corn. Much land has also been reclaimed by ditching.

In 1865, in Section 16, transpired the only capital crime chronicled in the annals of Deep Creek since its settlement, but a murder so melodramatic and fiendish in its motive and circumstances, as to savor of the climes where volcanic passions invoke the dagger to settle rivalries. One J. M. Mattoon, a man of ugly and licentious disposition, had, in his household, a comely handmaid named Hannah, whose position was, by the neighbors, pretty accurately supposed to be similar to that of Hagar, in Abraham's household. However, she appeared not to be at all exclusive in her affections, but to divide them with tolerable impartiality between Mattoon, whose wife bore the infliction with singular equanimity, and a rather aged but ardent admirer named Ray. Miss Hannah's course of polyandry ran smoothly enough, till Ray's son, Oliver, a gallant soldier in Company K, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, arrived home. He, too, became enamored of the voluptuous domestic, and she very naturally preferred the frank, martial young man to either the senior Ray or morose Mattoon. The old man Ray, upon being notified by Oliver, of the latter's liking for the girl, gracefully withdrew, but into Mattoon entered the green-eyed devil of jealousy. Upon Oliver's calling upon the girl at the house, he was ordered out of the house by Mattoon, and went to the adjacent house of W. D. Weir, whither the lassie followed him. Presently Mattoon made his appearance and picked a quarrel with young Ray, finally calling him a liar, for which he was promptly knocked down by the veteran. Mattoon then went into the pantry, obtained a large, sharp butcher-knife, and, concealing it in his sleeve, walked into the door-yard, and soon returning renewed the quarrel, and plunged the knife twice into Ray's body, who fell, bathed in blood, to the floor, and, after lingering some days died, killed in a trivial broil, after having gone through the war without a wound. Owing to the culpable apathy of the neighborhood, Mattoon was neither lynched nor arrested, but made his escape to the Far West, and was never heard of again, though one of the settlers, Mr. Bronson, of Goose Lake, found traces of him. The buxom cause of war married and went West. The only fatal accidents, aside from the drowning of a child recorded elsewhere, were the suffocation of Messrs. Kruse and Wilson, while digging a well in Section 15, and the death of Samuel Cooper, by driving off an embankment near Bryant. Henry Boock committed suicide in Bryant.

A post office was established at Bryant, a station on the Midland in the southeastern part of the township, in 1870, the railroad being completed to that point in December of that year. The first Postmaster was C. Hass, succeeded by Otto Behrns, E. Reiff, and the present official, E. N. Nagel. In 1877, a great need of that section of the county was met by the building of

the Bryant Steam-Mills by a stock company, 100 shares at \$50, being subscribed in the neighborhood. The officers are James Sewell, President; N. E. Ingwersen, Secretary; O. H. Buck, Treasurer; P. H. Dunn and Hans Bruch, Directors. The first business men were E. N. Nagel, E. Reiff and C. Anderson. An independent school district was organized, and a school building costing \$2,400 erected in 1874. Among the older settlers and large farmers in this part of the county are the Ingwersens, Patrick Laughlen, P. H. Petersen and Josiah Davis. Many of the farms run from 600 to 700 acres in size, and compare in cultivation with any in the United States.

Previous to 1854, the settlers around Goose Lake had been greatly annoyed by losing horses and cattle, owing to a regular line of horse-thieves from St. Paul to Missouri and Kansas, where the border-ruffian element then made it a snug harbor for all kinds of desperadoes. In that year was organized a Home Protection Society, of which Capt. C. B. Hubbard was President. Sixteen active citizens were chosen as riders, and thereafter the mere existence of the organization rendered property in live stock secure. About this time, James Spurrell lost a valuable steer, which the thief took to Lyons. The culprit was tracked in the snow and captured, but succeeded in making his temporary escape during biting cold weather, on horseback, without boots, hat or coat, and was horribly frozen.

ELK RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Elk River Township is the northeast township in Clinton County, and is bounded on the east by the Mississippi River, on the north by Jackson County, on the west by Deep Creek Township, and on the south by Hampshire and Lyons Townships. It comprises Congressional Township 83 north, Range 6 east, and fractional Township 83 north, Range 7 east. It is one of the original six townships organized, though its boundaries were then more extended. The present population is about fourteen hundred.

The name of this township and the stream which flows through it was suggested by the number of elk-horns found along the banks of the stream by the first settlers, and which indicated that large numbers of these noble animals must have roamed these prairies. One "last survivor" was killed in the township since its settlement.

It was the best-timbered township in the county, probably, there having been seven or eight sections in the township that were covered with original timber. Its surface is somewhat broken and hilly, along the Mississippi and the streams, and the surface generally is undulating. A valley extends west, giving an outlet for two railroads, the Midland and the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota, and, by the peculiar conformation of the surface, these two roads, one approaching from the north and the other from the south, where they seek their western route, approach each other to within sixty-four rods.

From Teed's Grove to the mouth of Elk River, a distance of about four miles, as the stream winds, the banks are lined with quarries of excellent stone, in every desired size and thickness, and in almost inexhaustible quantity. The splendid residence of Mr. David Shaddock, on Section 24, Town 83, Range 6, costing \$15,000, was built of stone from these quarries.

The Elk River has two branches, one flowing southeasterly from Jackson County and the other in a northeasterly direction, until they unite at Teed's

Grove, and thence flows with a very tortuous channel, but in a general south-easterly direction, until it empties into the Mississippi. After the junction of the two branches, the rapid fall in the stream affords several excellent mill-sites.

The oldest settler in Elk River was — Teed, from whom Teed's Grove takes its name. He settled in the thickest oak timber in the grove, on Section 16, Township 83 north, Range 6 east. This was in 1836, and, although surrounded with rich prairie land, he girdled the oak timber to make him a clearing, as they did "down East." When the Government surveyors came through, in July, 1837, they informed him that he had located upon a school section. He immediately pulled up in disgust and left, saying that "he wouldn't stay where he couldn't have timber." He was never heard from in this section since.

On the 8th of July, 1839, the following settlers were in the township: Arthur Smith, Otis Bennett, C. E. Langford, Levi Shaddock, David Shaddock, George Hollis, John Hollis, James McIntire, O. A. Crary, Joseph McCrary, John Carr, William Alexander, William Dinwoodie, Martin Toel, Michael Toel, George Griswold, Alfred Brown, Thomas Calderwood, Daniel Smith, James Leonard, Sr., Robert Cruthers, William Smilley.

The township, by a vote of the settlers, was at first named Fair Haven, after a town of that name in Connecticut, from which several of them came. This, however, was previous to the organization of the township, which was then called after the name of the principal stream.

A petition was then made for a post office, and, in the fall of 1839, the petition was granted, and the office was established on Section 11, Town 83 north, Range 6 east, and James Leonard, Jr., commissioned the first Postmaster. This office was shortly after discontinued for want of patronage. While in operation, the mail was carried on horseback on the Davenport and Dubuque route.

The next post office was established November 11, 1843, and called Elk River, and John Sloan was the first Postmaster. This is the post office now called Almont, and is at the station by the same name on the Midland. The following have been the Postmasters at this office since Mr. Sloan: Thomas Calderwood, William G. Haun, A. J. Bingham, J. S. Herwick (with whose in-coming it was changed to Almont) and E. O. Langford, the present incumbent.

A post office was established on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Road in 1874, and called Mead, Isaac C. Finch, Postmaster; but, two years after, the office burned and was then discontinued.

There is also a post office at Teed's Grove, on the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad.

There are three churches in the township. The oldest is an Episcopal Church at Hauntown. It was originally built, in 1846, by William G. Haun, for store purposes, but was afterward rebuilt into a church. Occasional services have been held there, but no regular preaching is maintained. A Union Church was erected near Almont Station in 1872, the title to which is in the Methodist denomination. No regular services have ever been maintained, and services are seldom held at the present time.

When the Almont Church was built, "Uncle Harmer," as the Rev. S. T. Harmer was familiarly known, was a pretty strong Methodist, and he insisted upon a denominational Church, and a building costing about \$3,000 was erected, upon ground to be donated by the owner. After the building was completed,

the owner's wife would not sign the deeds unless it was made a Union Church, which was accordingly done.

A Congregational Church was organized at Teed's Grove in 1854, and a church building erected and dedicated in 1855. Rev. O. Emerson was the first minister. He remained with them for about two years. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Butterfield, and Rev. Mr. Littlefield was his successor. In 1861, Mr. Emerson returned, and has preached here from that time until the present on each alternate Sabbath.

The old church having grown gray and dilapidated, in 1871, a new Union Church was erected, jointly by the Congregationalists and the Methodists, who occupy it upon alternate Sabbaths. It is on Miles Circuit.

The first school was taught in a log cabin where Chester Babcock now lives, near the Almont Church. The first teacher was Miss Julia Carpenter, of Fulton, Ill., who taught in the summer of 1842. There are now thirteen school districts, all having good schoolhouses or about to have them, as all the old buildings are now being replaced with new ones at an average cost of \$1,000. The people cheerfully pay their taxes for education and seem interested in the welfare of their children in this direction. The average wages of teachers is \$25 per month.

When this township was first settled, great fears were entertained by the settlers that the supply of timber would be insufficient for the necessities of the inhabitants, and the fencing was all done by ditching, but to-day it is believed that there is more timber growing in the township than there was when the first settler cut the first tree.

There are only 700 acres of non-resident lands in the township; 300 acres are owned by Mr. Rand, of Burlington, and 400 acres by Robert Knowles, of Moline, Ill.

The last piece of Government land was entered in 1852.

The farms are generally of moderate size, the largest in the township being 500 acres. The population is quite largely German or of German descent, and their proportionate number is yearly increasing.

There are nearly twenty miles of railway in this township on the Midland, Sabula, Ackley & Dakota and the Dubuque lines.

In 1837, O. A. Cray and James Leonard built a saw-mill on Elk River, on Section 11, Township 83 north, Range 6 east. It was operated as a saw-mill from that date until 1842, and did a large amount of business until the supply of timber was diminished. It was then taken down and removed to a stream in Jackson County near Green Island.

The next attempt at mill-building was in 1843, when John Sloan, William Sloan, George Griswold and M. L. Barber began the erection of a mill for the manufacture of hemp, at the place where Hauntown now is. Hemp-seed was purchased for sowing at \$2 per bushel and large quantities of it raised for the purpose of being converted here into rope, twine, bagging, etc. Like many other visionary schemes, it was found to be impracticable, owing to the immense amount of labor required in the process. After this result, the manufacture of these goods was abandoned and the mill was to be converted into a grist-mill. The Messrs. Sloan and Griswold sold out their interest to William Gray, Mr. Barber, who was a millwright, retaining his. In the winter of 1845-46, Mr. Gray went to St. Louis, where he fell in with William G. Haun, and, in the spring of 1846, they returned, bringing with them all the necessary machinery for a flouring-mill. This enterprise was pushed rapidly to completion, a distillery being also immediately built, together with a store.

malt-house and warehouse, and in November the mill and distillery were in full operation. The capacity of the distillery was nine barrels per day. Its product was mostly sold in the pineries, and as the reputation of Elk River whisky was not yet fully established, it was customary to brand the barrels "Old Rectified Whisky, from B. J. Moore & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio." From this date until 1857, Hauntown was one of the most important business points in this section of the country, and "Billy G. Haun" considered to be one of the financial "heavy dogs." Mr. Haun also built a steam saw-mill at the mouth of Elk River. In 1859, his creditors had dispossessed him of his Hauntown property, and he went down midway between there and the Mississippi, to which point he removed his steam saw-mill and converted it into a distillery. Both these have long since gone to decay. The grist-mill at Hauntown, now owned by Wood & Struve, has been from time to time repaired and improved, and is now in successful operation.

Mr. Gray, before mentioned, sold out his interest to W. G. Haun and went to Teed's Grove and built a new flouring-mill, which is the one now in operation there.

In 1841, Messrs. Calderwood & Dinwiddie commenced the erection of a saw-mill on the Elk River, on Section 18, Township 83 north, Range 7 east. After two failures, resulting from the imperfection of the water-wheels, Mr. Dinwiddie withdrew from the firm. Mr. Calderwood, however, succeeded, late in the fall of 1842, in completing a mill that was of ample capacity for the wants of the locality. The supply of timber being good—plenty of Government land—lumber was shipped to Galena and various other points, for wagon-building, etc., until 1850, when Mr. Calderwood went to California, selling the mill shortly after to Mr. C. E. Langford, who operated it for several years, and there laid the foundation for the present extensive and first-class steam saw-mill owned by himself and Mr. Hall, in Fulton, Ill. The Calderwood mill is now owned by Mr. Daniel Favorgue, but the supply of timber having given out, little or nothing is done in the way of manufacturing lumber. A grist-mill, however, built by Mr. Favorgue, is in successful operation.

An attempt was made, in 1842, to build a "current mill" in the sloughs of the Mississippi, on Section 17, Township 83, Range 7, by Messrs. Frederick Hess and George Griswold. The frame was raised in March, 1843, but the enterprise was abandoned.

The last encampment of Indians was in the fall of 1839, at the mouth of Elk River, at a place where an old trading-house had been previously built, the chimney of which is still partially standing. Not regarding the laws of "*meum et tuum*," they were speedily driven away.

That part of the township known as fractional Township 83, Range 7, being the timbered part of the township, was brought into market in 1840, of which considerable was entered shortly afterward. The first piece of land bought in Township 83, Range 6, was purchased by W. G. Haun, being the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 13, at the land sale in Dubuque in 1846.

Few "claim difficulties" occurred, most of the settlers being allowed to purchase at private sale. A Mr. James Hall caused the only difficulty which took place. Mr. Beatty had improved an eighty, which he had fenced, and one of the forties he had purchased. Mr. Hall entered the other forty from him, and so the neighbors turned out one night and assisted Mr. Beatty in drawing his fence off from the forty which Hall had entered. Hall took his revenge by entering the claims of each settler who assisted Beatty, wherever he

could find the opportunity. This created very bitter feeling in the neighborhood.

In 1840, Zara Emory, who lived in Lyons, desired to go to the saw-mill of Leonard & Crary, at Teed's Grove. He took the divide between the east and west flow of water, and marked a road by guess. That trail is almost the identical route of the road as afterward located and known as the "prairie road."

John Hollis is said to be the longest continuous resident in the township of Elk River.

Charles G. Forrest, as a successful farmer and business man, stands pre-eminent in the township, having originally settled there with his hands and head as his only capital.

In 1856, a man named O'Brien killed his wife, on the Robert Cruther's farm, by beating her to death with a piece of board, while on a drunken spree. He confessed his crime, and was committed to jail in De Witt, and while confined there he broke jail and has never since been heard of.

In 1860, Abner Munger and Austin Baldwin, who owned lands adjoining, quarreled about the division line. Mr. Baldwin's son, Walter, together with his cousin, Ransom Baldwin, met Mr. Munger on Sunday morning, on the highway. Walter said, "there comes Munger, and I will give him a licking." He attacked Mr. Munger, who drew a jackknife and kept him at bay, until Walter found a piece of fence board, and, picking it up, struck at Mr. Munger until he knocked him down, as afterward developed, fracturing his skull. Walter immediately after the affray surrendered himself to Justice Crawford, who fined him \$1 for breach of the peace. Three days after, Mr. Munger died. When his death became evident, Walter fled the country, remaining away several months. Upon the advice of his attorney, he returned and stood his trial, which took place in March, 1862. The jury, after being out forty-six hours, brought in a verdict of manslaughter. Judge Dillon sentenced him to pay a fine of \$1,000, and to one year's imprisonment. An appeal being taken to the Supreme Court, a new trial was granted. Meanwhile, Ransom Baldwin, the only eye-witness, had enlisted in the army, from which he deserted and could not be found, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case.

WATERFORD TOWNSHIP.

Waterford is bounded on the north by Jackson County, on the east by Deep Creek, on the south by Washington and on the west by Bloomfield Townships. It comprises Congressional Township 83 north, Range 4 east, and was set off as related elsewhere. Its surface is very agreeably diversified. Deep Creek flows in an easterly direction through the southern part of the township, though the bottom-lands are not so extensive as in the wider vale through which the stream flows after bending to the north. But the prairie, through which it has cut a rather narrow and, in some places, rocky channel, is excellent rolling land, which, toward the northern part of the township, becomes more and more broken and abrupt. Sugar Creek flows eastward in the northern part of the township, and along its course are some very good farming sections, adjacent to land decidedly rocky and hilly. The pools of Deep Creek, where it flows over a stony and rocky bed, afford magnificent fishing. Pike weighing twenty-eight pounds have been caught by the old settlers. Indeed, the creek was a favorite fishing resort of Indians long after the settlers

were domiciled along its banks. By injudicious taking of the young fry and fishing out of season, the finny tribe were, a few years ago, nearly exterminated, but since the passage of the game laws the fish, notably bass, have had a chance to multiply, so that now they furnish rare sport and much choice food, good sport being obtained in the very streets of Charlotte.

Among the senior settlers were William Hunter, who was probably the first to take up a claim on the brawling creek within the present township limits, not far from where is now the business centre of Charlotte; Henry Nurre, one of the first of the honest Teutons who spied out the land of plenty in Clinton County, arriving in 1840; O. P. Aikman, an old Lyons settler; Miles R. Louderbaugh, a mighty hunter; John Costolo, Sr., O. W. Denham, W. D. Hanrahan, the Monahans, C. Spain, Lewis Shull, John Clary, John P. Preffer, the original proprietor of the town plat of Charlotte; A. J. Riggs, Charles and A. J. Albright, M. F. Quigley, Conrad Varner, Elias Stalcup, Jeremiah Dingwall, Elijah Markham, John Adams and John Crouch. Many of the early settlers came from New York and Indiana, but a large German and Irish influx at an early day materially aided in the development of the township and gave the population a composite character.

For a long time game was very abundant. The herds of red deer then pastured throughout the natural glades or browsed in the abundant thickets and rather well-timbered northern portion of the township would have gratified the stalwart border hunters or astonished those sportsmen who now invade the northern woods, with the most elaborate equipment and consider themselves lucky when they get a single buck or doe. Miles Lawderbaugh, one of those patriarchal Kentuckians who believed not a word of the Malthusian creed, having over twenty children in his family, was, in his younger days, renowned through the length and breadth of the Deep Creek country as an indefatigable and skillful hunter, astonishingly successful even after the deer became so wild that it required great skill in woodcraft to get a fair shot at the shy creatures. Lawderbaugh, armed with his trusty long Kentucky rifle, would mount his mare, that enjoyed the chase as much as her owner, and, frequently using the intelligent beast as a stalking-horse behind which to walk within range, he would fairly hunt down and secure sometimes four deer in half a day—a record that none of the Indian hunters of the time were able to surpass or even equal.

Land titles were established peaceably and permanently, as a general thing, though, owing to the speculative excitement in the bubble years preceding the panic of 1857, most of the eligible farms in the township have changed hands. The effect of the plethora of paper money at that time, and the sanguine spirit fostered by the beginning of the construction of the Iowa Air Line, may be inferred by the fact that some lands favorably located along Deep Creek bottom were sold, before the war, as high as \$75 per acre, and, after the crash, tumbled to \$15, to undergo, during the war and after the construction of the Midland, a second and more healthy and permanent appreciation in value. Claim-jumpers were, however, wide awake in Waterford. One day in 1847, William Hunter—as before stated, the earliest settler—observed two men, one a neighbor and the other a stranger, riding around the claim he had located. His suspicions being aroused, as soon as it was dark, he went on foot seven miles, to where his father and brothers were farming on rented land in Deep Creek Township. In such emergencies, not only vigilance, but promptness, was necessary; so the brothers at once yoked their two pairs of cattle, obtained a plow from their brother-in-law, Thomas Watts, and when the rising sun gilded the prairie knolls, the brothers, with their two yoke of cattle, had already

turned up the virgin sod upon the claim. Soon after, the two men, who had been discovered reconnoitering, arrived on the scene with a load of lumber, with which it was their intention to construct a cabin on the claim, thereby dispossessing the rightful owners. But the plowing saved the farmers' acres, and the invaders retired crestfallen at being outgeneraled by the wide-awake Hunters. On other occasions, the holders of claims were not so fortunate. In 1853, Wash. Stalcup and a man of the name of Chapin, succeeded in obtaining a claim of enormous size—tradition affirms of upward of 1,200 acres—which certain neighbors coveting, they so artfully worked on the apprehensions of the partners that they abandoned their claim and left the country, leaving their plantation to be divided among the authors of the "put-up" job, of which details are lacking, but which was probably of very doubtful credit to any of the parties concerned.

During the palmy days of 1856, when business and speculation were "booming" along the proposed route of the Air Line, most enormous interests were paid by sanguine persons, who borrowed money on real estate, ranging from 15 to as high as 30 per cent. After the panic, speculators, as a general thing, were glad to unload their land to actual settlers at almost any figure, so that the result was that most of the farms in the section around Charlotte were obtained by the original settlers or present owners, at comparatively reasonable prices.

In the spring of 1853, the present post office of Charlotte was established and named after the wife of the first Postmaster, the late Albert Gilmore. The office was then kept by Jerry Case, who was consecutively succeeded by William Hunter, A. J. Albright, R. J. McLanahan, William Hunter, re-appointed, H. A. Wickes, Patrick Murphy, A. M. Gohlmann, H. Junger, N. Harrison, and the present official, W. H. Junger. The mail, till the arrival of the railway, was nominally a weekly one on the route from De Witt to Sabula. Frequently, in the seasons of floods and bad roads, the people had to wait an unconscionable time for tidings from the outer world. On one occasion it was delayed six weeks by high water in the Maquoketa River.

Principal among the older Justices were William Hunter, Andrew Hevener and Joe Case. A. J. Albright and E. H. Rowell at present occupy the position.

Originally, the towns of Deep Creek, Waterford, and the north half of the present township of Washington, constituted one school district. The first school was taught by Celeste Jenne, in the summer of 1849, in a log schoolhouse, built by private subscription and located on the farm now occupied by William McClure. Among the other earnest workers in the cause of education were such teachers as Ann A. Ritchie, Mary Wise, Delia and Maria Hall and R. J. Crouch. For some time, several of the primitive log schoolhouses had only rounded puncheon seats, uncomfortable alike for the children and the worshippers, when on Sunday they were used for church purposes. Elijah Markham was the first public-spirited man to move in the direction of substituting seats and desks made of lumber. How teachers and children endured the winter in those crazy structures is one of the mysteries that would perplex a medical faculty. Yet, somehow, the pupil not only lived but learned. Now, the township is dotted with very commodious schoolhouses, and Charlotte possesses a very creditable graded school, built in 1875, costing \$3,500, and seating 150 pupils. Mr. Houck and Miss Conwell are the teachers.

In the early days, spelling schools were frequent and jolly. The rivalry between the north and south sides of the creek was as great as that described in the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," and often ambitious leaders would commit to

memory the entire speller, so that the real sport began when the propounder of words, often "Dick" Crouch, now of De Witt, produced the "extra" list of geographical and newly-coined words, before which the sturdiest spellers went down like squadrons before a well-served Gatling battery.

As in the other townships, the schoolhouses were the first churches. Denominational lines were disregarded in the general eagerness to hear the Word. The pioneer clergy were itinerants and circuit-riders. Among the earlier Methodist clergymen were Rev. Mulholland, a relative of the Riggs family, who preached in the old log schoolhouse at Charlotte, and in settlers' houses. Revs. Larkins, William Moore and Amos are also remembered as faithful workers in a field where the laborers were indeed few.

In 1871, a neat Methodist Church, costing \$3,000, was built at Charlotte, and is now presided over by Rev. W. O. Glassner, who also labors efficiently at Preston and Fairfield, in Jackson County. The names of Peter Varner, W. C. White, William Rossiter, William Marshall and J. S. Ellis appear on the records as the founders of the re-organized society. Several edifying camp-meetings were held in the vicinity before the war. Lately, the general rendezvous at Camanche, during the District Camp-Meeting, has prevented their revival.

A Lutheran Church was also organized, and for some years met on private houses till in 1872, when the present combined church and parsonage was erected, at a cost of \$2,500. Rev. E. Riedel is the present Pastor.

The Roman Catholic Church has, for many years, been strongly represented in Waterford. Almost from the time the township was organized, services were held, and the first mass was celebrated at a log house by the zealous pioneer priest, Rev. Father McKinney. From that time, the congregation has steadily and rapidly increased till it now numbers 150 families, and occupies a commodious church on Section 30, costing over \$4,000. Rev. Father James Scallen was the second Pastor of the infant Church, and was succeeded by the first resident priest, Rev. Father J. J. Cadden, followed by Rev. Father Eugene O'Keefe, and in November, 1877, by the present Father, Rev. J. J. O'Farrell. Not only has the influence of the Church been directly felt in the work of regenerating a formerly rather recklessly convivial community, but the co-operation of Rev. Fathers Cadden and O'Farrell with the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, organized October 25, 1871, has been of great value to that useful and flourishing body. Its first officers were: President, William Hanrahan; Vice President, G. H. Knight; Secretary, B. J. Moynahan; Treasurer, M. Conwell. Charter members—M. McDermott, William Williams and T. Conolly. When the Society was instituted at Charlotte, there was only three men in the vicinity who did not occasionally get, if not on the "war-path," at least take a social glass with very little provocation. But the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society and other wholesome influences have changed all that. It has over one hundred and fifty members enrolled. Its present officers are: President, Thomas O'Toole; Vice President, James Hurley; Secretary, James O'Meara; Treasurer, John O'Donnell.

The temperance cause in Waterford received another decided impetus when, in February, 1878, a Reform Club was organized, with A. T. Carny, President, and J. G. Spellman, Vice President. The membership was quickly increased to over fifty, and a large and well-stocked reading-room opened near the residence of A. J. Albright; and the organization prospers with, for present officers, President, Thomas Spellman; Vice President, Josiah Shaw; Secretary, Stephen Williams.

In 1864, a German Catholic Church was built in the Sugar Creek settlement. It has since been renovated and enlarged. Rev. Father Liersmann is the present Pastor.

About the beginning of the past decade, there was a very lively debating society in Charlotte, which used to meet in the old schoolhouse and discuss many knotty problems of morals and social science. As in the spelling-schools, great was the feud between the north and the south sides of the creek, and Dick Crouch often attended to assist in the discussion. Sometimes personalities ran high, and a scene between L. B. Nixon and William Hunter is still remembered with considerable glee.

Putnam Lodge, No. 102, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, was instituted February 22, 1877, with the following charter members and first officers: M. G. Sloan, P. M. W.; John Pieffer, M. W.; E. F. Hill, F.; C. Christiansen, O.; E. C. Rowell, Recorder; J. P. Spellman, Financier; G. W. Van Zandt, Receiver; Charles Gilmore, Guide; H. Bedford, I. W.; S. P. Reed, O. W. The present officers are: Samuel Hansen, P. M. W.; P. A. Gohlmann, M. W.; John Lund, O.; H. Bedford, F.; Stephen Williams, Recorder; Peter Schmidt, Financier. The Lodge occupies snug quarters in Gohlmann's Block, and has enrolled over a hundred members.

Charlotte dragged a rather slow existence during the tedious interval between the suspension of operations on the Air Line and the celebration that welcomed the arrival of the Midland, in November, 1870. Gilmore's mill had been the nucleus of the settlement, and from 1852-53, supplied, notwithstanding several interruptions due to raging floods, a wide area of country with flour. Another mill was built a short distance below, about the same time, by Wash Crabb. Both mills cut lumber as well as ground grain. Especially when logs were easily obtainable from Government claims in the northern part of the township was the lumbering interest lively along Deep Creek. One Claiborne undertook to start a saw-mill at a site above Gilmore's, but before he was ready to begin cutting, a heavy freshet washed out his dam, and the location was bought by Gilmore to prevent his own supply of water being shut off by a dam above.

After the completion of the Midland Railroad to Charlotte, business naturally revived, and several enterprising houses, Moynahan Bros., Thomas Carny, Gohlmann & Junger and others, have made it the supply and shipping point for quite an extensive farming region. Since then, the population has doubled till that of the Independent School District, organized in 1873, number about four hundred and fifty. Real estate has permanently appreciated at least 25 per cent on the average. Cattle-raising is largely displacing other and less profitable interests, and the future outlook of that portion of the country is one of encouragement to the dwellers therein. During the past decade, quite a settlement of Bohemians, Austrians and Poles has grown up in the Sugar Creek Valley; their farms being usually of only a few acres, and in rugged, and, compared with the more fertile portions of the county, unproductive localities. But they toil and live on what the American, German or Irishman would despise as anything but a sheep pasture.

The rushing waters of Deep Creek have been productive of tragedy. On St. Patrick's Day, 1865, Patrick Clary and his wife were drowned while endeavoring to ford the swollen stream, at a point a short distance west of Charlotte. On the evening of March 6, 1873, when the creek was very high, and an ice-gorge had formed just below the ford in Charlotte, used while the bridge was undergoing repairs, a wagon and team were swept under the ice by

the swift current, and Johann Jochimsen and wife, Martin Paulsen, and a stranger from Chicago were drowned.

In the fall of 1869, a serious shooting affray happened in Charlotte. Deputy Constable Thomas Henderson, having arrested Hugh and Daniel Hanrahan, for some trifling offense, their brother Martin, having arrived in town, and becoming intoxicated near Murphy's store, endeavored to assault the officer, who, being unable to retreat, as the creek was at his back, after warning Hanrahan, shot him fatally through the body. An infuriated crowd of the friends of Hanrahan surrounded Justice Aikman's house, threatening to lynch Henderson and to burn the house. Finally, however, the mob was pacified, and he was taken to De Witt jail, where several unsuccessful attempts were made to take and lynch him. He was eventually acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

At a cost of much labor and many hundred dollars, a broad causeway has been built across the once miry Deep Creek bottom at Charlotte, as the course of the stream straightened so that floods are neither as annoying or dangerous as in times past.

The first inn between Lyons and Maquoketa was kept by Elijah Markham in the flush air-line days, when a daily stage ran between those two points. The points of departure and arrival were the Clinton House at Lyons and the Decker House at Maquoketa, passengers dining at Markham's. The vehicles and horses were both first-class, and the trip along the territorial ridge road was, except through the morasses near Goose Lake, a pleasant and rapid one. Until after the war, the trail was mostly unfenced, and wound through the beautiful open prairie. The coaches carried from twelve to fifteen passengers, who sometimes had to get out and pass through muddy places on foot. Near Goose Lake, a settler had a claim through which the coach sometimes passed to find firm ground in wet weather. One day, however, the owner's son appeared with a gun and forbade the driver trespassing on their land, but, by a moderate bribe, was induced to imitate the medieval barons and allow travelers to pass through his dominion upon the payment of toll. In 1857, supplies bore fancy prices in Waterford. Hay was \$40 per ton; potatoes were \$1 per bushel; beef, 16 cents per pound, and other articles in like proportion. Many cattle perished during that severe winter of 1856-57, and there were but few who did not fully realize what "hard times" really were. The convulsion of 1873 was scarcely felt in comparison.

The Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad traverses the northern part of the township, and affords the farmers in that part an outlet at Riggs' and Brown's Stations.

BROOKFIELD AND BLOOMFIELD.

When Brookfield Precinct was first established, comprising what are now the townships of Brookfield, Bloomfield, Berlin and Welton, there were but six voters in the township to fill its nine offices. Afterward, about 1855, Congressional Townships 82 and 83 north, of Range 3 east, were set off from Brookfield and named Bloomfield, by Russell Perham. He, Sylvanus S. Norton and Alva McLaughlin were the first Justices of the Peace, and S. S. Norton the first Town Clerk. Among the settlers of Bloomfield Township at the time of its organization were also Joseph Benjamin, Nicholas Koon, Joseph Willey, Anson Norton, N. and Eli Hatfield, O. J. Hinckley, Calvin Davis, Ben Ogden, Sr., Parvin Davis, Royal Goodenow, John and Solomon Smith, Abraham Names,

James and Abe Walrod, John Q. Jenkins, Robert Williams, Henry C. Cowgill, Grove, Henry and William Gillett, Lewis De Laun, David Rhodes, Levi Decker, Jack Brahmaer, Peter Sleeper, Edson Hoyt, Charles and John Riggs, Ransom Haines, Seneca Williams, Dean Davis, Jacob Bollinger, Thomas Snowden, John Burgess and Truman Clarke.

Probably the place now owned by Niles Wright, on Section 6, entered in 1841, was the first claim located in that portion of the county.

Bloomfield and Brookfield Townships, when settled, contained very little timber. One solitary tree stood conspicuous on a high rise in the rolling prairie, and as a landmark was known far and near as the "lone tree." The earliest pioneers were, in 1838-39, the Riggs and Decker families, Levi Decker being still alive, hale and hearty, able to do work in the harvest-field. John Riggs died while en route to California. The first houses were of logs thatched with hay. The first frame house was built by Decker, in 1841. The Hatfields were also one of the earliest families.

Nearly all the farmers had timber claims in the belt along the Maquoketa, in Jackson County, where the groves also furnished an abundance of the choicest maple sugar and sirup, which were a welcome addition to the fare at the settlers' cabins. In this portion of the county the old-fashioned, hearty rural amusements of Eastern sections obtained quite extensively, and rendered social life quite gay, considering the sparseness of the population. Everybody entered into merry-makings with a spirit that insured a jolly time to all that assembled. There were no envious aspirations for "style," neighborly feeling prevailed, and more absolute social democracy could not be well imagined. Corn-plowing "bees" were frequent, neighbors co-operating with each other, so that sometimes from twenty to thirty teams would be at work in one field. When the weather was favorable, husking-bees, not unlike those of New England, celebrated by Whittier and Barlow, with the difference that in the absence of the roomy barns, considered necessary in the older States, the husking parties assembled in the fields under the clear dewless sky, whence the moon shed a flood of clear light that made the work, if prolonged into the night, as easy as by daylight. The husking more often was finished by the hour of sunset, and the evening devoted to a bountiful supper, and, more frequently than in other rural portions of the county, to a merry dance. Turkey-shoots were a favorable amusement in the fall and early winter. Sometimes there were friendly trials of speed between rival horses. So large a proportion of the earliest settlers were from New York and Pennsylvania, that there was an amount of sport carried on that would have seemed out of place to a New England community. The great drawback to the township's prosperity was the distance to market. The cost of hauling in many cases ate up the entire proceeds of the crops so laboriously raised. In one instance, a young man raised nearly a thousand bushels of golden corn, which he was compelled to actually let rot on the ground, in the winter of 1859-60, because he neither owned a team, nor could he at current prices afford to hire a team to haul it to Camanche or Lyons. It would command only seven cents a bushel at De Witt. Sheep-raising would have been remunerative had it not been for the depredations of wolves, who would travel incredible distances from their lurking-places in the timber, ravage the flocks, and escape before the farmers could effectively pursue them. During the past ten years, the annoyance has been greatly lessened, in the opinion of some, owing to the frightening away of the cowardly brutes by the whistles of the frequent railway trains traversing the township.

In 1858-60, a Horse-Thief Protection Society was organized to protect settlers from the incursions of illegal "horse-raising." Russell Perham was President, Stephen Lockwood, Vice President, and Dr. Henry Sheppard, Treasurer. Riders were appointed by couples, with authority to draw upon the Treasurer for any amount of money necessary to pursue thieves or seek stolen property. The energy with which these couriers did their work is attested by their following the thieves of James Walrod's horses 100 miles beyond the Missouri, at Council Bluffs, and not only recapturing the animals, but securing the arrest and conviction of the rascals. Many other valuable animals were recovered, and the organization proved a deterrent sufficiently strong to finally make horses as safe as any other property. Before the extension of railways to the west side of the river, the market was so often glutted that farmers for a time lacked the stimulus of remunerative prices, and therefore did not push their work with the same spirit that characterized subsequent years.

The first Methodist Church was in a little schoolhouse in the northwest part of the town, near the present place of Mr. J. O. Hinckley.

The first election was held at Reuben Riggs' house, and it is not at all probable that there was any repeating, unless the whole population consented. The first Sabbath school was held at Levi Decker's. He, Mrs. Decker and Gilbert Marshal and his wife were the first teachers. Instruction was not confined to religious topics, but savored of the primary school and kindergarten, the Bible being freely used as a text-book to teach children to read and spell.

For many years, there was scarcely any sectarianism. Neighbors joined heartily with each other in religious worship, without thinking of comparing shades of views. But their zeal did not wax cold. It was common to ride ten to twelve miles to prayer-meetings, on a buck-board. Meetings held under such circumstances, though not over from a dozen to twenty persons were present, could not well be otherwise than edifying. Among the pioneer clergymen were Revs. Hosmer, Kirkpatrick, Carpenter (Baptist), of Dubuque, and C. E. Brown, an earnest home missionary. The first Baptist Church and parsonage were built of logs hauled five miles, and located on the above-mentioned Riggs' first claim.

Owing to the distance from market, household arrangements, for many years, were quite primitive, but none the less comfortable. Chills and fever, and a sort of dumb ague, were about the only diseases that annoyed the elders; deaths were few, and the children, except for the maladies of childhood, almost uniformly healthy. Venerable matrons relate with pride how successful some medical treatment proved in cases where the early physicians, Drs. Usher and Bell, were not obtainable. Even an epidemic of smallpox, in 1864, was weathered with scarcely any serious result. Such simples as Culver's Physic, or blackroot, stewed hops, for summer complaints; white-root, for colds, butterfly weed, and other "yarbs," were used with results that argued either from them, or the hygienic lives and hardy constitutions of the families of Brookfield and Bloomfield, notable low death-rate, especially among children. However, a most terrible and mysterious epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis, or spotted fever, has several times, during recent years, baffled alike the best medical skill and domestic nursing.

For a long time, tubs, spinning-wheels, pails and other utensils were home-made. Local blacksmiths made serviceable plows. Garments were both spun and woven at home. Notwithstanding the tribute exacted by wolves and other vermin, the supply of pigs and chickens was ample to replenish the tables,

which were also frequently loaded with maple sugar and sirup and wild honey, which, with their dairy products, enabled the settlers to fare sumptuously every day, though the pioneer dames relate with gusto how they often secured "white" flour by grinding wheat in a coffee-mill, and sifting the grist an untold number of times.

Since the advent of three railways, the ancient "state of Brookfield" is being rapidly transformed from its primitive condition. Accessible and competing markets have totally changed the condition of things from the time when Albany, in Illinois, was the best point to sell produce. With excellent schools, increasing wealth, tranquil and friendly neighborhoods, and the clearest record of any portion of the county in criminal-matters, the present and future of the northwestern part of the county need not fear comparison with any agricultural section of Iowa or the world.

Delmar, the principal town in Brookfield, is built upon the original lands of S. S. Norton, E. P. Sparks, W. T. Willey and Amos Hurst. It was surveyed and platted by Ben C. Rich in October, 1871, who had the plat recorded in February, 1872, before which time there were several houses erected. There were originally thirty-nine blocks, comprising over six hundred and fifty lots in the town, but, subsequently, the number was reduced to twenty-five. The public road running north and south between Sections 9 and 12, 15 and 16, was the main street. The Davenport & St. Paul and the Midland completed their grades and tracks into the town within a few days of each other and began running their trains on the same day—December 1, 1870. Both trains arrived at the same time, and the Davenport & St. Paul, having the right of way, took the lead into Maquoketa. Tradition records that the place was named upon this occasion by the Midland conductor, taking the first letters of the names of six ladies on the train and combining them to make the word Delmar. It is also claimed that the railroad authorities named the station to continue the alphabetical order of those on the line, viz.: Almont, Bryant and Charlotte. The post office had previously been called Brookfield, the name of the aforesaid original township. The Davenport railroad had established their location for a station on E. C. Hinckley's land, half a mile south of town, but the managers of the Midland put in a "plug" side track and left a superannuated North-western car for a depot and named the infant town. The Sabula, Ackley & Dakota track was laid across Main street October 10, 1871, at which point the depot and side tracks were located. Delmar owed its existence more to the efforts of S. S. Norton in securing the crossing of the road at this point than to any other cause. It was doubtful whether the other roads would have made a town where Delmar now stands at all had the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota crossed elsewhere. In 1872 was when the town really began its growth. Previously, the business had been limited to light shipments of stock and hogs, and the principal retail trade had been the thriving one of several saloons that had supplied wet groceries to the thirsty construction gangs on the new lines. In 1872, building and improvement was brisk. In 1874, an independent school district was organized, with W. M. Trout, M. W. Tipple and W. E. Roberts as Directors. In 1875, a two-story brick schoolhouse was erected, perhaps the finest in the State in any town of no greater population, at a cost of \$5,000. The character of the school has corresponded with the building. The first school in the town was a select school conducted, in 1872, by Ben C. Rich and Mrs. Jennie E. Rich at their residence. Their school numbered eighteen pupils. During the summer of 1873 and the following winter, Miss Lizzie Shuley taught a similar school in Thompson's Hall. These

schools were succeeded by the first public school, in the summer of 1874, Miss Delia Hall being the teacher, in Amos Hurst's old store building.

The census of the platted town at the time of organizing the independent district, in the spring of 1874, indicated a population of 317. The winter term of 1874-75 was taught by E. T. Taubman; Miss Delia Hall again teaching in the summer. J. H. Orcutt was the first and present Principal of the Graded School, Miss Addie Coe as the Assistant.

The old schoolhouse of District No. 12, of the original township, has stood as a relic and used as a carpenter shop and barn, just north of the Sabula road on Main street. William T. Willey's storehouse, built over twenty years ago, still stands as good as ever, in the northern part of the town, and bids fair to outlast several generations.

In the winter of 1874-75, a literary society was organized, meeting in the Hurst Building. It was very successful and was the nucleus of the Delmar Mutual Literary Association, under the control of which a literary society was run some time and a permanent library established.

The recent consolidation (August, 1879) of the S., A. & D. Railway with the Milwaukee & St. Paul bids fair to greatly benefit Delmar and surrounding country.

In October, 1872, Gen. Dan McCoy started the *Delmar Journal*, at first having the paper printed elsewhere. In February, 1874, the paper having been consolidated with the Preston *Clipper*, the office was removed to Delmar, and McCoy remained in charge till January, 1875, when F. R. Bennett took control, and ran the paper till the office was destroyed in the big fire of 1878. Previous to the fire, Mr. McCoy had started the *Delmar Independent*, which he still conducts.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1873, and a church built in the upper part of the town, which, during the present year, has been renovated. Rev. H. H. Green was the first clergyman, succeeded by Revs. O. L. Fisher, N. S. Green, I. C. Lusk, and the present earnest Pastor, W. L. R. Burnett. The church property is worth upward of \$3,000.

The Presbyterian society was organized in 1877, Rev. George J. E. Richards being the first and present Pastor. A large and comfortable church was built in 1878, in the central part of the town, at a cost of \$2,500, and the prospects of the society are very flattering.

Delmar Lodge, No. 170, first met under dispensation November 5, 1873, in Masonic Hall, Ashton Block, where it has since remained. Its charter was granted June 4, and the Lodge fully instituted June 17, 1874. The first officers were: B. C. Rich, W. M.; George Heritage, S. W.; M. W. Tipple, J. W.; S. R. Gold, Treasurer; A. G. Thompson, Secretary; C. C. Smith, S. D.; Harvey George, J. D.; C. W. Pitson, C.; E. C. Hinckley, S. Present officers: J. N. Dodd, W. M.; E. T. Taubman, S. W.; J. C. Spencer, J. W.; S. R. Gold, Treasurer; J. B. McLaughlin, Secretary; C. C. Smith, S. D.; A. G. Thompson, J. D.; J. Klotz, S. S.; W. J. Norton, J. S.; T. B. Rossner, T. Present membership, thirty-five.

Delmar Lodge, No. 49, A. O. U. W., was instituted Feb. 17, 1876, with the following charter members: J. F. Moreland, E. C. Hinckley, L. W. Parker, H. J. Burgess, Henry Parker, C. W. Pearson, I. S. Hinckley, E. H. McGinty, E. H. Eyer, M. M. Trout, L. H. Macomber, S. S. Norton, O. E. Deeds, F. T. Hess. The Lodge first met at Westover's Hall, but, subsequently, arrangements were made with the Masonic Lodge, by which both occupy rooms in the Ashton Block. The present officers are: Robert Sadler, M. W.; C. C.

Smith, F.; E. C. Hinckley, O.; L. W. Parker, Financier; I. S. Hinckley, Receiver; E. T. Taubman, Recorder; John Nusz. I. W.; H. B. Smith, O. W.; T. B. Rossner, S. S. Norton, L. W. Parker, Trustees. Present membership, eighteen.

Elwood is a village on the S., A. & D. Railroad, where a post office was established in 1872, Mrs. O. H. Rytte, Postmistress. It is one of the most thriving places of its size in the county, owing to the rich country surrounding it, and the enterprise of Messrs. Claus C. Ruus and F. P. Wilcox, and the immense creameries of Messrs. Clark & Beard.

OLIVE TOWNSHIP.

Olive Township was organized in October, 1842. The boundaries as then designated have been previously given. Its present territory includes nearly all of fractional Townships 80 and 81 north, Range 2 east. It is bounded north by Berlin Township, west by Spring Rock Township, south by the Wapsie, which is the county line, and east by Orange Township.

Among the early settlers in this township were Hiram Brown, Charles Dutton, Sr., Lorenzo, Charles, Jr., Leroy and Jerome Dutton, his sons, Lyman Alger, Joseph Alger, E. F. Owen, William Scott, Bennett Warren, Mr. Edgar, D. C. Curtis, Josiah Hill, Abram Hendrickson and others.

The Dutton family came early into the township. Their total possessions were about \$60 in cash and a few household effects. They purchased a pair of cattle, and the first season broke about ten acres of prairie and sowed white winter wheat. This crop was harvested and hauled to Davenport, through sloughs and mud-holes, the load having frequently to be unloaded to get out, and was sold for 30 cents per bushel, one half in store pay, and a part of the balance in cash articles, which meant groceries. The store pay was calico and similar dry goods. In 1849, they hauled pork to Dubuque and sold for \$1.75, three-fourths store pay and the balance cash.

J. S. Stowrs, Esq., opened a law office in De Witt in 1844, building the first building for such an office erected there, a brick one, and he relates that his first fee was a load of pumpkins which were drawn to him by Mr. Names, and his second fee a load of wood drawn to him by Mr. James Kirtley. Finding it necessary to eke out his income, he resorted to school-teaching, and, in 1846, he says, he opened the first school in Olive Township. There was no schoolhouse, few school-books and those of every variety, such as had been brought by the settlers from their various starting-points. When he arrived at the place, he found the School Director making ready for his coming. The building was an old log-house and the Director was boring holes in slabs for seats and into the logs to drive pins, upon which a board was laid for the desk. A stone chimney in one end served for heating purposes. Being an attorney and having been Probate Judge in the county, Mr. Stowrs commanded munificent wages, and he was paid \$12 per month and boarded around. The children were eager to learn, and, despite these disadvantages, improved the time. He also organized a Sunday school, Rev. Mr. Emerson coming down and giving it a start, but Mr. Stowrs says that the day school was the most successful, the Sunday school interfering with the fishing.

In 1839, there was a trail known as Boone's Trail, over which a man named Boone drove cattle from Missouri to Galena, by way of Maquoketa.

His usual crossing-place on the Wapsie was on Section 5, Township 80 north, Range 2 east. The first ferryman was an old pioneer of the name of John Shook, who had a small flat-boat which would just take on one team and which was run by a rope. R. I. Jencks succeeded him, whether by purchase or by entry of the landings, is not certainly known. He named the ferry Buena Vista, after that celebrated battle had been fought. He also succeeded in securing a post office here, which was called Buena Vista, which has since been removed to Rothstein's Mill, but still bears the same name. Jencks sold out the ferry franchise to George Atherton in 1849, and a few weeks later he sold out to Dr. Amos Witter, a gentleman who was emigrating to California overland, but when he had reached this point had wearied of his journey. He afterward died in the service as a Brigade Surgeon. Dr. Witter sold out to a man named Edgar, some time previous to 1854. J. E. McArthur succeeded him and ran the ferry until 1858, when he sold to James Merritt, and, in the spring of 1859, he sold to Jerome Dutton, who continued to operate it until the spring of 1865, when the land on the Clinton County side was sold to J. W. S. Robinson and James Dumphy, Mr. Dutton still owning the lands on the Scott County side, and the ferry was discontinued. This had been one of the most profitable ferries on the Wapsie for many years, and particularly during the Pike's Peak excitement in 1859, but the erection of the Rothstein bridge destroyed its value. Lyman Alger also had a ferry in this township for many years and is one of the first settlers of record to whom license was issued to keep a ferry across the Wapsie. The Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad also temporarily operated a ferry for the transfer of passengers on the stage-route until the railroad was completed across the river.

This township is mostly level and has considerable bog or swamp land, but drainage and cultivation is bringing nearly all of it into arable fields. Much of this land was held out of market as mineral lands until 1850 to 1855, as there were considerable deposits of bog-iron ore, but never found in paying quantities.

There are several good quarries in this township, and, on the farm of William V. Cruson, there was opened this year a limestone quarry which is producing a fine quality of lime.

There are several peat-beds in the township, and, in 1867, an attempt was made to manufacture peat on the farm of John A. Boyd. The quality of the peat made was excellent but the enterprise was not a financial success.

In 1860, the total vote polled in the township was 140, and before any draft was ordered seventy-nine men had volunteered into the service, mostly in the Second, Eighth and Twenty-sixth Infantry, and the First and Seventh Cavalry. This was conceded to be the banner township in the State.

After the close of the war, a Post of the G. A. R. was organized and maintained for a number of years.

A large representation in the present population is of Norwegians, an industrious and thriving people. They have a Lutheran Church in the south-eastern part of the township and have recently erected a very fine church edifice. They also have a parsonage and sustain a Pastor, who preaches to them in their native tongue.

About one or two miles south from the Norwegian Church, the German Lutherans also have a church edifice and parsonage. Their Pastor, in addition to his ministerial duties, also teaches a German school. The oldest church organization, however, in the township, is a Free-Will Baptist Church, which used to worship in the old log schoolhouse, mentioned before, and which

now worships in the Alger Schoolhouse, and whose spiritual shepherd is Rev. D. C. Curtis.

A post office was established in 1858. Joseph D. Fegan was deputized to go there and establish the office. No one could suggest a name. Mr. Fegan said "Is there no creek or anything?" "Yes, Calamus Creek." "Then let it be Calamus." The creek takes its name from the great quantities of "sweet flag" growing in it.

Probably no occurrence ever occasioned greater excitement throughout Olive Township, and, indeed, throughout the whole surrounding country, than that of the murder of Mrs. Esther Alger, the aged wife of Lyman Alger, both of whom were among the earliest settlers in the township as well as in the county. Mr. Alger had accumulated a large property, and was in the habit of loaning money to quite an extent, and frequently had quite considerable sums of money in the house. To obtain a large amount supposed to be in the house at the time of the crime, it is conjectured, was the object of its commission. Mrs. Alger was an aged lady of seventy-two years, and her husband a year her senior. They lived alone, except a grandson, Judson Curtis. On the evening of September 25, 1872, Mr. Alger had gone to the schoolhouse, a short distance away, to attend a prayer-meeting. Judson had gone over to his father's barn, about forty rods distant, and the old lady was left alone at home. She was evidently busily engaged in some household duties about the door, having her sun-bonnet on. While thus engaged, she was shot down and, afterward beaten to death with some blunt instrument, supposedly an ax. Judson heard the shot fired, and, running to the house, found the dead body of his grandmother lying in the path near the door, the house opened, and the trunk where the money was kept rifled. He gave the alarm at the schoolhouse, and the people hurried to the scene to find that one of the most brutal of murders had been committed, almost in broad daylight. Between \$1,000 and \$1,500 were taken from the trunk.

Although some arrests were made, and diligent efforts put forth to discover the perpetrators of the crime, it is still an unsolved mystery.

CALAMUS.

Calamus, a post office and small village on the C. & N. W. Railway, was platted in 1860, by R. S. Dickinson, who owned the land on the north side of the railroad, and Milo Smith, who owned that on the south. It was replatted in 1865. James Keith opened the first store here, a small stock of groceries and notions. R. S. Dickinson and his son A. L., in 1861, built the first store of consequence, and opened a large and complete stock of general merchandise, and engaged in grain-buying. Two or three years later, R. E. Houck opened a small store, and has continued in trade there since, building up a successful business.

The following persons represent the present business interests of Calamus: H. Brezee, boots and shoes; S. Brehm, meat market; Buck & Martin, wagon-makers; James Brown, harness-shop; Leroy Cushman, barber; Damon Brothers, general store; Robert Daschler, general store; R. E. Houck, general store; John Hand, Northern House; Mrs. Hoover, Farmers' Home; J. W. Libler, groceries and lumber; M. W. McCartha, hardware; George Morgan, blacksmith; D. Merritt, livery; E. F. Owen, Justice; F. H. Richards, blacksmith; Mrs. E. Smith, millinery; William Scott, hardware; Chester Stroud, boots and shoes; S. B. Walker, Postmaster, drugs and furniture.

Calamus was incorporated in 1876, and E. F. Owens was elected the first Mayor. His successors have been F. Buck, in 1877, and J. C. Bowman, in 1878 and 1879.

The United Workmen have a flourishing Lodge here of forty-five members, known as Loyalty Lodge, No. 76.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination has a neat church edifice at Calamus. The society was organized January 1, 1868, and, soon after, erected their church-building. They are supplied jointly with Grand Mound.

For audaciousness and recklessness, the financial operations of John W. S. Robinson, of Olive, stand pre-eminent in the county. Robinson came to the county in 1865, and purchased the old Dutton farm at the Buena Vista Ferry. He commenced improving it, rapidly bringing it under cultivation, cutting off and marketing the timber, laboring industriously himself. He soon began to preach, calling himself a Disciple. During the campaign of 1868, he was an active Republican, and made many speeches in different parts of the county. He was of fine presence, a ready speaker and a companionable man. He became very popular, through the section where he lived, with all classes, particularly with the poor, to whom he furnished employment at liberal wages, and had made an extensive acquaintance throughout the county. He soon began to enlarge his sphere of operations, made additional purchases of land, and also rented land quite largely, having at one time nearly one thousand acres of corn, besides other crops. He purchased a section or more of wild land near State Center, broke it all and sold out in smaller farms with crops on. He was reputed to have cleared nicely by this transaction. "No pent-up Utica confined his powers." He bought property at Calamus, erected a fine residence, and was the great power there, a leader in finance, politics and society. He purchased real estate in Clinton, which he announced was for the site of a residence at no distant day. The area of his operations rapidly increased until his name was a familiar one in business circles throughout the county, and he had the unlimited confidence of all, for his paper was always backed with "ample real estate security." He became an extensive purchaser of real estate, buying farm after farm, as well as large tracts of timber land. One of the latter purchases was made of William Scott, of Buena Vista, for some \$500. He told Scott that he was going to Clinton, and would take the deed down to have it recorded, and would bring the money back with him. This he did, but it developed at last that the \$500 was raised upon a note with the forged signature of Scott, and indorsed by Robinson. He would borrow money in sums of \$50, \$100 and \$200, for a few days, which were always paid with great promptness, frequently being returned the following day. These transactions were, doubtless, for the purpose of gaining a reputation for promptness and integrity. But the final movement was the forgery of titles and other documents of record. By obtaining access to notarial seals, he had obtained impressions of them upon various needed blanks, and he then forged satisfaction pieces to mortgages upon farms he had owned, and made new loans, and then forged deeds to property of which he held possession by lease, and even carried his transactions to such a bold extent as to forge deeds to farms upon which the owners resided; and it is stated that he made a loan from Lyman Alger, secured by a mortgage upon a farm of which he (Alger) himself was the owner. With his abstracts of titles and his mortgages, he effected loans to a large amount, it is said, aggregating more than \$50,000, in various parts of the county, mostly in De Witt, Clinton and Lyons, the shrewdest financial institutions and individuals being the victims of his villainy. But his *chef d'œuvre* was a loan of \$30,000, for which

he had completed arrangements, and was just about to grasp when the bubble burst. The agent for the capitalist, in company with John C. Polley, Esq., then of De Witt, was at Calamus to make investigation of the property to which he claimed title, and of which he had perfect abstracts, being nearly all the land south of Calamus to the Wapsie. He drove with his visitors over the country, pointing out to them his possessions, and satisfying them fully of the sufficiency of his security. Arrangements were therefore made for Robinson to accompany the gentleman to Chicago, and there transfer his securities and receive his money.

In the mean time, some suspicion had been aroused in the Recorder's office by the vastness of his operations and the rapidity of his purchases, and the facility he seemed to have in effecting loans, and the apparent ease with which he paid them. Among other deeds filed for record, was one from the Keublers, which bore nine forged signatures, part of them females. J. D. Fegan, the Recorder, being acquainted with the Keublers, called the attention of J. E. McArthur, then an attorney at Calamus, to the fact of this deed being on record, and requested him to confer with the Keublers. McArthur neglected to do so, and the matter passed along for some weeks, until Mr. Fegan, in passing Calamus on a railroad train, again called McArthur's attention to the fact confidentially, and told him that if he could not afford to go out to Keubler's, he would pay him for doing so. McArthur immediately went out, and one of the Keubler boys came back to Calamus with him.

This was the day on which the two gentlemen mentioned above were examining the property precedent to effecting the \$30,000 loan. As Robinson reached town from the tour with them, he learned that Mr. Keubler was waiting for the train to go to Clinton to investigate the matter. Sending his guests to his house in company with his Superintendent, he found Keubler and went on the train with him to Clinton. On Keubler's return, he reported matters all right. What explanation he made to him to convince him of this is not known. Robinson returned at about 6 o'clock in the evening, and while seeing his guests off on a later train, two interested parties from Clinton arrived, and, taking him aside, informed him of their suspicions, and insisted upon other security for their loan. Robinson saw that the game was up, settled with them as best he could, and when daylight came, he had disappeared. In 1877, his whereabouts was discovered in Georgia; a requisition was obtained, and one who had been a heavy loser by him was deputized to go and make the arrest. This he did, and brought him as far as Nashville where, as he reports, he escaped from him.

The criminal career of Robinson, so far as is known, began the first of April, 1870, and ended about the middle of August, following; and during this brief period, he had forged paper of various kinds to the amount of about \$90,000. Of these forgeries, twelve were forged deeds, ten were forged satisfaction pieces. In addition to these, were a large number of forged notes, being a series of notes which he had taken for the purchase of the Marshall County property, and which he had duplicated. In an article written soon after the explosion, by a gentleman whose business made him familiar with the facts, the amount of money realized by Robinson upon these notes was said to be about \$65,000, \$11,000 being, however, genuine notes, leaving the balance in forged paper \$54,000. His estate was thrown into bankruptcy, and paid the victims about 20 per cent. It is not believed that he carried away much money, his failure to secure the \$30,000 loan having made his largest real estate forgeries unproductive, and large sums having been squandered in wild financial transactions, and in extravagant living.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

Eden Township first formed a part of Camanche Precinct. In 1856, it was organized as a separate township. This is one of the finest farming townships in the county. It is well watered, its southern boundary being the Wapsie, and it is traversed from north to south near its center by Brophy's Creek. Much attention is given to stock-raising, and some of the finest farms and largest herds of cattle to be found in the county are in Eden Township. Its population, according to the last census, is about one thousand.

This township is less than a Congressional township in area, and includes portions of Townships 80 north, Range 5 east, and 81 north, Ranges 4 and 5 east, the principal area being in 81 north, Range 5 east.

Among the early settlers were James D. Bourne, Robert C. Bourne, John and Thomas Brophy, William Shelden (on the old Abbey place), J. D. and William A. Davidson, who entered the Cherrywood farm; Jonathan Waterbury, who lives on southwest quarter Section 4, Township 80 north, Range 5 east; William Simpson, who settled on the place now owned by the Payne Brothers; William Ten Eyck, who lived on the place now owned by Thomas McCone; John Maxson, who was a surveyor, and located on the place now owned by R. J. Dannatt; William Cope, who still resides on his claim.

In 1851, the English settlers came into this township and vicinity, among whom were Samuel Dannatt and his sons Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel and John, John Bower and his sons Thomas and Humphrey, George Hardy, George Hill and his son Thomas, George Pearson and his two sons Henry and George; and afterward came Thomas B. Dannatt, John B. Dannatt and C. B. Dannatt, John Tate and his sons William, Thomas and Charles, William Canty, George Houston, William Richardson and his sons William, Thomas and Amos. These nearly all came from the village of Killingholme in Lincolnshire, England, and, bringing capital with them, they bought out the original claim-takers and engaged in successful farming. They are thrifty and enterprising, largely engaged in stock-raising and feeding, and their broad fields, fine farm-houses and outbuildings make Eden Township a model one.

The first schoolhouse in the township was a log structure built in 1849, and stood upon the farm now occupied by Peter Hill in the Union district, which comprised in its limits then nearly the whole township. There are now nine school districts in the township, all being provided with neat and commodious school-buildings.

There are but two churches in the township—the Methodist Church at Low Moor and a chapel at Malone, which was erected under the auspices of the Baptist Church at De Witt. Low Moor is a post village, and is situated on Section 22, Township 81, Range 51, in Eden Township.

Low Moor is an outgrowth of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and is a station on that road. It was surveyed and platted in the spring of 1858, the original proprietors being J. Tong, Wilson Mudgett and Milo Smith. The first house was built by William Gulick; the second, by Richard Wagner, and the third by Roswell B. Millard, who was the first station agent and Postmaster. The post office was established in August, 1857, on the opening of the railroad and before the platting, but the town had been projected and its name selected. George Weston, P. J. Schuyler, Charles Seward and John M. Haskill have succeeded to the honors and emoluments of the postmastership.

the latter being the present incumbent. The population is about two hundred. A neat frame school-building, with commodious grounds in a beautiful maple grove, accommodates its "Young Americas," the attendance at which is about seventy.

The Methodist Church is a small, but very tasty frame building, in the Gothic style, and seats about four hundred. It was erected in 1869, at a cost of about \$3,600.

Religious services were held in the "Jones" Schoolhouse in the early days. It was then in Camanche, in what is now District No. 1, in Eden. All denominations held their meetings here. In 1858, a class was organized, and, at this date, the organization of the Low Moor Methodist Church can be properly reckoned. When the railroad was opened and a population began to gather there, this was thought to be a more central point, and at first the meetings were held in the depot until the schoolhouse was erected in 1867, which was occupied for religious services until the completion of the church. The Church now numbers about fifty members. It is at present attached to Camanche, and the Pastor is Rev. W. E. McCormac.

A stock company own and operate a steam grist-mill. The building was formerly a grain warehouse. The machinery was put in in the spring of 1878. It has two runs of stones.

Mr. Dannatt, in erecting a fine store-building, provided the people of Low Moor with a commodious public hall on the second floor.

DIRECTORY.

Crone & Manley, general merchandise; Haskill & Son, general merchandise; J. L. Haskill, Postmaster; John Hoffmire, blacksmith; Thomas Rowe, wagon-maker; Henry Etter, shoemaker; Charles Collins, watchmaker; S. C. Bauder, grain and agricultural implements; R. J. Hart, physician and druggist; E. L. Penfield, attorney; S. W. Brazell, agricultural implements; G. E. Mudgett, hotel; Thomas Fetchett, saloon; Chris. Bristley, saloon.

MURDERS.

In the fall of 1848, a murder was committed in Center Township. John Foley, an Irishman, was murdered by a neighbor known as Yankee Grable. Grable had borrowed a yoke of oxen from Foley. The latter sent a boy for the cattle, and Grable, for some reason, refused to return them. Foley then went to Grable's and demanded his cattle. An altercation took place between them, during which Foley made some demonstration of a threatening character, upon which Grable seized a stake from a hay-rack and with one blow killed him on the spot. Grable was arrested, indicted and tried, but was cleared. He then left the State and lived a number of years in Missouri, but finally returned to this county, where he lived in Olive Township until his death a few years since. Hiram Brown was the Sheriff at the time, and, after his indictment, he permitted him to go at large upon his honor. The man was worthy of his confidence and appeared at Court at the proper time for his trial.

Ten years later, or in 1858, another murder took place in this township. It occurred at the stone schoolhouse on election day. A young man named Quick had a difficulty with Thomas Kelly at a saloon at Ramessa, and, on the day of election came to the voting-place and an altercation ensued; after a few words, Kelly drew a dirk-knife and stabbed Quick to the heart, killing him instantly. He fled but was pursued by citizens and captured by Mr. Garrett Davenpeck and others. He was indicted, tried and brought in "not guilty."gle

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington Township comprises the north half and the southeast quarter and Sections 21 and 28 of Township 82 north, Range 4 east; and the north half of Sections 1, 2 and 3, in Township 81 north, Range 4 east, being bounded east by Center Township, north by Waterford, west by Welton and De Witt, and south by De Witt. This township was organized March 15, 1856, and the first election held on the first Monday in April at the house of Joel King. As then organized, the township was a full Congressional township, but its area has since been diminished, and a portion attached to De Witt.

Washington was a well timbered township originally, Center Grove extending through this and Center Townships. The most heavily timbered portions were on Sections 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21 and 24, and were known as Center Grove in Washington Township. A slough running north and south, near the east line of this township, protected the timber from the prairie fires, and the timber area widened in Center Township on the east. Through this timbered portion of the township, the land is somewhat broken, and the timber is now nearly all gone, having been used for building, fencing, and other farm purposes, and the land, having been grubbed out, is mostly under cultivation in small farms.

There are no streams of any size, nor are there any mill-sites in the township. The prairie portions are somewhat rolling, but very eligible for cultivation. Washington has been noted as one of the best wheat sections in this part of the State. The northeastern portion is settled quite largely by Germans; in the remainder of the township, the people are mostly Irish. Many of the first of these latter settlers, who came in about 1850, were from the same neighborhood in Ireland; and as they soon built a church of their own faith, others were attracted by the convenience of church privileges, and settled in this neighborhood. Perhaps another dominant reason for their consolidation was the fact that the latest entries to Government lands were to be had in this locality, the more eligible lands in this section having all been taken prior to their immigration.

Among the early settlers in this township were Elias Stallcup, Jerry Dingwell, John Smith, O. W. Denham, whose farm is now the County Farm, Washington Stallcup, George Benton, John Brogan, Christopher McGinn, Thomas O'Toole, John Cavanagh, H. M. White, who for a great number of years was Justice of the Peace; Burrill Bassett and John Southers, who settled here in the spring of 1851, on a spring on Section 11, which they found covered by an Indian wigwam; Old Campo spent the winter with them, and in the spring of 1852, he accompanied Bassett to California; Thomas Wilson, now of De Witt, Joseph Stone, George Farrell, Barney Flannery, John Lawler, Patrick Lawler, Daniel Lawler, Michael Trimble, James Harkins, the Burkes, the Cassadys, Patrick Shannon and others.

The first school meeting was held at the house of Rouse P. Brown, in the winter of 1854, and a Board of Directors elected and district organized. The officers elected were James Harkins, James Cornwall and Thomas Wilson. The township is now well supplied with commodious and neat school buildings. On the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, Section 23, is located the only church in the township. It is a Catholic Church, and they also have a pastoral residence and out-buildings and a cemetery. The

original church, which has been twice enlarged, was built in 1856, during the pastorate of Father Frances McKenna. Father John Scallan succeeded him in 1860. Father Thomas McCormick, now of De Witt, succeeded, being the first resident Pastor. During his stay, the church was enlarged, and a parsonage and out-buildings erected. He was succeeded by Father Gaffney, who is the present incumbent. The church has been enlarged a second time.

During the pastorate of Father McCormick, a great revolution was made in the community on the question of total abstinence. In December, 1875, he held a mission, at the conclusion of which the temperance pledge was given by him to nearly every member in his parish. In February, 1876, St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, of Center Grove, was organized. At the first, they held their meetings in the church, but in the fall they erected a hall, 18x36, for their exclusive occupancy. The Society now numbers about eighty members. Under their auspices, a large circulating library has been established, and is doing much for the intellectual culture of the people.

There are no paupers in Washington Township, which speaks strongly for the industry and economy of its citizens.

The farms are mostly small ones, or rather there are few large land-owners in the township, and the farms are mostly of eighty to one hundred and sixty acres each.

John Dolan, who is the largest land-owner, settled in the northeastern part of the township in 1853.

Patrick Lawler is a prominent man in this township, and represented it for several years in the old Board of Supervisors.

James Harkins, when he settled in the township, in 1850, for a time lived in a hole in the ground; then he built a log house, since replaced by a fine residence. Only an instance of the success which attends industry and economy.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

Center Township comprises Township 82 north, Range 5 east, and Sections 1 to 6 and 11 and 12, in Township 81 north, Range 5 east. It is bounded north by Deep Creek Township, west by Washington and De Witt Townships, south by Eden and Camanche Townships, and east by Lincoln and Hampshire Townships.

Center was organized in March, 1852, and the first election held in April, at the house of Jacob Lepper.

The township then included all of Washington Township, and a part of what is now De Witt Township. Its subsequent changes of boundary are recorded in the chapter devoted thereto. Its surface is gradually rolling. Though admirably watered for agriculture and pasturage, there are no large streams or mill sites within the township limits. It was originally very fairly timbered, affording the farmers ample fuel and fencing material, and, until 1856, a covert for many deer, when they were hunted down by the Grove boys.

The gently sloping prairies of Center Township, with their rank growth of wild vegetation indicating inexhaustible fertility, and easily arable naturally, at an early date became the home of the industrious and thrifty class of settlers who have since established its claim to be the garden township of the county, and one of the model agricultural sections of the entire West. So evident were the advantages of its arable slopes for settlement, owing to the contiguous

Center Grove belt of timber and proximity to river markets, that before 1850 quite a number of claims had been entered.

When, in 1851, Adam Kelley, the present patriarch of Elvira, located on the knoll where Joseph Bair now lives, there was only one house, the small (Bohart) place, between there and Camanche, and Daniel Earhart was the only resident on the road to Lyons. Henry Winters, W. E. Leffingwell, N. S. Warren and J. Lepper were living in the vicinity, toward the northwest. Lewis R. Buckhead lived where Sam Kelley is now located, and owned an enormous claim, since subdivided into many productive farms. Soon afterward, many energetic settlers arrived and began to convert the prairie into homesteads. Among them were the Thiessens, Ahrens, John Kinkaid, L. K. Kellogg, the Ingwersens, Travers and the Rices.

However, 1852-57 were the years during which Center received not only the largest immigration, but an influx of those substantial citizens who have made the township what it is for prosperity and progressiveness. American, English, German and Irish elements, from the first, combined to develop its marvelous agricultural resources. Circumstances did not require any severe privations on the part of the settlers of Center; they were comparatively near both market and supplies.

The first tavern on the stage-route, between Lyons and De Witt, was kept by Jacob Lepper, at the grove in Section 13. It was of brick, and a well-known wayside inn. The post office was established in —, at Suffolk. Its present name of Elvira was bestowed by W. H. Gibbs, in honor of his wife, when he laid out the town-plot. In 1855-57, the flush times extended even to Elvira, which was then a very lively trading point, the stores of Hinman and Allen, the latter kept by one Huntington, doing an immense business for a large tributary section. As people could not very well transport many goods with them in moving to a new country, it was necessary for them to stock up, and the building up of new homesteads necessarily involved a gross amount of purchases, difficult to conceive in a well-settled country. Then, it is probable that the township, during those years, had a larger population than at present, owing to the concentration of land by the permanent residents buying the farms of those who, for various reasons, removed from the county. A post office was, in 1865, established at Elvira through the efforts of Judge Cotton and R. A. Lyons. Jesse Travers was the first Postmaster, and at his death, in September, 1874, was succeeded by the present official, N. E. Brooks.

United Presbyterian Church.—On the 26th of December, 1853, Rev. Alexander Pattison organized an Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church at the house of Jacob Bohart, in Center Township, to be called the Congregation of Pleasant Prairie, and under the care of the Presbytery of Keokuk. The persons present at the organization were W. W. Beatty, Adam Kelly, Peter and Jacob Bohart. Messrs. Beatty and Peter Bohart were at this time elected Ruling Elders, and ordained on the 29th of January, 1854, at which time the first communion was celebrated, there being fifteen communicants. Rev. Mr. Pattison officiated and also administered the sacrament of baptism to two adults and twelve children. During the winter of 1854-55, a call was extended to Rev. John B. Clark and he was installed as the first Pastor, his charge including Le Claire Prairie, Port Byron and this Church. Mr. Clark was, however, during the following summer, killed by lightning, at his home in Le Claire Prairie. Eleven more members had been added to the Church, May 31, 1855. March 23, 1856, Rev. R. S. Campbell began his labors, preaching on alternate Sabbaths here and at De Witt, where a Church had been organized.

During this period, the congregation had held their services in private houses or in schoolhouses. On the 16th of March, 1856, at a meeting held at the house of Jacob Bohart, it was decided to build a house of worship, and, during that fall, a church, 36x44, was erected in the village of Elvira, on ground donated by R. A. Lyons, and which was formally occupied in the following spring.

In 1857, the Church, by the adoption of the basis of union between the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches became the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Campbell continued his pastoral relations until August, 1865, when he resigned this charge and remained at De Witt. The membership had increased to forty-seven. In 1866, Rev. Thomas Calohan was called to the pastorate and remained until September, 1868, when he was deposed from the ministry by the Presbytery of Le Claire. The name of the Church had, during his stay, been changed to the Elvira U. P. Church. During the summer of 1869, Rev. D. Nicoll was called to the charge, in connection with the Church at De Witt, two-thirds of his time at the latter place, and commenced his labors October 1, 1869. Rev. — Johnson succeeded Mr. Nicoll in 1875, remaining one year. After his removal, Rev. G. W. Hamilton was called, as the Pastor, in 1876, and is still with this people. Since his connection with the Church, their house of worship has been repaired, frescoed and refurnished, making it one of the neatest country church buildings in the county.

WELTON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Welton comprises nearly all of Township 82 north, Range 3 east, the eastern half of Sections 24 and 25 and Sections 34, 35 and 36, being included in De Witt Township. It is bounded north by Bloomfield Township, west by Berlin Township, south by Orange and De Witt Townships, and east by De Witt and Washington Townships. The township was organized in March, 1858, and the first election held in the Walrod Schoolhouse, the first Monday in April, 1858. With the exception of Lincoln, organized many years later, this was the last township organized, and its territory was taken from Bloomfield and De Witt Townships.

In an early day, a negro had settled on a small stream tributary to Silver Creek, which has since been called "Nigger Creek." He remained but a short time and his name even could not be obtained.

Among the early settlers were Erastus Wright, Washington Wright, who settled at the piece of timber since known as Wright's Grove, about the center of the township. There were, also, some skirtings of timber along the banks of Silver Creek, which runs southeasterly through near the center of the township. The northwestern portions of the township are known as "barrens," being oak-openings of scattered timber; the remainder was rolling prairie, the eastern portion being particularly fine.

David Cass, John Walrod, N. N., John and Michael Walrod, his sons; Abram Walrod second, and Charles Wickwire, were also early settlers.

At near the center of the township, is a station of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which runs through the town from north to south, and a post office, both called Welton. It is the shipping-point for this vicinity, and Irons & Perrin carry a general stock of merchandise here. There is also a blacksmith-shop, etc.

In 1850, an Englishman named Shepherd, came over as the agent of a colony of English artisans, to locate their lands for them. He made his selection in this vicinity and located a large tract. Upon their arrival, they commenced to build a village about a mile from the present station and which they called Welton. Each member of the colony had forty acres of land and two town lots. Quite a number of buildings were erected, stores, a hotel, shops and dwellings. But these men did not take kindly to pioneer farming, all of them having been trained to mechanical employments, having among their number a furrier—Mr. Skinner, of Lyons—tailors, bookbinders, painters, paper-hangers, etc., and one after another they returned to their respective callings, locating at different points in the West. Christopher Buck retained his farm; is now the only one of the original colony who remains there. Mr. Skinner has retained ownership of his farm, but has for many years resided in Lyons. The town has all disappeared. On the southwest quarter of Section 10, there is located a Free-Will Baptist Church, which is a flourishing society, and where regular services are maintained.

South of the above is also the church of the Seventh-Day Baptists, on the northwest quarter of Section 15.

As their doctrines are somewhat peculiar, and it being the only church of this faith in this vicinity, the following history of their settlement as a colony and as a Church, furnished by their Pastor, is appended.

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST CHURCH OF WELTON.

“Stephen Mumford was the first Seventh-Day Baptist that set foot on American soil. He came from London to Newport, R. I., in 1664. Six years after his arrival, several members of the First Baptist Church of Newport, embraced his views of the Bible Sabbath, and, on the 23d of December, 1671, they covenanted together and became a Seventh-Day Baptist Church.

“The Welton Church was organized on the 7th of January, 1855, under the officiating hands of Elders L. A. and John Davis.

“The following are the names of the constituent members: L. A. Davis, Pastor; John Babcock, Deacon; Leven Hurley, Clerk; John Davis, Elder; Elizabeth Babcock, Rebecca Davis, Marvel Davis, Mariah Davis, Permilla Davis, Anna Davis, Mary Ellen Davis, Sarah Davis, Martha Babcock, J. O. Babcock, Sarah Hurley, Uriah Davis, Vianna Davis, Luther Davis, Abel Davis, Permilla Davis, 2d, Gilbert Hurley.

“Some of the doctrinal points: They believe that the observance of the first day of the week as the Sabbath or a day of rest, is of Romish origin, and a direct violation of the fourth commandment; therefore they observe the seventh or last day of the week, believing it to be the only Sabbath or day of rest established by Jehovah or mentioned in any way in the Bible. They have no fellowship with persons who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor with slaveholders and their abettors. Card-playing or gambling in any form is not countenanced by the Church.

“The names of the Pastors and their terms of pastorate are as follows:

“First—Elder Lewis A. Davis came to this county from Peoria County, Ill. Being a very conscientious man, he won the love of the Church under his care, and the respect of all with whom he came in contact. The epitaph on his monument emphatically expresses the truth, as follows:

OUR PASTOR.

‘Honest, Faithful, Kind and True.

‘His first term commenced in 1855, and closed in 1861.’

"Second—Elder Charles A. Burdick was a young man from New York. He became at once interested in the young folks, and did much for their advancement. He served the Church from 1861 to 1864.

"Third—Elder Thomas A. Maxson was received by the Church as Pastor, in 1864, and remained till 1866. Many were added to the Church under his labors, but he became disaffected toward the Church, and joined the Free-Will Baptist, in the same neighborhood. Following him, the Church again employed Elder Davis from 1866 till his death, in 1867.

"Fourth—Elder Varnum Hull was secured as Pastor of the Church in 1868, and was released in 1875. He came from Milton, Wis.; was a deep thinker, a thorough and clear reasoner. A part of the time he spent as a missionary in this State and Nebraska, and was quite successful in his labors.

"Fifth—Elder Henry B. Lewis, of Albion, Wis. His labors began in December, 1875, and continued till May, 1879. After the first year, the Seventh-Day Baptist Missionary Society employed him half the time in different parts of the State. He was an earnest worker, strong in the faith, and devoted to the cause. He preached the practical duties of religion, and his untiring efforts were not in vain. Elder Lewis was the last Pastor of the Church up to this date, August 1.

"In the years 1853 and 1854, several families of the Seventh-Day Baptist faith emigrated to this county from Ohio and Illinois, with the intention of securing homes; and, being a religious people, they were wont to meet on the Sabbath Day and listen to the preaching of the word. As this was the first organization of the kind in the vicinity, and they not yet having built a church house, a schoolhouse near by was obtained for their use. But, through the workings of prejudice and jealousy, they were deprived of this accommodation, and were obliged to meet from week to week in the dwellings of the different families. In the spring of 1858, a Sabbath school was organized, and in the winter following, a church house was built.

"Two sessions of the Seventh-Day Baptist Northwestern Association were held with this Church—one in June, 1861, and one in June, 1869. Another and more commodious church building was erected in the spring before the last association.

"Twenty-two men from this society were soldiers in the civil war of 1861. Four died in the army, and three were maimed for life. The Mission Society and other benevolent institutions received liberal donations from the Church.

"In the last ten years, at least half the membership have sold their possessions here and emigrated to Nebraska and Tama County, in this State, and joined churches there. In October, 1874, the Tama County and Welton Churches established a yearly meeting, to be held with the churches alternately. At present, there are only fifty-eight members in the organization. There are two hundred and twenty-three names on the list, and there are but three of the first members now belonging to the Church.

"The Church is stronger, spiritually, than ever before."

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

At the January session of the Board of Commissioners, in 1846, the township of Olive was divided, the line running north and south 160 rods west of the range line, between Ranges 2 and 3; the eastern part to be called Union Township, and, in July, 1854, the name was changed to Orange. This town-

ship contains the four west tiers of sections in fractional Townships 80 and 81 north, Range 3 east, and the east half of the first tier of sections west of range line, between Ranges 2 and 3. It is bounded on the north by De Witt, Welton and Berlin Townships, west by Olive Township, on the south by the Wapsipicon River and on the east by De Witt Township.

The North-Western Railway passes through the township from east to west, north of its center, and Barber Creek waters a portion of its southern territory, and on this stream is located the grist mill of George W. King, which was built some ten years since. The township is mostly level prairie, except along the Wapsie, where it is liable to overflow, and is used for grazing purposes. It was well timbered all along the Wapsie, but the balance of the township was open prairie. Among the old settlers may be named Hiram Brown, Richard H. Dawson, Sr., the Lowreys, A. Barber, George W. Pascal, A. S. Allison, D. Dwire, the Suitors, William Lawton, the Pearsalls, A. J. Smith, D. Names and others.

This is a fine farming township, and the land is mostly divided into small farms. Orange Post Office is situated in the southeastern portion of the township. Grand Mound, a village and station on the North-Western Railway, is located on Section 18, near the west line of the township, and north of the center. It was an outgrowth of the railroad, is surrounded by a prosperous farming community, and is quite a point for trade and shipments of grain and stock.

The "oldest inhabitant" is Mr. John R. Merrill, who is comparatively a young man. He settled here in 1862, at which time there were but two houses near. He was the station agent, the first Postmaster, represented the town in the Board of Supervisors and has held other offices. In 1867, he, with Claus Weise, built the store now occupied by G. R. Nowels, and put in a stock of general merchandise, and dealt also in grain, continuing in this business until 1873. In 1873, Roger Kelsey removed from De Witt, and engaged in business here, dealing in groceries, boots and shoes, grain and cattle, building up a large and lucrative business.

The present business houses are: J. R. Merrill, general merchandise; Roger Kelley, groceries, boots and shoes; Kahler Bros., extensive dealers in general merchandise, grain and live stock; M. Bricken, hotel and livery; Muhs & Co., saddlery; Claus Weise, agricultural implements; M. H. Merrill, grain-dealer; H. D. Miller, Postmaster and drugs and books; Jones & Jensen, general merchandise; Tuttle & Sunderlin, hardware; Sunderlin & Hansen, bakery and confectionery; G. R. Nowels, general merchandise; Miss B. E. Kelley, millinery; Utof & Hahn, carpenters and wagon-makers; G. W. Ingram, blacksmith; E. L. Barnes, Justice and harness shop; Harmon & Twiss, wagon and carriage builders; W. J. Bonesteel, physician; J. A. Carson, homœopathic physician; Lewis Artis, Phenix House.

The Methodists are the oldest organized Church at Grand Mound. In 1869, a neat frame church was erected 20x34 feet in size. For some years previous, their services had been held in the schoolhouse. Rev. G. M. Hedges was the first Pastor. The membership is about thirty. A Sabbath school, numbering about eighty, meets each Sunday at 12 o'clock.

The Baptists had also an organization. The inauguration of this Church enterprise was by Rev. Mr. Fish, an Evangelist, and services were continued for a period, but were some time since discontinued.

The United Presbyterians have also a Church here, resulting from the labors of Rev. D. Nichol, of De Witt, who preaches here every alternate Sabbath,

and who has a large and increasing congregation. This society have recently purchased the schoolhouse, which they will remove to another lot and convert into a chapel.

The Catholic Church, of SS. James and Philip, is a fine edifice 36x60 feet in size, with a spire 82 feet in height. This was erected in 1876. The first mass was celebrated here on the 17th of April, 1876; by Father Brady, of De Witt, and, the same day, subscription books were opened for the erection of this Church, and, on the 16th of July following, the first services were held in it, although it was not consecrated until in the fall. The building cost \$3,000. The Catholics have a large and wealthy society here, a considerable number of the membership being Germans. Father McCormick officiates here each Sunday.

A new school building is being erected to accommodate the increasing population, at a cost of \$1,500.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty Township comprises Congressional Township 82 north, Range 1 east, and is bounded, north by Sharon; west by Cedar County; south by Spring Rock, and east by Berlin.

The township was organized at the October session of the Board of Commissioners in 1844, and the first election held at the house of R. Bagley.

Among the early settlers of this township were the Cortrights, Robert Smith, the first Justice of the Peace, R. Bagley, Whipple and Barnes, who broke prairie together, Alanson Dickerson, Burgoyne, the Shoemakers, G. W. Thorne, Jesse Stine, James Devitt, Mr. Rea, Mr. Priest, John R. Wolfe, James McAndrew, the Kanes, P. More, and others.

The main line of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passes through this township northwesterly, entering the southern boundary about midway, and, curving to the west, passes out of the township about midway on its western boundary.

The Wapsie runs diagonally through the township, running southeasterly. The surface along the Wapsie is somewhat broken, but after leaving the stream the land is fine rolling prairie.

The population of this township is largely Irish farmers, like Washington Township. The last of the Government lands in the county were in this township, and were largely entered in and near 1850. The land is now mostly held in small farms of eighty to one hundred and sixty acres, there being but few large land-holders in this township, and almost every farmer is in comfortable circumstances. The largest land-owners are John R. Wolfe, who formerly owned 1,100 acres and who now holds 840 acres; Morris Wolfe, who owns 640 acres, and James Devitt, who has 550 acres.

This township escaped the draft, having furnished its full quota by volunteers.

There are good schoolhouses throughout the entire township, and all of them comparatively new ones.

The post office is Toronto, on the Wapsie, and also a station on the railroad. Toronto is an old settlement, and has been a smart business point. In 1848, George W. Thorne built a saw-mill at this point, and, in 1850, a grist-mill. In 1853, a carding-machine was put up, being run by the mill-power, by Jacob and Francis Ellis. Mr. Thorne also kept a general stock of merchandise. In

1852, Jesse Stine, Esq., now of Wheatland, entered the employ of Mr. Thorne, and, in 1854, became his partner, and continued in business with him until 1865. During this period, they used to sell \$40,000 to \$50,000 worth of goods per annum. Mr. Thorne still continues in business there, and is the Postmaster, having succeeded Mr. Stine in 1862.

In 1854, the Cortright Brothers opened a store here, which they continued until 1869, when they sold out to Hoskin & Dickinson, who failed after about two years.

In 1856, B. A. E. Davidson opened a store here, but was unsuccessful, and, after about three years, failed.

In 1867, Hugh Forbes established himself here as a merchant, and is still in business here.

E. P. Simmons is a prominent man in this locality, and is the Justice of the Peace.

In 1853, John P. Ackerman opened a blacksmith-shop and has continued it until the present time. He also keeps a hotel and a livery stable, and does quite an extensive business.

A Mr. Jenks opened the first hotel in 1853, and continued it for a number of years, but sold out and the building is now occupied by Mr. Thorne for his store.

In 1860, the Catholics of this vicinity erected a neat frame church at Toronto, under the pastoral charge of Father Scallan. He was succeeded by Father Ezeclé, Father Rice and Father Murphy, the present incumbent.

SHARON TOWNSHIP.

Sharon Township is the northeast township in the county, and comprises Congressional Township 83 north, Range 1 east, and is bounded on the north by Jackson County, west by Jones County, south by Liberty Township, and east by Brookfield Township. This township was organized in April, 1851, at which time it is ordered that this territory "be cut off from all or any townships to which it may have been attached," an unnecessary order, as it had, as yet, been nowhere attached. This would, however, save the officer the trouble of investigating that fact, and give a clear record. The first election was held at the house of Luther Teeple. The settlers did not locate in Sharon at so early a date as in many of the other townships, probably from the fact that in consequence of the absence of streams through this section, there was little or no timber except occasional oak openings. The land in the south and east is fine farming land, but the northwest part of the township is somewhat broken and rough.

Among the early settlers of this township are named David Smith, George Lillie, Arthur Lillie, Henry Armstrong, Luther Teeple, J. B. Current, John Wilcox, James H. Porter, the Gruvers, Jacob Burwell, George C. Read, D. D. Comstock, the Batchelders, Platt Armstrong, the Sandersons and others.

In the northwestern portion of the township at an early day, a large number of Swedenborgians located, known as the Church of the New Jerusalem. They are ministered to spiritually by Rev. Prof. Stephen Wood. Their former place of worship was at Burgess.

In the northeastern portion of the township, many German Dunkards, a Baptist sect, settled. They are a most worthy, industrious and peaceful people,

having some marked peculiarities in custom, dress and religious rites, but are thriving and successful farmers.

There are two post offices in the township. Burgess, situated in Section 17, where also is a store, blacksmith-shop, etc., and where, for a time, there promised to be a business point, but the opening of the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad which passes through the town from east to west along the southern part, has transferred the business point to Lost Nation, a station in the southeast, and where quite a thriving little village has sprung up. The legend is that its name is acquired in this wise: A German named Balm was searching for some relatives near this point, while the country all about him was an unbroken prairie, and the prairie grass was man and horse high. He was asked where he was going, and in reply, said he was looking for the "Lost Nation."

Lost Nation is fast growing to be an important station on the S., A. & D. Railroad. It has a population of about three hundred, and, being surrounded by a class of able farmers, does a large business in handling grain, cattle, hogs, butter, etc.

There are two church organizations, both occupying the Union Sabbath School Church, in which a union Sabbath school is held each Sabbath. The Methodists occupy the church two Sabbaths in each month, and the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) has services once a month.

Comstock & Wood are a leading firm, carrying a general stock. The senior member is D. D. Comstock, who formerly was established at Burgess, and who removed here after the opening of the railroad. He is well known throughout the county, having represented Sharon for years in the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Wood is the Postmaster.

Beckon & Page also carry a general stock of merchandise. The following are the principal business establishments at Lost Nation:

Clark & Skiff, general merchandise; E. P. Gillette, hardware; E. R. Dutt, cattle and grain dealer; J. E. Gable, lumber and coal dealer; Dr. J. R. Boyd, druggist and physician; Mrs. M. H. Boyd, millinery; Ludwig Balster, furniture; H. Steiniger, Garden City House; P. J. & J. D. Jenkins, house and sign painters; Robert Appleton, butcher; J. G. Stettler, dentist; C. C. Ruggles, agricultural implements; C. F. Hedager, Simon Johnson and J. W. Cramer, harness work; H. Hagadorn, shoemaker; J. Jorgensen, builder; Buck & Weldon, W. J. Martin, blacksmiths and carriage shops; L. H. Peck, restaurant; Scott & Tufts, Lost Nation Hotel; Myers & Mewes, grain-dealers.

BERLIN TOWNSHIP.

Berlin was formerly included in the township of Olive, and was erected into a new township in February, 1856. The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1856, in Spark's Schoolhouse.

Berlin comprises Congressional Township 82 north, Range 2 east, and is bounded on the north by Brookfield Township, west by Liberty Township, south by Olive and Orange Townships and east by Welton Township. In the northeastern portion of the township are edges of groves, extending in from Brookfield Township on the north and Welton Township on the east. The northern portion of the township is prairie land, some of which, however, has more or less of sand hills. The eastern portion of the township is high prairie land and is very fine, but as the township slopes to the southwest, the land becomes lower and has some wet lands. In this portion of the township are

some of the heaviest ditches made by the county, which greatly improved the character of the land and reclaimed a large area of swamp lands.

Among the oldest settlers of this township may be named Thomas Flathers, the oldest settler, who resides in the northeastern part of the township. Mr. Flathers has been County Surveyor and has represented the township in the Board of Supervisors. Michael Hughes and his sons Richard and Michael L., Joseph Russell, Matthias Hoffman, who was recently killed by the overturning of his wagon while returning to his home from Maquoketa, Charles L. Sherwood, who filled the important office of Drainage Commissioner for one or more terms and did much for the township in the way of county ditches. He has removed to Sac County, Iowa. W. Hiersche and his son Rudolph, G. M. Gohlmann, the largest resident land owner in the township, having entered and now owning Section 13. An amusing story is told of the trip to Iowa City, where this entry was made. Mr. Gohlmann and Mr. Henningsen, the present County Treasurer, left Sabula for Iowa City to enter land, and the strife was who should first reach the land office. The Gohlmanns had a crack team, while our county official had a poor plug of a horse. Before reaching Tipton, the Gohlmanns were far in advance and stopped for the night, thinking the race was won. Mr. Henningsen, however, nothing daunted, pushed on through the night, and when the Gohlmanns reached the land office they met their competitor coming away from the office, having secured his entry. It is pleasantly told further that Mr. Henningsen, knowing the section they desired to enter, made choice for his friend of another section, having the pleasure of beating them in the race without prejudice to them.

There were Mr. Correll and his sons Abraham and Daniel, the latter of whom lost his arm at Arkansas Post, and who has been County Recorder for the last two terms; James R. Risley, who has represented the county in the Board of Supervisors; John Hyde, Governor Nowels, and others.

The lands are now mostly owned in small farms, and are occupied by an intelligent and thriving community of farmers. The market place of this township has been divided between Maquoketa and De Witt, although now Grand Mound comes in for a portion.

The schoolhouses in this township are excellent, and much attention, given to the education of their children. Indeed, this has become a stereotyped statement in writing of the townships and cities of Clinton County, where, as one man expressed it, after having made a tour of the South, he would "bet that there were more square feet of floor-room to educate children on in Clinton County than in the whole State of Georgia."

HAMPSHIRE TOWNSHIP.

When the early settlers began to locate in this county they passed over Hampshire and sought, as they then supposed, more desirable localities. This, probably, arose from a comparative scarcity of timber and water. But future developments show the error into which they were led, for to-day there is not a township of finer farming land within the limits of the county than Hampshire. The land is all, or nearly so, fine rolling prairie, without waste, and is all under cultivation, there being only 2,692 acres of unimproved land reported by the census returns of 1875, and which number has been largely reduced since that time.

Hampshire Township was organized on the 20th of February, 1857, and the first election thereafter was held at the Hess Schoolhouse on the first Monday in April, 1857.

Hampshire comprises Congressional Township 82 north, Range 6 east, except the south half of the southern tier of sections which are included in Clinton and Lincoln Townships. It is bounded north by Elk River Township, west by Center Township, south by Lincoln and Clinton Townships, and east by Lyons Township.

Among the first settlers of Hampshire may be named Robert Horner, Charles Finch, J. J. Determan, Henry Determan, John Hamilton, B. McLaughlin, Mr. Lillie, G. W. Creveling, George Pearce, E. Albright, A. J. Albright, Samuel Albright, Albert Hammond, Asa Hammond, Mr. Blessington and his four sons, the Mannings, Mr. Bouck, the Keelers, Mr. Ryder, the Diercks, Nicholas Schwartz, the Stuedemans, George and Chester Baker, James Dolan, Martin Dolan, James Rogan, Mr. Kessler and others.

This township would have been bisected by a railway had not the old "Calico" road failed; but—having no railway through its territory, nor mill sites, and being contiguous to Lyons and Clinton, which are its market towns—no villages have sprung up within its limits. On Section 17, at the residence of Mr. J. C. Teitjens, is a hamlet, and some manufacturing of wagons, etc., is carried on. Ennis & Patton's extensive nurseries are also in this township in the southeastern part.

The township is largely settled by German and Irish farmers, and, with few exceptions, the farms are moderate in area, and are under an excellent state of cultivation.

The schools are numerous, and school buildings good.

In the northeastern part of the township on Section 7, the Catholics have a neat church called the "Prairie Church," which is under the pastoral care of Father Gaffney, who also is in charge of Center Grove Church.

Old Mr. Blessington, whose name is mentioned among the early settlers in Hampshire, used to relate of himself that he commenced the world for himself in Wisconsin, where he purchased 40 acres of land, and borrowed the money to pay for it at 40 per cent interest. In three years, he had extinguished the debt. He then sold out for \$800, and came to this township and entered a half-section.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The financial annals of the county and the cities within its borders are essentially the same as of the Northwest. Three periods are tolerably well defined. The first was one of slow, steady and rather crude development, by the arrival and settlement of pioneers, poor in nothing but financial resources. For some years, they were too few to inaugurate any scheme for public improvements. Though, as previously noted, the necessities of life were abundant, money, for almost indispensable luxuries, were lacking. Then in the later forties and earlier fifties, began the period of activity, based partly on capital and more largely on credit and discounting a rather indefinite but rosy future.

In 1850-53, the recent discovery of gold in California filled even the prudent with visions of riches, and affected every county in the same stage of growth as Clinton at that time. Into her limits there came companies of railroad and land speculators, together with substantial settlers, who were destined to become the real authors of its wealth. As observed in the detailed chronicle of railroad

and land enterprises, for a season all went prosperously till it crumbled before the panic of '57 like the baseless fabric of a dream.

A digression is necessary to explain to the younger generation of readers how certain sections of the country could then have been brought to such a permanent standstill, and for them to appreciate the severity of the storm their sires had to weather, and to afford them useful lessons for the future.

The crisis of '57 was due partly to excessive importation of foreign goods and partly to the too rapid construction of railways with borrowed capital—just such enterprises as the projected L. & I. C. A partial crop failure diminished the capacity of the country to pay for its imports in produce and compelled heavy coin exports. Confidence was disturbed by the failure of individuals and corporations. It became impossible to negotiate paper. As in 1837, a struggle was inaugurated between banks and merchants, which ended as such struggles must, in the suspension of both. In October, the New York City banks suspended specie payments, and the example was followed throughout the country. Merchants and railway companies generally failed. The failure of a highly esteemed corporation, the Ohio Life and Trust Company, has generally been considered the starting-point of the panic. But the elements of a radical revulsion, in the shape of unduly expanded bank credits, excessive conversion of floating capital into fixed capital, the construction of an extensive railway system, with capital borrowed on call, chiefly from abroad, and last of all a partial crop failure, had been present for some time, and the result had been foreseen and predicted. Prices fell 50 per cent in a few days. Money was so stringent that bankers were actually *unable to borrow currency on gold bullion*.

The Michigan Southern sold a guaranteed 10 per cent stock at 50 cents, and the Michigan Central an 8 per cent mortgage bond at the same price.

When the banks suspended in monetary centers relief came. Confidence gradually returned, money flowed into Wall street, prices improved, and many banks resumed in December. Many who had lost fortunes during the depression recovered at least a part of them during the winter and spring. But it was several years before the commercial classes recovered from the blow and the West and South remained poor quite as long.

The stringency of commercial and financial matters, and the dullness of times during the months immediately following the break-up of 1857, cannot be understood except by those who went through those troublous days. Not only was the country without money, but it was also poor in commodities—not as in 1873, overloaded with products, and with merely the machinery of trade and business deranged. Those who remember only the latter panic, have no adequate conception of the earlier disaster. An incident connected with the lumber trade will show how Lyons, previously so prosperous and confident as to the future, was utterly prostrated.

Hosford & Miller, had, in the spring of 1857, begun their mill at Lyons, and in the summer started the saws. Mr. Hosford had bought two rafts of a Galena banker, paying \$1,000 advance. On the timber being delivered, Mr. Hosford declined to take it, the financial storm having darkened the whole horizon, offering to resign his advance, and preferring not to risk working up the logs, or risk wintering them in the swift current of that year's high water. But upon the seller insisting upon sharing the risk, the rafts were delivered, as much lumber as possible cut therefrom before the early and severe winter that added so much to the gloom and distress of that time set in, and the rest of the logs hauled high on the bank by main force of the "bull-wheel." Discouraged by the outlook, Messrs. Hosford and Miller, like many other firms, busied

themselves temporarily elsewhere, leaving the Lyons interests in the hands of an agent, and the severity of the pinch can be perhaps appreciated, by the fact that in a place of about one thousand people, with a large back country, the agent did not transact business enough to pay his expenses, and had to be supplied with funds to live upon. In the spring, Mr. Hosford thinking that greater energy might revive trade, gave his personal attention to the yard; but though they sawed up great piles of lumber, it was impossible to dispose of any worth mentioning. Then Miller, thinking that he could, perhaps, stir up some trade, endeavored to work off some lumber; but so torpid was the market, and so utterly depressed and inactive every building interest, that he only succeeded after many weeks in selling on credit one bill of about \$80, to help build a small house owned by Peter Dick, just east of the present Riverside Institute, formerly the Randall House, which was built by Ben Lake in '57.

RIVER REMINISCENCES.

Without reference to the great river that washes its eastern border, any history of Clinton County would be decidedly incomplete. Not only has the Mississippi been one of the principal factors in the material development of the county, but, by its providing natural and ample drainage, has exercised a decided influence upon the health of the community, to say nothing of the magnificence that the rolling flood, whether tawny with melted snow, or glowing in the summer sun, lends to the landscape. For thirty years, the river steamer, except the crawling wagon or stage, was the only means of public transit or transportation. Without steamboats to stem the rushing current of the river, the full settlement of the Northwest, and especially of Eastern Iowa, would have been delayed, at least, a decade or two. While no town in Clinton County became so exclusively interested in navigation as several further down the river, yet, during their early days, the arrival of the steamer was the principal event in their somewhat monotonous life. The irregularity of their movements naturally stimulated the public interest. "As uncertain as a steamboat," was a popular expression that testifies to their erratic time-tables. However, in those days, travel on Mississippi crafts was more delightful, in some respects, than it has ever since been. The stream was, compared with its present pollution by the wash from fields and town debris and sewage, clear and translucent, the bluffs had not been shorn by the ax, the prairies stretched like a carpet down to the water's edge, or heaved their "soundless breakers" of vivid green against the horizon. Nor was there any lack of life, either, on board the boat crowded with the diverse elements that flock to a new country.

There was a freshness and fascination in the river trip, now departed from these waters. The sloughs and bayous during the season swarmed with wild fowl that, sometimes scared by the steamer's whistle, rose into the air in a whirring cloud. Deer standing on the bluffs, or cautiously stealing from one covert to another, occasionally added grace to the picture. A voyage up the Mississippi by steamer, in those days, was an enchanting journey. Even at a comparatively late day, so extensive a traveler as that great lover of Nature as well as Science, Prof. Louis Agassiz, could scarcely express his enthusiastic delight at the beauty as well as the fertility of the country along the grand river. Noble and beautiful as was the stream when the pioneers first beheld it, and, as related elsewhere, concluded to pitch their tents within sight of its waters, the imagination cannot help picturing what it must have been at a previous and

not very distant day in geologic time, when the expanse of waters spread across the present bottom, when the present bluffs were merely the banks, when such valleys as the trough in which Goose Lake lies, and the wide plain between the Fulton and the back bluffs, were the beds of the parallel bayous and through the broad channel poured the floods fed by the outlets of the whole southern system of British American Lakes, when the Red River of the North flowed southward, and the Minnesota, instead of being a mere tributary, was really the Upper Mississippi.

Without steamboats, the traffic on the river would have been small. Though the flat-boat and keel-boat might have furnished available transport down stream, the current would have prevented schooners being profitably employed, and made towing up stream too tedious and slow. For many years, boats ran independently of each other, though by tacit agreement, they often adopted a sort of system that brought them along at tolerably regular intervals. Fuel was at first, fortunately, very cheap. Squatters established yards at every available point along the river and their axes rapidly denuded much Government land of its most valuable timber, and many settlers quickly stripped their own timber claims to furnish the steamers with fuel, which could be consumed in the clumsy and wasteful engines in quantities that would make an English or Continental engineer faint. Though snags and sawyers were more numerous than now, low water was not so annoying nor did bars shift so rapidly as since the land has been plowed and the woods extensively cut down. Considering the craziness of some of the primitive craft, it is surprising that accidents were so rare. However, many were very stanchly built. Racing was not so prevalent as in the lower river, between the rival St. Louis and New Orleans packets, but there are traditions of many lively brushes between opposition boats, though it is doubtful whether any in the old time equalled some of the late trials of speed between the Keokuk Northern side-wheel and the Diamond Jo stern-wheel craft, notably the race in 1878, between the Alex. Mitchell and the Josie.

In 1864-65, the development of soft-coal mines near the river, led to that fuel displacing wood, to the great advantage of steamboat men. For about ten years, 1863 to 1873, steamboat business was very profitable, and for a number of years after building the bridge at Clinton, the city was a great transfer point, being virtually the funnel through which flowed river and rail freight converging for re-shipment. But the multiplication of north and south Iowa railways, and the construction of numerous bridges, has greatly diminished that traffic. The river has been of great service to both Clinton and Lyons, as well as the back country, in providing cheap fuel, wood and coal being brought by barges at minimum cost. Discriminating railway tariffs, obliging shippers to send grain through to Chicago, have prevented the development of the warehouse and elevator business that was fondly hoped for in the early days before the practical omnipotence of railroads was demonstrated.

RAILROADS VS. RIVERS.

The records kept by bridges across the Mississippi, of the steamboats and barges passing up and down through them, show that the tonnage of the river's through traffic is materially diminishing each successive year, and gradually seeking the railroads. If the same decline continues for the next decade that has existed for the past one, the remuneration for river transportation companies will produce small profits for those engaged in the business. The navigable season is growing shorter year by year. The brief space of time between the

opening and closing of navigation on the Upper Mississippi, at a season of the year when but a small portion of the cereals of the Northwest are seeking a market, seriously impairs its usefulness for carrying purposes. Before the advent of the immense network of railroads that now invade every productive portion of the Western States and Territories, it was customary to haul the products from great distances in the interior to the river towns, store them and await the opening of navigation; but the railroads have revolutionized this custom, and the products that formerly sought the river towns for re-shipment, now pass through on the great trunk lines leading to Chicago. The uncertain stages of water in the river destroy the confidence in shipping, and persons desiring to ship ordinary classes of products prefer the rail lines that run almost parallel with it from St. Paul to St. Louis, at even greater rates than could be secured by the water route. The volume of water in the river is gradually growing less, and various causes are assigned for it. We do not know that any scientific investigation has ever been had as to the real cause, but innumerable theories are set forth. Among them we present the following as having come to our knowledge: The settlement of the country and breaking-up of the land adjacent to the great river and its tributaries, causing the heavy rain-falls, that formerly augmented these streams, to soak into the ground, is assigned by some as the cause. By others, it is claimed that the fall of snow is diminishing in the upper country, and the cutting of such immense quantities of the pine forests causes the actual snow-fall to melt very rapidly in the spring, and pass away with such rapidity as to make the volume of water reaching the Mississippi of such brief benefit, and to recede so quickly, as to make its results less apparent than in former years. These and many other various reasons are put forth for the low water, but all concede the great points, viz.: that the volume of water in the river is gradually diminishing; that navigation is becoming more difficult and expensive, and that the business seeking the river is, year after year, falling off, while the railroad tonnage is rapidly increasing. As to the benefit to the navigation of the river by the improvement of the Rock Island and Keokuk Rapids, there are conflicting opinions, and the question admits of many views, from diverse standpoints. Looking at it practically, and in the light of the last ten years' experience, it can hardly be claimed that the benefit from this improvement has been commensurate with the expenditure upon it.

Nature has decreed that the river will ever stand as a monitor and regulator of rates of transshipment from the interior States to the seaboard, and as an invincible champion of the millions of people on its banks against any future extortions by all-rail routes, and viewed from this light, the improvements have been, and will continue to be, of great value. The reasons for the great decline in the river business are obvious. First, the change in the mode and manner of doing produce business requires it to be done in the shortest possible time; and the railroads, crossing the river at all important points, penetrate the country where the bulk of grain is raised, gather it up in car-loads, and when once in the train, consume no more time in reaching the market at Chicago, than it would by stopping for re-shipment at the river crossing; and while Chicago is a market at all times of the year, having unequaled facilities to handle it expeditiously, there is no town on the Mississippi River possessing these advantages. They can only take what is required for home consumption.

All towns and cities on the upper river may be compared to mere way-stations on the rail and water routes, Chicago, the great entrepot of the West, being a transshipping point for all Western products, and a market that can be relied on, quickly reached, and making rapid returns to the provincial grain-dealer, enabling him

to do a heavy business on a small capital. No such facilities are offered by any other point on the river route. Returns are naturally so slow, and a market so uncertain by river lines, consequently making a heavy capital necessary, that they are being practically abandoned, and almost the entire product of the West is seeking the all-rail routes to the seaboard. Notwithstanding the facts and observations herein set forth, we must not lose sight of the item of the enormous lumber business done on the Mississippi River, which amounts alone, in 1879, to 1,350,000,000 feet, making this grand stream of incalculable value as a means for the transportation and distribution of this business; and in point of value, its greatest benefits to the people at the present time are in this direction.

The following table gives the number of boats passing Clinton Bridge in both directions. The figures are suggestive :

YEAR.	BOATS.	BARGES.	YFAR.	BOATS.	BARGES.
1865.....	1,049	514	1872.....	1,614	556
1866.....	865	697	1873.....	2,085	393
1867.....	726	391	1874.....	2,405	641
1868.....	1,252	321	1875.....	2,461	736
1869.....	1,058	540	1876.....	2,986	991
1870.....	1,508	439	1877.....	2,763	617
1871.....	1,334	540	1878.....	1,950	913

The large increase from 1867 to 1878 indicates not so much the growth of river through traffic, as the development of the "tow" method of bringing down rafts, and the number of trips made by the raft steamers.

The following table of the first and last boats each year to pass the Clinton Bridge, affords a record of the virtual opening and closing of navigation :

YEAR.	FIRST BOAT.	LAST BOAT.
1865	Benton..... March 20	Flora Dec. 1
1866	Means March 31	Lyons City Dec. 9
1867	Savanna April 7	Imperial Nov. 28
1868	Iowa City..... March 19	Lone Star..... Dec. 7
1869	I. C. Gault..... March 30	I. C. Gault..... Nov. 30
1870	I. C. Gault March 29	Lyons City..... Dec. 16
1871	Lyons City March 9	Minnie Wells Nov. 22
1872	Clyde..... March 31	C. Lamb Nov. 20
1873	Tidal Wave..... March 27	Lyons City Nov. 19
1874	Emma March 18	Lafe Lamb..... Nov. 19
1875	D. A. McDonald..... April 5	Savanna Nov. 22
1876	Augusta..... Jan. 2	Lyons City Nov. 28
1877	Lyons City Feb. 28	Emma Dec. 20
1878	D. A. McDonald Feb. 25	Park Painter Dec. 7
1879	Niota Belle..... March 14	

During nearly all of the winter of 1877-78, steamers could have run above this point without being impeded by ice.

The first company organized by a consolidation of various independent owners, was the Galena, Dubuque & Minnesota Packet Company. The Itasca, War Eagle, Alhambra, Galena and Northern Light, are well remembered as old favorites.

In 1858, the Northern Line was organized and for many years ran powerful packets between St. Louis and St. Paul. The Pembina, Minnesota, and, and their consorts, for several years offered safe and convenient transit to points above and below.

In 1867, the "White Collar Line," so named from a white band about the smoke-stacks, extended their trips southward to St. Louis.

In 1873 another consolidation resulted in the establishment of the Keokuk Northern Line, which has, notwithstanding severe losses by fire and ice in Alton slough and at the St. Louis levee, as well as from low water delays, bravely maintained river travel and greatly increased the comfort of travelers, especially by abolishing the bars on the boats. Commodore W. F. Davidson controls the line, which is represented at Clinton by F. A. Seavey, who occupies the Bucher warehouse. The present fleet numbers from nine to twelve steamers, both side and stern wheel, ranging in carrying capacity from five hundred to one thousand tons. With an increasing summer pleasure travel stimulated by the opening of new Northern resorts and epidemics in the South, passenger traffic bids fair to develop to an extent that will make the river men as sanguine and prosperous as ever. The use of the river for cheap excursions has afforded wholesome recreation to thousands of persons in Clinton County during the past twenty years. To many they are the only available opportunity for an "outing."

In 1867, the "Diamond Jo" Line was established, plying between Fulton and St. Paul, and affording a competing route northward for Clinton and Lyons. In 1877, the line was extended southward to Burlington, and during the present year to St. Louis. The line comprises seven large boats, Joseph Reynolds, of Winona, its owner and manager, believing that stern-wheelers are more profitable than side-wheel boats, especially in consideration of frequent seasons of low water and the fact that the debris from saw-mills in Minnesota, is perceptibly increasing the number and height of the bars in the upper river. Col. I. G. Magill is the Clinton manager of the line's business, occupying two warehouses, one constructed during the past year upon a massive artificial levee of stone. G. W. Brayton & Son are the Lyons agents for both lines.

THE ENVOY.

In the palmy old days of steamboating, before railway competition began to be felt, and while river communication was considered to be the main factor in building future trading entrepôts, the boats did not (as since) run in regular lines, but each was a rival of all others. Many were the ludicrous incidents of such a "cut-throat," Ishmaelitish competition. The business was almost as uncertain as placer mining. Sometimes a boat cleared an almost fabulous percentage of her value, and sometimes her roaring furnaces and big pay-roll ate up the receipts and surplus as well. As debts held against the boat, Captains were sometimes put to singular shifts to avoid being tied up by officers of the law on collecting bent.

Probably one of the most reckless of those captains who used to exercise their ingenuity in running the blockade was N. C. Roe, who, during 1855-56, ran the steamer Envoy, a trim, swift boat, which he purchased of the Nugents, of Lyons, when she did not owe a dollar on the river, and succeeded in running her in debt to the amount of about \$50,000, thereby, of course, making her too expensive a luxury for any one to undertake to run. Frequently did R. pre-empt the tactics of the railroad kings of New York during the great Erie imbroglio, by—in order to have reliable, legal advice at hand when suddenly wanted—navigating the river with a shrewd lawyer retained on board to secure the boat's release if levied upon by legal minions. Roe had nothing of the river swagger about his style. "He was the mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled a ship," by loading her with claims.

The adventures and escapades of the Envoy, while under the command of this aquatic "Ancient Pistol"—in that he believed "Base is the slave that

pays"—should be chronicled by a pen no less vivacious than Mark Twain's, in "Old Times on the Mississippi," and they would afford material for a burlesque as absurdly funny, in regard to steamboating, as is "Pinafore" on the Royal Navy. Once, the Envoy lay at the Lyons levee to take on a Masonic excursion to Dubuque. The boat was crowded, but, when just about to cast off, a legal officer remorselessly tied her up, affixing a strong hawser to a stout post on the levee. But, acting on legal advice, Capt. Estabrook, who was then running as mate, emulating "Old Hickory" at New Orleans, took the responsibility; gradually paying out cable, he let the boat drift down stream till close on the ferry-boat, and at the same time swung her head out into the stream; then the engines were started under a full head of steam, the wheel swiftly revolved and the craft dashed off toward the channel, the deck hands simultaneously paying out cable as rapidly as possible. By the time it stretched and tightened, the boat was well out in the stream, and under tremendous headway. As the rope drew taut an effort was made to make it more secure on shore just as a sudden jerk brought up the steamer, so suddenly that she ereened as if about to capsize. The passengers rushed to the other side, and R., for once, cursed the men and the levee loudly and compendiously, as the irresistible momentum of the boat, drawing on the rigid rope, tore the post from the ground with such force that it gyrated into the river, and was hauled on board as a trophy. After several lurches, as the crowd on deck rushed from one side of the boat to the other, she finally straightened up for Dubuque, where new trials awaited the "gallant captain." Officers of that city, with liens on the boat, boarded her, and, thinking to make sure work of the slippery skipper, removed the piston-heads from the engine. But they grievously underestimated the resources of the irrepressible company of the Envoy. Upon finding that so doing would be strictly "legal," the Captain had his carpenters construct temporary piston-heads of stout oak, the engineers, as the hour for departure approached, quietly got up steam, and, when all were ready, the lines were quickly cast off, the bells jingled, and before the eyes of the astonished Dubuque officials, the crippled craft, as if by magic, floated out into the broad stream, majestically rounded to, and, with bands playing and whistles screaming in derisive triumph, aided by the powerful current, vanished toward Lyons and Clinton, where the excursionists were safely landed. That trip will always be memorable to many old residents of the three "cluster cities" who participated.

But, at Lyons, the Captain was cited to appear before Justice _____, to answer for resisting an officer. But as it was proved that he had stood passively on the hurricane deck, and Estabrook, in his frank, bluff way, and with resounding expletives, shouldered the entire responsibility, stating that "it was time to start, and *he* didn't know of any reason for delaying," and as E. S. Hart was the counsel for the defense it is needless to say that no cause of action was found.

The goings and comings of the Envoy were often as mysterious and uncertain as those of the legendary "Flying Dutchman." Indeed she was on the river the counterpart of the sailor's terror upon the ocean, only she was the terror of wood-yards and other depots of boat supplies. Sometimes she would land at a dozen wood-yards before she succeeded in finding one where the proprietors were away. Then all hands would pile up the Envoy's hold and guards till she looked like a floating wood-pile, and, leaving a card acknowledging receipt of blank cords of wood, the bristling craft would clatter away. Sometimes she would put off up stream in the evening in gallant style, blazing with lights, and, presently, with glims doused and exhausts hushed, would glide like a phantom

down the channel on the opposite side, and, perhaps, next be heard of on the Ohio or Red River,

THE DUBUQUE MELEE.

Difficulties between insubordinate "roosters" and bullying mates and between the officers collecting fares and ruffianly deck passengers were inevitable. But owing to "nerve" and moral force, the authority of the boat officers was always maintained till the bloody riot on the Northern Line steamer Dubuque, on July 29, 1869, memorable as the most murderous melee that ever occurred on the river in time of peace. The boat was bound for St. Paul. At Quincy and Davenport, several hundred rough, turbulent deck passengers swarmed on board, reckless with natural pugnacity and drink. Many had liberal supplies of liquor with them. There was a full complement of cabin passengers, including ladies, but, as the raftsmen and harvesters remained below, quiet prevailed till the boat was nearing Hampton, when the clerk went below to collect fare, leaving a negro deck-hand to guard the stairway. A fight took place between the sentinel and a rough who was whipped by the African. That trivial fracas proved to be but the prelude to a tragedy. Inflamed by alcohol, the mob of deck passengers espoused their comrade's quarrel, and demanded that Capt. Rhodes put his colored crew ashore. His scornful refusal of the mutineers' demand was the signal for a scene of riot and massacre. In a few minutes, the steamer's decks presented a spectacle more like those of a vessel boarded by Algerine or Malay pirates than of a peaceful craft in American inland water. The steamboat men, except the pilots, being without available weapons, and the mob armed with knives, clubs and lumps of coal, the conflict was too unequal. After a brief resistance, the crew was overpowered, and the steamer, from hold to hurricane deck, pervaded by a howling, blaspheming, bloodthirsty crowd of rioters, who surged through the cabins and swarmed over the decks in pursuit of the hated negroes, who were shot, stabbed, trampled, clubbed, thrown or chased overboard and then pelted with missiles till not one was visible on board, those who had not been dispatched being hidden in the hold or ladies' staterooms, or protected by the armed and resolute pilots in the wheel-house. The officers were powerless to protect the crew and were fully employed in protecting passengers from insult and injury from whisky-crazed desperadoes. Capt. Rhodes' family were on board and his apprehensions for their safety may have paralyzed him as an official.

At Hampton, Col. S. G. Magill, who happened to be there, and Capt. Rhodes, telegraphed to Clinton and Rock Island. Accordingly, on the boat arriving at Clinton it was met by a detachment of police from Rock Island, in addition to the Clinton Marshal with a large posse, backed by several hundred well-armed citizens. With the exception of several of the ringleaders, who had escaped at Camanche, one of whom was afterward secured by officer Tompkins, of Clinton, the mob was arrested and the leading spirits put in irons. Six of the dead were identified by name, but the total number of killed was, probably, never accurately ascertained. Nothing of the kind has since happened on the boats, and the license that returning raftsmen and harvesters had previously sometimes usurped has been rigorously prevented.

The first Lyons warehouse was built by "Old Dad" Fisher, about 1840. It was built of stone, and owing to some controversy with the city as to location, its construction was authorized by special act of the Legislature.

The first Clinton forwarders were Messrs. Lamb & Low. Guiton & Peabody, J. C. Bucher and the Flournoys, were also prominently identified with the river trade, as has been Col. Magill, in both Clinton and Lyons for many years.

It is claimed by experienced river men that the annual June rise comes, on the average, earlier, thereby abridging the season for satisfactory navigation. However, there appears to be a seven years cycle of high and low water, which, it is claimed, coincides with magnetic and sun-spot variations.

EARLY STATISTICS.

In 1850, the population of Clinton County was 1,822. In 1854, the census showed that it had been swollen to 7,200, an increase of 4,376, or 1,094 a year. The increase was mainly during the last two years of the interval, owing to the expectation of a railroad soon traversing the county, stimulating local immigration. The total number of males were 3,795; of females, 3,390. The voters numbered 1,320, the aliens 706. Of able-bodied men liable for militia duty, 840 were enrolled. These figures are suggestive as to the subsequent development of the community. There was no such disparity between the number of men and women as there was too frequently in comparatively new commonwealths. It is evident that the majority of settlers were substantial men, who had brought their families with them and intended to stay. The rapid progress that Clinton County has made in culture and refinement, should be justly attributed to the character no less than the number of the matrons and maids, whose beneficial influence was so promptly and strongly manifested as a social factor. That the aliens numbered about 10 per cent of the population, was of itself a sufficient reason why the sentiment of Know-Nothingism never obtruded into Clinton County politics or neighborhoods. By association with those of other nationalities who located near them, prejudices were obliterated, and within her borders Saxon, Teuton, Celt and Norseman have ever dwelt in fraternity.

The population of the several townships was as follows: Lyons, 1,148; Camanche, 1,275; De Witt, 981; Elk River, 722; Center, 516; Waterford, 348; Liberty, 321; Bloomfield, 776; Olive, 289; Sharon, 270; Orange, 140; Deep Creek, 211; Spring Rock, 203. The respective villages numbered: Camanche, 569; Lyons, 513, having doubled in eight months, and De Witt, 243. There were in the county 15 colored persons, all at Camanche.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of all the cities and towns in Clinton County has been, since their foundation, remarkably good. Hitherto, no epidemic has been able to obtain a foothold within the county's borders; neither those likely to be imported, such as small-pox, cholera or yellow fever, or those usually germinated on the spot where they break out, such as typhus or typhoid fevers or ague. This favorable health record is due to several causes. The intensely cold winters generally prevent disease germs or morbid conditions from so accumulating as to threaten the public health. The drainage of the county is so good that, except in a few isolated districts, the first settlers have not had to combat that sallow enemy of the pioneers to such an extent as in States further east and south—the "shakes." But it is probable that the greatest causes of the satisfactory exhibit of the vital statistics of Clinton County are the prosperity and intelligence of the people. Their prosperity had provided them with abundant supplies of excellent food, which has been shown by the best authorities to be one of the most potent conservators of vitality. Their intelligence prevented their falling, even when the country was new, into the shiftless habits so characteristic of the latitudes but little further south, and also quickened their individual wants and social aspirations. All this had a most beneficial

effect, nothing being more clearly proven than that mental activity conduces to health. Open spaces and ample room, thereby preventing the worst cause of filth and disease in cities—overcrowding—energetic health officers, and the introduction of water-works, have had their beneficial effects upon the health reports of the largest towns. Though twice since the county has been developed, cholera in a malignant form has appeared on the Upper Mississippi; it has, though located directly in the natural course of the scourge, not been able to secure more than casual victims who had directly or indirectly communicated with infected steamboats. In 1854, several persons who had been landed from steamboats while sick, died of cholera at Lyons, causing considerable indignation and excitement, but no panic.

In 1866, in Clinton, occurred an outbreak of cholera that did create a panic, and would have been serious had it not been for the generally favorable hygienic condition of the locality, though the houses where the pest unmasked its terrors were in a condition almost as bad as some quarters of London at the time of the great plague. The disease broke out on the north side of the eastern end of Fourth avenue, causing a dozen deaths before vigorous measures stayed its progress. In 1873, though the same malady terribly ravaged the lower portion of Davenport, it obtained no foothold in Clinton County.

During the past decade, not only has the death-rate diminished, but also the proportion of both chronic and acute sickness, especially among children. This has been partly due to the population becoming acclimated, children born in the county being visibly hardier than those who have immigrated. But the great improvement in public health has been due to the popularization and diffusion of hygienic and culinary knowledge. The spread of the idea that to make a living is not all there is of living, has also had its influence. But, contrary to the usual idea, children living in villages and cities appear to possess a higher average vital development than those living on farms. Why this is so, may be left to the future medical history of the county to discuss.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

In running over the files of the *De Witt Observer* the following item attracted notice. It was copied from the *Wheatland Advocate*, of January 12, 1864: "Twenty-one hogs were brought into Wheatland one day last week, the property of one man, and sold for \$700." As compared with the prices the pioneers of this county used to receive when they hauled their pork long distances, and sold it for \$1.25 to \$1.75 per hundred, it seemed a fabulous price. Those were war times.

Black Bill.—Among the early settlers in Camanche was William Watts, who was born a slave in Missouri. He was a large, athletic man, very erect, and exceedingly courteous in his bearing. He is said to have purchased himself and his wife by his own labor. Others assert that his former owner gave them their freedom, and purchased him a farm near Camanche. At all events, he at one time was the owner of a fine farm near that city. William was a popular man with the white people. He used to keep a hotel in Camanche, which was well patronized. Many of the officers of the court, attorneys and others stopped with "Bill." He kept a station on the "underground railroad," and assisted many of his colored brethren in escaping from bondage. William used to say that he "was the first white man in Camanche." He reared quite a large family, and for a time was prosperous, but reverses overtook him, and, as some charge, he was over-reached by some whom he counted as his friends, losing his farm, which was a quarter-section, and living in poverty until too old for

further labor, he was removed to the County House, where he died a few years since, at the extreme age of one hundred and four years.

In 1869, in Spring Rock Township, a man named Alonzo Page, who was a thief, and notoriously so, stealing and delivering horses from his own neighborhood to the "runners," was visited by a company of Regulators, who invested his house on a November night, for the purpose of capturing him and "interviewing" him for a confession. He was armed, and made a determined defense, firing upon the crowd. As his assailants approached nearer, he came out of the house with his gun and started in pursuit of one of the number, but had taken but a few steps when he fell mortally wounded, surviving his wounds but a few days.

A gentleman who was, in an early day, engaged in mercantile business in the western part of the county, in speaking of the times when "Judge Lynch" was presiding on the bench, relates that among the visitors through this section was a man known by the soubriquet of "Old Man Roberts." His visits were quite frequent, until he was familiar to most of the people. He was always going westerly; was never observed on his return journeys. After he had passed, it always, by a singular coincidence, happened that a new counterfeit began to circulate. The bills were frequently so well executed as to pass quite current, even among those most accustomed to handling currency. He says that the only note reporter they had was Thompson's, published in New York. Before the detection of the counterfeit, its transmission to New York, the receipt of the *Monthly Reporter* here, weeks, and even months would elapse. In the mean time, they must rely upon their own judgment in accepting the currency offered. This led to the practice of using all the suspected money in settling their transactions with persons suspected of being engaged in "shoving the queer," and it was always accepted by them without a question, and by a bank then doing business in a city not far distant. Our narrator states that he has paid his St. Louis drafts with money which he strongly suspected of being counterfeit, and which, indeed, had been described in the *Reporter*. He says that this was always a somewhat mysterious circumstance.

An amusing incident is related in connection with the draft. A number of gentlemen in Clinton had formed one of the then numerous "Draft Insurance Companies" or "pools." They numbered twenty-three and paid in \$300 each. Four of their number were drafted, and it became the business of the hour to find the necessary substitutes. They had money enough in the "pool," but men were not plenty. Having learned that out west a party of Indians were encamped and engaged in cutting wood, two of their number, one a prominent business man and the other a well-known attorney, were dispatched to see if they could not secure their number of men from these. They engaged five to go down to Davenport to be examined. On arriving there, they found the officers greatly overwhelmed with the pressure upon the office, and it was several days before they could obtain a hearing. Meanwhile, they had to watch their substitutes, and day and night they had them under espionage. At last their turn came; their Indians were passed into the military courtroom, but soon an officer rushed out and said, "Here, take away your Indians; *they're all squaws.*" The gentlemen above mentioned have always contended that the officials were mistaken and were guilty of perpetrating an immense joke on them, and their protestations to their partners in the pool gained additional weight from the fact that the government officially announced that no Indians would be enlisted.

CENSUS RETURNS SHOWING POPULATION OF CLINTON COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1875, BY TOWN-SHIPS AND CITIES.

Total Population.	Names of Townships, Towns and Cities.	WHITE POPULATION.		COLORED POPULATION.		NATIVITY OF INHABITANTS.		BETWEEN 5 AND 21 YEARS.			Number deaths in 1874.	Number of voters.	No. of foreigners not naturalized.	Number of militia.					
		No. of dwelling houses.	Number of families.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Female.	Male.	Total.	No. born in Iowa.					No. born in U. S. but not in Iowa.	No. 6 years old, and under 6.	No. 6 years old, and under 16.	No. 16 years old, and under 21.	
740	Berlin.....	87	87	417	323	740				42	185	64	36	5	104	49	66		
1364	Bloomfield.....	270	270	720	643	1363	1	1	231	366	118	43	43	27	272	22	168		
994	Brookfield.....	172	172	626	468	994			492	386	166	18	18	2	191	18	182		
495	Camanche, exclusive of town.....	95	95	257	238	495			222	192	81	18	100	4	105	10	59		
758	Camanche, town of.....	169	169	395	363	758			285	319	154	25	187	7	187	11	103		
1226	Center.....	210	210	650	576	1226			634	169	523	126	278	105	42	9	191	65	
1346	Clinton, exclusive of city.....	277	277	684	647	1331			419	509	418	60	303	114	54	29	236	56	
7028	Clinton, city of Court House.....	1497	1524	3366	3563	6929	47	52	2120	2998	1910	149	1307	369	146	56	1363	181	
165	Deep Creek.....	165	165	528	459	987			426	170	397	41	239	94	32	17	163	57	
230	De Witt, exclusive of town.....	230	230	694	594	1288	1	1	558	468	263	55	347	130	35	16	276	24	
1754	De Witt, town of.....	320	320	869	876	1735	8	11	651	806	297	156	310	128	38	15	466	36	
946	Eden.....	143	143	618	428	946			399	278	269	112	199	87	18	6	185	28	
1271	Elk River.....	205	205	716	555	1271			562	229	480	53	278	118	39	11	236	87	
963	Hampshire.....	160	169	514	449	963			451	102	410	83	220	98	31	11	168	56	
825	Liberty.....	155	155	442	383	825			326	260	235	34	210	76	31	14	154	84	
363	Lincoln.....	64	64	193	170	363			174	119	70	20	97	52	8	3	76	4	
382	Lyons, exclusive of city.....	75	75	196	186	382			174	104	104	15	55	48	9	4	85	1	
3784	Lyons, city of.....	752	752	1845	1925	3770	3	11	1631	1182	921	186	855	357	99	73	666	105	
1481	Olive.....	268	268	785	696	1481			619	405	457	63	872	120	56	10	272	198	
931	Orange.....	164	164	484	447	931			419	302	197	29	243	84	37	12	175	11	
1199	Sharon.....	188	188	630	569	1199			557	358	284	46	292	111	27	8	238	73	
804	Spring Rock, exclusive of Wheatland.....	147	147	405	369	804			366	202	286	44	282	63	28	6	117	86	
956	Washington.....	137	137	488	468	956			449	155	352	51	263	92	28	9	174	3	
828	Waterford.....	137	137	424	404	828			493	169	165	59	261	102	35	11	189	27	
865	Wilton.....	162	157	463	402	865			408	288	169	31	236	80	22	15	151	82	
716	Wheatland, town of.....	160	169	362	352	714	1	2	291	277	148	56	162	55	13	9	129	9	
84295	Total.....	6427	6440	17561	16888	34444	66	85	151	14050	11107	9138	1790	6357	2870	962	390	5569	1194

HISTORY OF CLINTON COUNTY.

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF VOTES POLLED IN CLINTON COUNTY, IOWA, ON THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1878.

TOWNS.	SECRETARY OF STATE.	AUDITOR OF STATE.	TREAS. OF STATE.	REG. OF S. L. OFFICE.	JUDGE SUP. COURT.	ATTORNEY GENERAL.	CLERK SUP. COURT.	REPORTER OF SUPERIOR COURT.
	J. A. F. Hull.	Joseph Elboeck.	G. V. Swearingen.	M. Farrington.	James H. Rothrock.	John Gibbons.	C. H. Jackson.	Alex. Banyan.
Berlin.....	53 40	53 40	53 40	53 40	53 40	53 40	53 40	53 40
Bloomfield.....	139 143	839 143	139 143	143 143	135 147	138 143	133 150	138 143
Brookfield.....	56 108	57 107	56 108	56 108	56 109	56 108	55 110	56 108
Camanche.....	80 178	80 178	80 178	80 178	80 178	80 178	80 178	80 178
Center.....	96 65	97 64	96 65	96 65	96 65	96 65	96 64	97 64
Clinton—First Precinct.....	227 188	229 186	227 188	227 188	226 190	228 188	228 188	227 189
“ Second Precinct.....	136 213	137 212	134 215	236 213	128 220	136 212	135 214	133 216
“ Third Precinct.....	98 129	98 129	98 128	98 129	94 133	98 129	98 129	88 129
Deep Creek.....	294 184	294 184	294 184	294 184	294 184	294 184	294 184	294 184
De Witt.....	45 89	45 90	45 89	45 89	45 90	45 89	45 90	45 90
Eden.....	305 250	297 247	305 250	305 250	303 250	297 250	303 250	297 250
Elk River.....	61 95	61 95	61 95	61 95	61 95	61 95	61 95	61 95
Hampshire.....	107 83	107 83	107 83	107 83	107 83	107 83	107 83	107 83
Liberty.....	96 42	96 42	96 42	96 42	96 42	96 42	96 42	96 42
Lincoln.....	106 51	106 51	106 51	106 51	106 51	106 51	106 51	106 51
Lyons.....	32 32	32 32	32 32	32 32	32 32	32 32	30 32	32 32
Orange.....	894 275	894 278	398 275	398 275	393 278	394 274	387 281	394 275
Sharon.....	119 114	80 113	90 114	114 114	114 114	114 114	114 114	114 114
Spring Rock.....	118 49	67 47	53 94	118 49	118 49	64 49	118 49	64 49
Washington.....	76 121	63 121	13 76	121 76	121 76	121 76	121 76	63 121
Waterford.....	162 99	163 90	162 99	162 99	163 99	163 99	162 99	163 99
Welton.....	144 7	144 7	144 7	144 7	144 7	144 7	144 7	144 7
.....	158 71	158 71	159 70	159 70	159 70	159 70	158 70	159 70
.....	79 79	70 79	79 79	71 70	71 79	70 79	71 79	70 79
Total.....	3181 2705	3017 2693	165 3155	2705 3169	2703 3155	2726 3009	2702 106 3154	2720 3006 2708 106

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF VOTES POLLED IN CLINTON COUNTY, IOWA, ON THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1878—CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	REP. SECOND CONG. DISTRICT.		JUDGE SEVENTH JUD. DIST.		ATTY. SEVENTH JUD. DIST.		COUNTY CLERK.		COUNTY RECORDER.		COUNTY SUPERVISOR.							
	W. F. Brannan.	Jacob Gelger.	W. I. Hayes.	W. E. Lemagwell.	F. M. Fort.	M. V. Gannon.	H. H. Benson.	D. C. Cloud.	W. B. Lemagwell.	J. O. S. Tate.	J. H. Walker.	W. H. O'Donnell.	J. H. Ellis.	John Coleman.	J. J. McGarry.	Ed. Swendsen.	G. W. King.	
Berlin.....	58	88	2	41	33	14	52	40	1	54	88	1	52	89	1	58	35	9
Bloomfield.....	112	143	26	83	145	83	108	142	30	134	133	20	108	149	26	103	149	81
Brookfield.....	55	106	4	21	126	13	55	108	8	70	93	8	49	113	4	44	119	8
Camanche.....	60	187	19	130	68	14	61	187	19	71	179	16	54	190	20	58	190	19
Center.....	67	83	8	60	94	1	73	67	2	122	87	2	74	85	2	55	108	1
Clinton—1st Precinct.....	152	191	71	298	55	51	151	188	78	162	228	32	192	165	57	124	220	71
“ 2d Precinct.....	114	204	30	256	58	23	104	213	29	146	187	19	122	199	20	137	182	27
“ 3d Precinct.....	62	126	40	150	41	31	58	127	41	81	120	26	78	114	34	52	133	40
“ 4th Precinct.....	153	197	126	286	49	112	154	193	126	151	219	105	206	163	108	158	190	129
Deep Creek.....	41	87	7	26	109	.....	40	90	6	54	75	4	49	79	6	26	105	6
De Witt.....	237	246	72	155	301	62	216	250	76	266	286	43	174	317	57	290	202	57
Eden.....	39	94	23	29	52	82	36	96	23	49	84	22	38	96	22	39	95	22
Elk River.....	95	83	12	.....	188	1	98	83	9	116	70	4	106	77	7	71	112	7
Hampshire.....	88	49	1	65	71	2	95	42	1	103	81	2	100	37	1	68	69	1
Liberty.....	102	53	2	101	53	3	106	47	2	94	61	2	100	55	2	120	34	8
Lincoln.....	29	82	3	14	38	2	29	31	3	29	29	6	28	32	3	28	37	3
Lyons.....	340	273	60	44	586	19	326	275	69	833	812	21	340	279	50	388	287	44
Olive.....	13	113	107	69	59	103	11	114	108	48	128	57	38	101	93	81	95	107
Orange.....	58	47	63	57	45	60	56	49	62	93	52	23	52	62	53	42	53	71
Sharon.....	61	122	15	58	87	64	59	122	17	59	127	16	59	122	17	43	138	16
Spring Rock.....	144	99	19	157	94	11	152	98	12	151	100	12	150	101	12	187	62	12
Washington.....	110	7	84	65	53	27	113	7	29	125	18	12	125	9	16	139	10	2
Waterford.....	154	69	5	112	110	3	157	69	3	169	59	2	156	70	3	154	72	3
Welton.....	68	69	13	5	87	33	54	80	15	56	83	11	44	91	14	63	73	10
Total.....	2434	2698	757	2282	2602	689	2364	2718	764	2730	2686	460	2494	2745	628	2418	2765	690

CENSUS RETURNS OF 1875 OF LAND AND FIELD CROPS IN CLINTON COUNTY.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, AND CITIES.	No. of acres of improved land.	No. of rods of fence.	No. of acres of unimproved land.	No. of acres in cultivation in 1874.	SPRING WHEAT.		WINTER WHEAT.		INDIAN CORN.		RYE.		OATS.		BARLEY.		BUCK WHEAT.	
					Number of bushels harvested.	Number of acres.	Number of bushels harvested.	Number of acres.	Number of bushels harvested.	Number of acres.	Number of bushels harvested.	Number of acres.	Number of bushels harvested.	Number of acres.	Number of bushels harvested.	Number of acres.	Number of bushels harvested.	Number of acres.
Berlin	16186	414	50878	16332	50796	4543	180395	25	318	969	27332	1179	14793	6	140			
Bloomfield	18973	2257	98128	9245	66078	5478	192870	2	30	1516	41519	265	3871	11	154			
Brookfield	19511	400	95270	13614	50175	5312	189563	5	35	1073	29808	165	8420	8	94			
Camanche, exclusive of town ..	7866	1863	25395	4456	16082	3001	118075	67	833	968	29730	236	6501	7	77			
Camanche, town of	677	30	3916	497	745	300	9900	52	1023	33	837	.....	.....	3	65	
Center	22340	511	88413	15423	82242	6320	243548	34	546	1754	5486	1302	37918	6	75			
Clinton, exclusive of town	2188	643	15782	1375	23044	619	25750	.....	.....	190	5740	.....	250	.....	25
Deep Creek	13106	2899	60918	12798	47469	4231	148970	.....	.....	1255	35935	726	15864	1	34	
De Witt, exclusive of town	21760	6986	96270	14678	70408	6617	222210	4	30	1983	65189	590	13248	31	538			
De Witt, town of	3656	666	11022	2289	4391	280	10870	.....	.....	62	2207	66	1783	.....	.....	
Eden	14112	4524	74928	9386	34168	4898	187100	6	150	1763	51061	486	13334	34	694			
Elk River	22181	3453	94928	12953	62142	6200	214940	13	312	1730	53036	1411	30026	9	110			
Hampshire	12322	2692	60551	10821	67928	3945	110700	.....	.....	1155	36831	986	23668	1	20	
Liberty	9836	5228	43721	7927	27629	3848	121336	.....	.....	841	22485	518	9868	5	110	
Lincoln	6343	1099	33338	4069	17807	2216	89176	8	144	652	21472	176	3330	3	22			
Lyons, exclusive of city	2175	1542	10084	1253	8168	868	19610	6	174	112	5188	54	918	5	80			
Lyons, city of	130	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	4400	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	100	.....	.....	
Olive	22215	1049	67078	13797	51865	6567	207835	15	217	1493	45824	1149	24312	18	306			
Orange	11046	3106	56509	8637	47273	3659	123454	16	114	1009	32000	631	18661	9	187			
Sharon	14079	5293	79263	9559	47367	5605	163585	4	100	1270	30346	278	4867	20	219			
Spring Rock, etc. of Wheatland	9814	5354	50655	7660	35706	8183	97405	4	60	819	23337	626	11993	18	208			
Washington	16042	1882	41785	57487	64210	8660	124150	.....	.....	678	20407	500	11588	.....	.....	
Waterford	13220	4549	49953	11671	69411	8721	113981	5	46	1285	33893	849	5249	5	73			
Welton	17028	1397	55370	11167	64828	4368	151126	.....	.....	1086	23571	620	15181	4	80	
Wheatland, town of	139	.....	370	105	408	38	990	.....	.....	13	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	299855	57337	264505	257313	68083	1010345	12	428	89297	3061338	206	4188	23704	702059	12812	268788	203	3261

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES OF CLINTON COUNTY FOR 1878.

	1878.
Supervisors.....	\$ 716 81
Salaries—Treasurer, Auditor and County Superintendent.....	5,435 08
District Attorney.....	1,940 00
County Clerk	
Attorney fees.....	1,025 00
Sheriff and Deputies.....	2,111 75
Bailiffs.....	582 00
Clerk hire.....	285 50
Short-hand reporter.....	477 00
Watchmen	726 00
Inquests	75 74
Township officers.....	4,755 59
Jurors.....	7,696 15
Witnesses	2,727 52
Justices and Constables.....	2,856 70
Jail	4,528 85
Insane, blind, orphans and deaf and dumb.....	7,293 89
Fuel, insurance, lights and repairs.....	3,306 38
Books and stationery	968 10
Printing	2,588 57
Taxes refunded	755 75
Taxes paid in other counties	409 04
Wolf scalps.....	67 00
Bridges.....	10,276 67
Surveying.....	75 50
Teachers' Institute.....	630 30
Poor.....	11,275 20
Sundries	879 68
Total.....	\$74,415 88

Expenses, 1874.....	\$58,011 48
“ 1875.....	65,052 80
“ 1876.....	71,996 88
“ 1877.....	75,493 38
“ 1878.....	74,415 88

AMOUNT OF TAXES FOR 1878 ITEMIZED.

Consolidated tax.....	\$102,085 00
Delinquent road tax.....	4,004 14
Schoolhouse tax.....	18,210 67
Teachers' tax.....	49,989 11
Contingent tax.....	18,062 90
County poll tax.....	3,654 00
City special tax.....	1,464 61
Water tax.....	8,881 12
City tax.....	28,681 93
City poll tax.....	2,528 50
Dog tax.....	588 00
Railroad tax.....	86,802 60
Total.....	\$319,402 58

VALUATION, BY TOWNSHIPS, FOR 1878, AND AMOUNT OF
TAXES IN CLINTON COUNTY TO BE COLLECTED IN 1879.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Lands.	Value of Lots.	Value of Personal.	Value of Railways.	Total Value.	Total Tax.
Berlin.....	\$ 191802	\$.....	\$ 44690	\$.....	\$ 235992	\$ 5759 66
Bloomfield.....	241443	.....	57269	40085	338797	5963 25
Delmar.....	8790	30299	15955	9090	64134	3888 06
Brookfield.....	235532	4181	63751	13243	316657	6169 29
Camanche.....	173440	.....	51807	57667	282914	5087 68
Camanche City.....	12821	57330	46421	.....	116572	8792 06
Center.....	319593	.....	82300	.....	401893	7560 06
Clinton.....	88922	604	21765	18447	129738	8858 72
Clinton City.....	.....	1080767	323096	20842	1374705	137144 45*
Riverside.....	21236	11753	18755	9910	61654	4739 73
Deep Creek.....	269163	.....	74701	15494	359358	7093 59
De Witt.....	399895	.....	77416	87001	564222	11025 38
De Witt City.....	.....	133093	98959	12939	239991	6364 47
Eden.....	295173	.....	67093	57315	419581	7893 85
Elk River.....	381929	.....	59100	51832	492861	10759 42
Hampshire.....	233623	.....	41564	.....	275187	4983 37
Liberty.....	165895	.....	45432	14275	225602	4584 40
Lincoln.....	120870	.....	26236	.....	147106	2656 19
Lyons.....	84881	.....	17093	10338	112312	2297 03
Lyons City.....	19332	431944	124582	13073	588931	24811 59
Olive.....	229073	.....	76845	41200	346118	6369 33
Calamus.....	.....	16813	16880	15450	49143	1403 91
Orange.....	166943	.....	55210	43614	265767	5564 29
Sharon.....	189946	.....	75110	12799	277855	5824 85
Spring Rock.....	207591	.....	37580	70444	315615	6046 02
Wheatland.....	1045	88428	20943	12090	72506	1681 79
Washington.....	196084	.....	25435	.....	221519	5924 41
Waterford.....	213560	.....	36485	27179	277224	5283 80
Welton.....	202526	.....	41620	14798	258944	4871 94
Totals.....	\$4670518	\$1755162	\$1738093	\$ 669125	\$8832898	\$319402 58*

* From the total tax of Clinton City should be deducted \$86,302.60 aid tax, voted to the Chicago, Clinton & Western Railway, but which, by terms of contract, lapsed and has been annulled; leaving the actual tax for Clinton City \$50,841.85, and for the county, \$233,099.98.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

Co.....company or county	I. V. I.....Iowa Volunteer Infantry
dir.....dealer	P. O.....Post Office
I. V. A.....Iowa Volunteer Artillery	S. or Sec.....Section
I. V. C.....Iowa Volunteer Cavalry	st.....street

CLINTON.

WILLIAM ABBE, passenger conductor on the C. & N. W. Railroad; residence corner Tenth avenue and Fifth streets; is a native of Linn Co., Iowa, and was born July 10, 1843; his parents were among the earliest settlers of Linn Co., and came there in 1838; his father was a member of Seventh and Eighth Legislative Assemblies of the State of Iowa. William was brought up and lived in Linn Co., until 16 years of age; then went to Ohio, and upon the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in the three-months service in the Eighth Ohio Infantry; he afterward enlisted in the Ninth Regiment Iowa Infantry, Co. K, and served three years. He was in all the battles of the regiment. After the war, he engaged in railroading, and has been connected with the Chicago & North-Western Railroad since April, 1866, when he removed to Clinton. On the 15th of July, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Estella Clendenning, from Salem, Ohio; they have two daughters—Edith and Mary; they have lost one daughter—Pearl.

GEORGE ALLEN, of the firm of Owen & Allen, Clinton Boiler Works, is a native of England, and was born in 1828; he emigrated to America in 1850, and came to Iowa and located in Lyons in 1856; he started a restaurant and began making vinegar; he was afterward engaged in the wholesale liquor and cigar and glassware trade, and carried on the business for some years; he became interested in the Clinton Brewery about two years ago; it is the oldest brewery here and they do a large business; Mr. Allen became associated with Mr. Owens in the Clinton Boiler Works in 1878, but previous to that had been in the same business. He has held the office of city Alderman in Lyons. In 1859, he married Elizabeth Fovargue; she was born in England, but came to Iowa when only 7 years of age; they have two children—George and Thomas; he has two children by a former wife—William and Emma.

A. M. ANGUISH, dealer in hats and caps and gents' furnishing goods, No. 208 Fifth avenue; is a native of Syracuse, N. Y.; he came to Iowa and located in Clinton in 1869, and engaged in his present business; it was the first house established in Clinton in his line of goods, and he has built up a large business and does a leading trade.

DR. A. L. ANKENY, capitalist; residence, one-half mile west of Lyons, on Section 25; P. O. Clinton; one of the oldest and best known citizens of Lyons and Clinton; he is a native of Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; was born March 13, 1828; son of John and Mary Ankeny, nee Kimmel; his father came to Illinois in 1818, and was one of the earliest settlers of that State; he kept the hotel in Kaskaskia during the first session of the Legislature; he and two of his sons were in the Black Hawk war; they were stationed at White Oak Springs, twelve miles from Galena; Dr. A. L. was the youngest of the family, and recollects many little things that happened during the war; he distinctly remembers the time when the Indian chief Peppernong, chief of the Pottawatomies, came to his father's house at Elkhorn Grove, Ill., at midnight, to warn the family to flee for safety, as the Indians were coming; Dr. Ankeny

lived in Jo Daviess Co. until 14 years of age, then entered school at Mt. Morris, Ogle Co., Ill.; he studied medicine at Elizabethtown, near Galena, and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the winter of 1848-49; he came to Iowa and located at Lyons in April, 1850, and engaged in the practice of medicine; he pursued his profession for some years, and since then he has been dealing in real estate. He has been actively identified with the interests and improvements of Lyons and Clinton for the past thirty years. In 1851, Dr. Ankeny married Miss Valeria M. Perrin, a native of Indiana; her parents came here in 1837, and were among the earliest settlers; Dr. and Mrs. Ankeny have six children—Maud, Harry K., Maggie, B. Frank, Belle, Mollie.

CHARLES ARLEN, of the firm of Charles Arlen & Son, manufacturers of soda water, lemon beer and pure grape wine, and agents for Peaslee's bottled ale and porter and Milwaukee lager beer, cor. Sixth av. and First st.; was born in Germany April 1, 1820; he emigrated to this country in 1837, and lived in Buffalo, N. Y., ten years, and from there emigrated to Wisconsin, living in Sheboygan and Fond du Lac until 1865; while living in Fond du Lac, he held the office of City Marshal two terms, and the office of Deputy Sheriff for two years; he came to Clinton in 1865; engaged in shoemaking; in 1870, he began bottling lemon beer, and in 1872, began bottling pop, and in 1873, they engaged in a general bottling business; they have built up a large trade and have established a high reputation for their goods; they also make a very superior article of grape wine. Mr. Arlen married Magdalena Hornberger, a native of Claye, France; they have three children—Francis W., born in Buffalo; Magdalena and Edward A., both born in Sheboygan, Wis. Mr. Arlen joined the Saratoga Lodge in the Order of Odd Fellows, in Buffalo, in 1844; he is a member and Past Grand of Walthalla Lodge of Clinton.

EDWARD A. ARLEN, of the firm of Arlen & Son; was born in Sheboygan, Wis., Aug. 26, 1849; he lived there and in Fond du Lac until 1865, when he came with his parents to Clinton; he has been engaged in business with his father since 1868, and has charge of the manufacturing department of the business. He married Miss Eliza Fisher, a native of Vienna, Aug. 28, 1871; they have three children—Charles A., Francis L. and Edith F.; they lost one daughter—Carrie.

GEORGE ARNOLD, engineer of passenger train on C. & N. W. Railroad; residence Second avenue, west of Fifth street; is a native of England, and was born Sept. 14, 1836; he came to America when 16 years of age. He came West to Chicago in 1853, and entered the employ of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, and lived at Babcock's Grove, now Lombard, near Chicago. He came to Clinton in 1864, and since then, for fifteen years, has run an engine on this division of the road; he has been in the employ of the road for twenty-five years, and he was never laid off a day, since running on the road, through misconduct; he runs passenger train from Clinton to Boone. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Knights of Pythias, and the Order of Workmen. In January, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Conner, from New York; they have four children—Mary, Robert, Nellie, Eddie.

E. S. BAILEY, attorney and counselor at law, Post Office Block; is a native of Ashtabula, Ohio; he attended school there; entered Union College, and graduated in 1849; he studied law at Hamilton and Syracuse, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1853; he came to Iowa, and located in Clinton Co., Nov. 10, 1855, and engaged in the practice of law at De Witt. During the war, he was commissioned Paymaster in the army, and served three years, and was mustered out April 30, 1866; he returned to Clinton Co., and since then, has practiced law here. Maj. Bailey has been attorney for the C. & N. W. R. R. since 1867.

P. S. BANNISTER, of the firm of Bannister Bros., proprietors of the Oriental Mills, is a native of Lawrence Co., N. Y.; born in 1841; when 15 years of age, his parents removed to Whiteside Co., Ill., where he lived until coming to Clinton, in 1870; he engaged in the grain and pork trade; the following year engaged in the milling business; they do both custom and merchant business, and have built up a good trade. Mr. Bannister enlisted in the 75th Regt., Ill. V. I., Co. C; served in the Army of the Cumberland, and was in every battle of the regiment, among them, Perryville, Resaca, Chickamauga, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Atlanta.

He went out as Sergeant of the company; was promoted to First Lieutenant. In 1877, Mr. Bannister married Miss Sadie Bentley, a native of Syracuse, N. Y.

GEORGE G. BAUDER, of the firm of Smith & Bauder, law and real estate, Toll Block; is a native of Bridgeport, Conn., but was brought up in Rochester, N. Y.; he came to Iowa and located in Clinton in December, 1868, and entered the employ of J. C. Bucher as book-keeper; he afterward engaged in the crockery business, and has been in his present business for the past six years; he is also engaged in manufacturing spring-beds, of the firm of Bauder & Co., on Front street; they are building up a large trade. Mr. Bauder married Miss Sue Bucher Feb. 14, 1878; she is a native of this county; was the second child born in Clinton; is a daughter of the late J. C. Bucher.

PETER BENT, proprietor of the Iowa Central House; is a native of Lewis Co., N. Y., where he was brought up and received his education; with his father, he was engaged in manufacturing cheese; they operated three large factories in Lewis and St. Lawrence Cos., taking the milk from 500 to 1,000 cows at each factory; they carried on the business more extensively than any firm in Northern New York; during the winter season, they were engaged in dealing in furs. Mr. Bent came to Iowa in 1869, and located in Clarence, Cedar Co., and engaged in banking; established the house of Bent & Cotrell; he continued in the business with Mr. Cotrell until recently; in 1876, they came in possession of the Iowa Central House, and it became necessary for Mr. Bent to come here in the interest of their investment; he has remained here since then, still retaining his interest in the bank until June of the present year, when he retired from the firm, and became sole owner of the Iowa Central House, the largest hotel in this section of the State. Mr. Bent married Miss Nancy M. Cotrell, a native of Lewis Co., N. Y.; they have one son—Byron D.; he is in a bank in Cedar Rapids.

C. M. BICE, attorney at law, Toll Block; is a native of Canada; he was brought up and attended school there, and went through the B. A. course; during his collegiate course, he also took an honorary course, and received his degree; in 1870, he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated in 1872; after graduating, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan; he came to Iowa the same year and located at Clinton, and since then has practiced his profession here; he is attorney for the Perpetual Building Association. Mr. Bice married Miss Anna Bothwell, of Dubuque, Dec. 29, 1874; they have one son—Edward M.

S. J. BISHOP, proprietor of the Farmers' Mills; was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1835; he was brought up and lived there until 1864, when he came to Iowa, and located in Clinton, and engaged in the grocery trade for several years, and then engaged in the milling business; he does both custom and merchant work, and has built up a good trade; it is the oldest mill in Clinton. Mr. Bishop has held the office of School Director, and was a member of the City Council four years. He married Miss E. A. Woodruff, of Onondaga Co., N. Y.; they have two children—Alletta E. and Willie C.

HENRY F. BOWERS, law, real estate and abstracts; is a native of Baltimore, Md., and was born in 1837; he was brought up and attended school there; after reaching manhood, he came to Iowa and located in Clinton County; the railroad was then completed as far as De Witt; he says he went on the railroad as far as he could and jumped off; engaged in farming until 1860, then engaged in the cabinet business, and entered the office of Clerk of the Courts, and afterward served as Deputy Recorder; in 1870, he was elected Recorder of Clinton County, and was, in 1872, re-elected by the largest majority on a party vote with one exception (Mr. Chase); he holds special commission as Aid-de-Camp on the Governor's staff, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry. Mr. Bowers married Miss Emma V. Crawford, a native of Belmont Co., Ohio, Oct. 25, 1870; she died Oct. 23, 1878, leaving three children—Clyde C., Homer R., Emma V. Mr. Bowers has given much attention to the study of geology; has one of the finest collections of geological and mineralogical and fossil specimens in the State.

J. W. BRENTLINGER, manager of the Union Iron Works; a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., and resided there until 1861. Enlisted in the "Friend" Rifles, of

Pittsburgh, a company armed and equipped at their own expense; by vote, joined Sickle's Brigade (Co. E), 70th N. Y. S. V. He was in all the battles from Williamsburg to Gettysburg and a number of others; was in the service over three years; he came to Iowa, and was in Adjutant Baker's office in Davenport for two years, and then engaged in the iron and machinists' trade; he has had the management of the Union Iron Works for several years past; they do a large business, employing about fifty men; they manufacture saw-mill machinery largely, and do an extensive business. Mr. Brentlinger married Miss Annie Robinson, a native of Pittsburgh; they have five children, all sons.

B. C. BROWN, foreman of the large lower mill of W. J. Young & Co.; is a native of New York State, and was born at Elton, near Buffalo, March 19, 1840; he grew up to manhood there, and, in 1860, went to Fond du Lac, Wis., and remained there five years; he returned to Rochester, N. Y., and came to Iowa and located at Clinton in 1865, and has been connected with the mills since then; he has held the position of foreman of Mr. Young's mill since 1872. The spalt and shingle mill in use in this mill, and in all the mills here, was invented and patented by Mr. Brown in January, 1877; it is acknowledged to be the best in use by such men as W. J. Young & Co., C. Lamb & Sons, and the Clinton Lumber Co. Mr. Brown has also made improvements in several other machines now in use in the mills. He married Miss Mary Wilber, a native of Rochester, N. Y., in 1865.

GEORGE BRYANT, of the firm of Drake & Bryant, carriage and wagon making, Second street, was born in Norwich, Windsor Co., Vt., Nov. 29, 1824. When 16 years of age, he went to New York, where he learned his trade of his present partner, Mr. Drake. Mr. Bryant came to Iowa and arrived in Clinton March 1, 1856, and engaged in his present business; his first shop was on Front street, corner of Third avenue. He has been in this business longer than any one in Clinton; there were only a few houses here when he came. He married Elizabeth Abbey, of Onondaga Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1866; they have had two sons and one daughter and lost them all—Milo, aged 4 years 8 months and 12 days; William, 2 years 4 months and 10 days; Alice, 1 year 8 months and 20 days.

JOHN BYNG, retired; Riverside; is a native of England, and was born in 1820; he grew up to manhood there, and came to America in 1842. He went to Wisconsin and engaged in farming for a short time, then returned to England. In the spring of 1850, he again came to America; he came to Iowa the same year and located in Clinton Co., about seven miles west of Camanche. He engaged in farming until 1868, when he bought an interest in the mills at Riverside, and the firm became Lamb, Byng & Co.; they continued in the business until January, 1878, when he disposed of his interest to C. Lamb & Son. Since then, he has retired from active business. He married Elizabeth Bird, from England, and they lived together until her death in February, 1874, leaving one son, Enoch F. In October, 1876, he married Emma Hu'me, a native of England. Mr. Byng had nothing when he began life, and his success is owing to the industry and good management of himself and wife. Enoch F. Byng, his son, was in the army; he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Regiment Iowa Infantry; he was wounded before Atlanta; he resigned his commission of First Lieutenant on account of the wounds he received there. After his return, he was in the County Treasurer's office for one year; he was with his father in the mills here, and was foreman of the yard; he went to Paducah in 1877, and is now engaged in the saw-mill business there.

ED. H. CALLENDER, dealer in guns, revolvers, fishing-tackle, etc., No. 215 Fifth avenue, Clinton; is a native of Michigan and was born Aug. 16, 1850; his parents came to Fulton in 1851, and in 1853 they removed across the river to Lyons, where he was brought up. There are few persons of his age now living in Clinton Co. that have been here as long as he has; he has been engaged in business here since 1872; he is connected with the Knights of Pythias Endowment Rank, and also is connected with the Order of Workmen. On the 28th of November, 1872, he married Miss Carrie A. Evans, a native of New Hampshire; they have two children—Lilly Belle and Carrie E.

JOHN O. CHAPMAN, Master Mechanic of the Iowa Division of the Chicago Division of the Chicago & North-Western R. R.; is a native of Hartford, Conn., and was born Aug. 19, 1832. He learned the trade of machinist; after serving an apprenticeship of five years, he ran a locomotive for some years; he held the position of Master Mechanic of the Hartford & New Haven Railroad, and also held the position of Superintendent of the Woodruff Iron Works. He has letters from the management of both of these corporations, testifying to his superior ability as a mechanical engineer. He came West and accepted the position of Chief Engineer of the famous Calumet and Hecla Copper Mine at Lake Superior, Mich., and the first heavy machinery in that mine was placed there under his direction. He became connected with the North-Western Railroad in February, 1877, for one year having charge of the shops at Boone, and the following year was transferred to Clinton as general Master Mechanic of the Iowa Division of the C. & N.-W. R. R. He is a self-made man, and has earned his position by his own efforts. He married Miss Louisa Martinson, a native of the city of New York, June 13, 1857; they have three sons and two daughters.

C. W. CHASE, attorney at law, of the firm of Chase & Monroe, Post Office Block; is a native of Loudon, N. H. He received his education in that State, graduating at New Hampton Seminary and entered Dartmouth College in 1858. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1862. He enlisted in the 12th N. H. V. I., and was commissioned Captain of Co. G.; was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg; he remained in the service about three years. He came to Iowa in 1865, located in Clinton, and engaged in the practice of law; in 1870, he was elected Clerk of the Courts of Clinton Co.; re-elected in 1872, holding that office four years; since then, he has practiced his profession here; he has also held town and school offices. He married Miss Susan M. Coe, of Lake Village, N. H., in 1862; they have four children—Kate M., Charles P., Annie Laurie and a little girl not named.

W. F. COAN, President of the Clinton National Bank; is a native of Seneca Co., N. Y., a son of Dr. C. C. Coan and Sarah M. Coan, who are both still living at Ovid, in that county. Mr. Coan grew up to manhood there, came to Iowa and located in Clinton in August, 1856; he engaged in real estate and banking until 1865, when he organized the Clinton National Bank; he was elected President of the bank, and has served in that position since its organization; he has been actively identified with the interests of the city and county since 1856. Mr. Coan married Miss Catharine L. Peck, of Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1842; they have five children—Francis L. (now Mrs. Judge Hayes), Stella (now Mrs. A. G. Ewing), Claudine H., Claudius C. and William F., Jr., at home.

JESSE J. COLE, firm of Harroun & Cole, blacksmiths, Fifth avenue; was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1835; lived there until 20 years of age; he came to Iowa and located in Clinton in March, 1856, and learned his trade here; he served in the army two years, in the 20th I. V. I.; he has been engaged in business here since 1870. He married Miss Margaret Gilmore, of this city, in 1865.

CAPT. S. C. COMSTOCK, yard master of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Clinton; is a native of Philadelphia, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; was born in 1835; he began railroading at an early age; he came West, and was connected with the Illinois Central Railroad for some years; he was conductor of a passenger train on that road when the war broke out; he resigned his position and enlisted in the Railroad Regiment—89th Ill. V. I., and was commissioned Captain Co. I; he was wounded May 27, 1864, and was also slightly wounded at the battle of Stone River; after the war, he returned, was given his old position as conductor on the Illinois Central Railroad, but was obliged to give it up on account of injuries received from an accident on his train; he engaged in contracting and building the Houston & Great Northern Railroad in Texas; also, had a contract on the Chicago & Alton Railroad; he was appointed to his present position Dec. 2, 1876. He married Miss Fidelia L. Evans, of New Hampshire; they have one daughter—May.

E. CONANT, Street Commissioner; is a native of Susquehanna Co., Penn., and was born Feb. 26, 1825; he was raised in Lockport, N. Y.; came to Illinois in 1852, and was conductor on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad; he ran the first

passenger train that reached Fulton City Dec. 5, 1855; in March, 1857, he began to run a steamboat across the river to Fulton for the old Iowa & Nebraska Railroad; continued four years; he engaged in the milling business with Mr. Hofman, running a small mill for six years; then bought the stone mill and rebuilt it and sold it to Mr. Lamb; in the summer of 1867, with others, he built the Farmers' Mills, at a cost of over \$20,000, and ran the mills, with his partner, until 1878. Mr. Conaut has served as City Alderman five years, Town Trustee five years, and Poor Director. In 1845, he married Miss Harriet E. Webb; she was born in Ohio, but was brought up in New York; they have one daughter—Edna L.

AYLETT R. COTTON, attorney and counselor at law, Opera-House Block; native of Trumbull Co., Ohio; born Nov. 29, 1826; attended school there; attended Cottage Hill Academy at Ellsworth, Ohio, two years; when 17 years of age, came with his parents to Iowa; they landed in Davenport May 5, 1844; came to Clinton Co. June 18, 1844; fall of same year, he returned to Ohio and taught school; the following summer, entered Alleghany College at Meadville, Penn.; engaged in teaching in Fayette Co., Tenn., for two years; returned to Clinton Co. and read law; admitted to the bar in 1848; spring of 1849, went overland to California; returned in 1851, and engaged in law practice at De Witt; August, 1851, was elected County Judge; resigned in 1853; following year he removed to Lyons; was elected Prosecuting Attorney; held office of Mayor of Lyons from December, 1855, until 1857; was member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1857; member of House of Representatives of Iowa in 1868 and 1870; during the last term, was Speaker of the House; was Representative from this district to the Forty-second Congress; re-elected to the Forty-third Congress. He married Miss Hattie E. Walker; she was born in Pennsylvania; her parents came to Iowa when she was an infant.

W. P. CUBBAGE (retired), residence, Ninth avenue; is a native of Kent Co., Del., and was born Sept. 12, 1812; he was brought up and lived there until 1837, when he started for the West; he walked all the way through the State of Pennsylvania, and came up the river as far as Galena; he landed there April 17, 1837; he arrived there without money or friends, without education and experience; but he says he had something, and that was the "bilious fever"; in 1840, he came to Jackson Co., Iowa, and made a claim in Washington Township, and began making a farm; he was one of the earliest settlers in that county; he returned to Galena, and, after clerking in a store two years, he started in business for himself with a cash capital of \$93; he remained there thirteen years, and came, in 1855, to Jackson Co., and was engaged in mercantile business and farming, and carried on a brick-yard, and remained there until 1868, when he sold his property and retired from active business, and removed to Clinton, and since then has resided here. He is Vice President of the Fourth street Building Association, and has held the office of Assessor. Mr. Cubbage owes his success in life to his own efforts. He has been married three times; he has four daughters, two of whom are married.

GEORGE M. CURTIS, of the firm of Curtis Bros. & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds and moldings, corner Second street and Thirteenth avenue; is a native of Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., and was born April 1, 1844; he came to Illinois in 1856; he came to Iowa, and located in Clinton in 1867, and established their present business. They began business in the small building adjoining the Farmers' Mills; in 1869, they purchased of Toll & Ankeny the mill property they now occupy; they have built up a large business, which extends throughout the West and South; they manufacture more extensively than any similar house in the State, and employ from 175 to 200 hands; they also dispose of the entire product of building-paper made by the Lyons Paper Company. Mr. Curtis married Miss Ettie Lewis, of Michigan, Sept. 4, 1872; they have one son—Lewis, born Aug. 23, 1878.

CHRIS DAHM, manager for J. H. C. Peterson & Sons, dry goods house, 218 Fifth avenue; is a native of Schleswig, Germany; was born Feb. 22, 1849; he came to America in March, 1874; he engaged in the mercantile business in Moline, Ill., having the management of the business there three years; he came to Clinton in April, 1879; while living in Moline, he was elected President of the Scandinavian

Co-operative Home Association, an organization chartered by the State for the purpose of buying land farther west, to establish a colony. He is connected with the Swedish Olive Lodge, I. O. O. F.; upon leaving Moline, he was presented by the Lodge with a handsome ebony, gold-headed cane, inscribed—"Presented to C. Dahm by the members of Swedish Olive Lodge, No. 583, I. O. O. F."

J. S. DARLING, attorney at law, Post Office Block, Fifth avenue; is a native of Niagara, Canada; born March 3, 1830; when 10 years of age, his father removed to the London District, near St. Thomas; he received a common-school education, and, when 18 years of age, he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and studied two years, then returned to Canada, and commenced reading law; in 1850, he came with his parents to Iowa, and located in Jackson Co.; he went east with his brother, Thomas C. Darling, now of Kansas, and attended the State and National Law School, at Ballston Spa, and also attended the same institution, after its removal to Poughkeepsie; he was admitted to the bar Aug. 11, 1853, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State at the same time; he returned to Iowa, and located at Sabula, where he practiced law until 1870, then came to Clinton, and since then has practiced here. He was elected County Judge of Jackson Co. in 1867, and served two years. He married Miss Charlotte F. Cheney, a native of Essex Co., N. Y.; they have one son—Douglass Jerrold, now in the law department of the State University.

E. M. DAVIS, owner of Davis' Opera House, and Davis' Opera House Block, corner Second street and Sixth avenue; is a native of Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Penn.; he was left an orphan when 4 years of age, and had not a relative in the world. He was apprenticed to the machinist's trade, studying nights, and learning what he could in that way; when 19 years of age, he ran an engine. In 1852, he came West to Indiana; in the following year came to Chicago, and was engineer on the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad. He held the position of master mechanic of the New Albany & Salem Railroad for some years; when he resigned his position, he was presented by the employes of the road with an elegant English chronometer gold watch and chain, inscribed as follows: "Presented to E. M. Davis, master mechanic of the New Albany & Salem Railroad, by the employes, as a token of their regard; Michigan City, Ind., Aug. 21, 1858." He was in the army during the war, and served over three years, and was connected with the railroad transportation department. In October, 1845, he married Miss Margaret Waters, from Schuylkill Co., Penn. They came to Clinton, November, 1865; since coming here, Mr. Davis has been very successful in his investments; in 1876, he built, on the corner of Sixth avenue and Second street, the finest business block in Clinton Co.; it fronts ninety-five feet on Second street, and eighty-seven feet on Sixth avenue, and is five stories in height; there is a high stone basement under the whole building extending out under the sidewalk all round; the first floor is finished off in five stores, all occupied; the second floor is finished off in offices, all large and commodious, and finely frescoed; there is also a nice Music Hall, with ante-rooms adjoining, on the south side of this floor, in the rear of the front offices; the Opera House occupies the third and fourth floors of the building, and it is one of the finest audience-rooms in the West, and will seat 2,000 persons; there is not a pillar or post, or an obstruction of any kind on the first floor or gallery; the gallery is held up by strong iron rods from the top of the building, attached to the main trusses that span the building; the dome in the center of the hall is finely frescoed, and paintings representing the four seasons; outside of the dome, the portraits of celebrated authors are represented, and on either side of the drop-curtain are the portraits of Shakespeare and Forrest; the drop-curtain represents a fine scene on Lake Como, Italy; the hall is lighted with the sun-burner, with eighty-one jets, the same kind that is used in McCormick's Hall, Chicago; the hall contains a Hallett & Davis orchestra grand piano, made expressly for the Opera Hall at a cost of \$1,500; the hall has a large and commodious stage with four dressing-rooms attached; there is a large plug with pipe attached, to be used in case of fire; there is still another floor above the Opera Hall; the hall is well ventilated, the chimneys being double with an eight-inch space for ventilation; the building is complete throughout, in every respect, and is a credit to any city in the West. Judge Braunan pronounced it the best building of the kind in the State. It reflects great credit on the energy and

enterprise of its owner, Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis also owns other property, including Davis' addition to Clinton, and the limekilns and stone quarries on the river below the mills, embracing twelve acres of valuable property. Mr. Davis is emphatically a self-made man, being an orphan from a child, with no education only what he obtained studying nights, and he never had a dollar given him; he worked his way unaided and alone. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one daughter—Laura Margaret, now attending the high school.

W. E. DRAKE, proprietor of the "Chicago Store," Opera House Block, corner Sixth avenue and Second street; dealer in dry goods, trimmings and notions; native of Dutchess Co., N. Y.; upon reaching manhood, he went to Chicago, where he was connected with mercantile business for nine years; he came to Clinton in 1877, and engaged in his present business, and is building up a good trade.

JAY H. DUNHAM, of the firm of Leslie, Dunham & Co., dealers in groceries and provisions, Fifth avenue; is a native of Kalamazoo, Mich.; born July 17, 1849; when 9 years of age, he came with his parents to Iowa; they located at Lyons; he received his education there; engaged in the grocery business, and has since continued it. The firm of Leslie, Dunham & Co. have built up a large and leading trade. Mr. Dunham is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the A. O. U. W.

ADAM DUNN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Clinton; is a native of County Antrim, near Belfast, Ireland, and emigrated to America when only 14 years of age. He lived in Monroe Co., N. Y., until the fall of 1839, when he and his brother came to Iowa, to Clinton Co., and bought a claim. The following summer, he returned to New York State, and came out here again in the fall; the next summer, it being very sickly, he again went to York State, and remained two and a half years; then came back to this county and located where he now lives, near Clinton. He is one of the early settlers of this county; there are few here now that were here when he came. He had nothing when he began life; by industry and good management, he now owns 500 acres of good land. He married Elizabeth Crawshaw, a native of England, in 1845; she came to America with her parents when only 7 years of age; they have three children—William, who is married and living in this county; Alice Ann, who married Reuben Huntoon, of Evanston, Ill., and lives in this county; Elizabeth Frances, at home.

JOHN EDEN, firm of Eden & Hansen, manufacturers of vinegar, Second avenue; was born in Germany, in 1833; came to America in 1853, and in the following year, came to Clinton Co.; worked at brick-making until January, 1878, when he engaged in manufacturing vinegar. He is the oldest German settler in Clinton. He married Dora Heide, a native of Germany, in 1864; they have three children—Lizzie, John and Emma.

A. G. EWING, Superintendent of W. J. Young & Co.'s lumber-yards; is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., and was born Feb. 11, 1838; he was brought up and attended school there, and completed his education at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn., where he graduated in 1860; he came to Iowa and located in Clinton in 1865, and engaged in mercantile business, the firm being Ewing & Young; for the past three years, he has been connected with W. J. Young & Co., holding the position of Superintendent of the yards. He is a member of the City Council, and is serving his second term. He married Miss Stella C. Coan, daughter of W. F. Coan, President of the Clinton National Bank, Dec. 21, 1871; they have two daughters—Kate and Sarah.

GEORGE W. EYRE, of the firm of Leake & Eyre, proprietors of the Central Market, Fifth avenue; is a native of England, and emigrated to America in 1858; he lived in Pennsylvania ten years, came to Iowa and located in Clinton, in 1868; he has been associated with Mr. Leake, in his present business, for the past five years, and they have built up a large trade; he was in the army in Pennsylvania when that State was invaded during the war. Mr. Eyre married Miss Maria Stephens, of Schuylkill Co., Penn.; they have one daughter—Mary E. D. Eyre.

P. J. FARNSWORTH, physician and surgeon, Sixth avenue; is a native of Burlington, Vt.; he received his education there; he studied medicine and graduated in Vermont, in 1857; he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the city of New York, in 1860; he came to Iowa and located in Clinton Co., and since has practiced here; only one practicing physician here now was here when he came; since 1870, he has been one of the Professors of the State University, and fills the

chair of *Materia Medica*. Dr. Farnsworth has given much attention to geology, and has the nucleus of a fine cabinet of specimens. At the annual meeting of the State Medical Society, at Davenport, Dr. Farnsworth was appointed a delegate to the International Medical Congress, to be held in Amsterdam, Holland, in September, 1879. Dr. Farnsworth married Elizabeth D. Eaton, a native of Maine; they have one daughter—Florence.

J. D. FEGAN, abstracts and dealer in real estate, Fifth avenue; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., July 26, 1831; he learned the tailor trade when 18 years of age; he came to Iowa in 1849; after spending a short time in Scott and Jefferson Cos., he came to Clinton Co. June 7, 1850, and located in Elk River Township; engaged as clerk in a store and worked at his trade. He married, on Aug. 26, 1851, Miss Ann M. Potts, a native of Wisconsin; her parents were among the early settlers, and came here in 1839. Mr. Fegan took up land and made a farm; after two years, removed to Lyons, where he served as Deputy Sheriff and County Assessor; in the spring of 1858, he removed to Wheatland and engaged in the lumber business, and buying and shipping grain; he enlisted in Co. I, 26th I. V. I., and was appointed Sergeant Major; he was appointed Adjutant, was promoted and commissioned Captain of Co. B; afterward, by recommendation of Gen. Charles R. Wood, of the regular army, was promoted to Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, commissioned by President Lincoln; he was in a great many battles; though not wounded, had several narrow escapes; he was mustered out Sept. 19, 1865; after his return, in the fall of 1866, he was elected County Recorder, and held that office four years, and since then has been engaged in abstract business and buying and selling real estate; when he came to this State, he only had one five-franc piece, and his success in life is owing entirely to his own efforts. Mr. and Mrs. Fegan have three children—Charles P., Bessie (now Mrs. Ben C. Wilkins), and Maggie, at home.

C. C. FENLON, manager of the feeding and stock-yards; is a native of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y.; after reaching manhood, he came West in 1852, and entered the employ of the construction company engaged in building the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, which, at that time, was completed as far as Turner Junction; the following year, he came to Chicago and entered the train-service of the company, and continued on that line of railroad until the fall of 1864, when he came to Clinton and continued in train-service, and was yard master for a time. He was conductor of the mail and express train for nine years, and ran from Clinton to Boone until Oct. 1, 1874, when he resigned his position, and took the active management of the stock-yards here, having had an interest in them since they were removed from Fulton, and established here. When he left the railroad, he was one of the oldest employes of this extensive corporation from Chicago to Omaha. He had nothing when he began life, and owes his success to his own efforts. On the 4th of July, 1858, he married Miss L. W. Stedman, from Jefferson Co., N. Y.; they have two children, one son—Charles E., telegraph operator, and one daughter—Anna Maud, at home.

CHARLES E. FISHER, bill clerk in the freight office of the C. & N. W. Railroad, and also senior member of the firm of Fisher & Co., dealers in staple and fancy groceries, No. 1008 Fourth street; is a native of Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., and was born April 1, 1854; he was brought up there until 14 years of age, when he came to Mechanicsville, Iowa. He came to Clinton April 1, 1874, and since then has been connected here with the C. & N. W. Railroad. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary F. Pierson, of Crystal Lake, McHenry Co., Ill., Sept. 12, 1876.

J. M. FLANAGAN, of the firm of Peck & Flanagan, manufacturers of carriages; born in Albany, in 1845; he came to Clinton in 1868; for the past three years, he has been associated with Mr. Peck in his present business. He married Marian Dickenson, of Wisconsin, in 1873; they have three children.

J. H. FLINT, attorney and counselor at law, Opera House Block; is a native of Somerset Co., Me.; born Sept. 12, 1826; he attended school there, read law, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1850; in the fall of the same year, went to California; spring of 1854, he returned to Maine, remained a short time, went to California again, and returned East in 1855; he came to Iowa the following year, located at Lyons, May 3, 1856, and engaged in the practice of law; he was commissioned Quartermaster of

the 26th I. V. I.; he was Quartermaster of the Post, Black River Bridge, rear of Vicksburg, and also Quartermaster of the First Brigade, in the First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps; went with Sherman to the sea, and was with him in his campaign through the Carolinas, then to Washington, where he was mustered out in June, 1865; after his return from the service, he located in Clinton, and since then he has practiced his profession here; he has held the office of City Attorney for five years, and is Chairman of the Clinton Co. Republican Committee. He married Miss Ada Rowe, a native of Somerset Co., Me., Oct. 25, 1855; they have one son—Fletcher Ware Flint, born July 22, 1868.

WILLARD P. FOOTE, conductor of passenger train on the Iowa Division of the C. & N. W. R. R.; residence, No. 626 Tenth avenue; is a native of Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and was born Oct. 9, 1842; he grew up to manhood in that State; when the war broke out, he entered the army, in the 16th N. Y. V. I.; he was afterward transferred to 121st N. Y. V. I.; he was in the service three years; he came to Iowa in 1867, and has been connected with the C. & N. W. R. R. since July, 1868—over eleven years; is conductor of passenger train from Clinton to Boone. Mr. Foote married Miss Julia McComber, of Watertown, N. Y. She died, leaving one son—Henry Herbert. He married Miss Gertrude E. Thompson, from Michigan, in 1877; they have one daughter—Florence H.

BID GAGE, cashier of the Farmers' & Citizens' Saving Bank; is a native of Canada, and was born Aug. 25, 1837; when 18 years of age, he came with his parents to Iowa; they located in Jackson Co., and lived there until 1861; then came to Lyons, and was engaged in mercantile business for some years. He has held the position of cashier of the Farmers' & Citizens' Bank since its organization. He has held town offices, and is connected with the Order of Masons, and the Knights of Honor. He married Miss Agnes Graham, a native of Canada; they have four children—Mary, Frank, Carrie and Myra.

HENRY GERHARD, proprietor of the Gerhard House, corner Front street and Sixth avenue; was born in Germany, in 1832; he emigrated to America in 1853, and came to Iowa and located in Clinton in the spring of 1865; he bought the Mississippi House, which was entirely destroyed by fire June 8, 1865; he immediately rebuilt the hotel; moved into the new hotel and occupied it the following 3d of July, less than one month from the time the fire occurred; in 1869, he bought the Clinton brewery, and ran that for two years, which was a losing investment; he then returned and opened the Gerhard House again, and he has continued in the business since. The Gerhard House is one of the most convenient and best-arranged hotels in the State, being well kept, well furnished and comfortable in all of its appointments. When Mr. Gerhard began life, he had nothing, and, notwithstanding his losses, by attending to business, he owns the hotel and the brick building adjoining it, and half a block on Sixth avenue, from Front street. He is a man of strict integrity. In 1864, he married Louise Heiser, a native of Germany; they have three children. He also has three children by former wife.

J. GLATTS, of the firm of J. Glatts & Co., furniture dealers, Fifth avenue; is a native of Newcastle Co., Del.; he learned the furniture business at Wilmington, in that State; after reaching manhood, he came to Fulton, Ill., in 1858, and engaged in the furniture business; in 1865, he removed to Clinton, and since then has been engaged in the same business here. The firm of J. Glatts & Co. are the oldest furniture dealers in Clinton; they also carry on the undertaking branch of the business; their best hearse is the finest west of Chicago. Mr. Glatts married Miss Sarah Ann Hitchen, a native of Newcastle Co., Del.; they have no children.

HENRY GODE, dealer in groceries and provisions, corner Fifth avenue and Second street; was born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1826; he there learned the bakers' trade; he emigrated to this country in 1849, landed in Texas; he came to Davenport, Iowa, in 1850, to Clinton Co., and located at Camanche May, 12, 1853; he started a bakery; afterward engaged in the mercantile business, and continued there until 1868, when he came to Clinton, and engaged in the same business here, on the corner where he is now located; he was here when the town was dedicated, in August, 1855; he afterward bought the lot and built the store he now occupies. There are

very few men in this county that have been in business as long as he has. In 1853, at Davenport, he married Miss Elizabeth Mandler; she was born in the Rhine Province of Prussia; came to America in 1835, when only 4 years of age; they have eight children, two sons and six daughters.

SENIUS GODSKESEN, of the firm of Ries & Godskesen, dealers in groceries and provisions, corner of Second street and Seventh avenue; a native of Denmark; came to America in 1859, and lived in Ohio until the war broke out; enlisted in the 1st Ohio Light Artillery; he was in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Perryville, Tullahoma, and all the Georgia and Atlanta campaigns, and the battle of Nashville; was in the service four years, then returned to Ohio; afterward visited his home in Denmark; he returned to this country, and came to Clinton Co. in 1868; he was engaged as traveling salesman for six years, and has been engaged in his present business for the past four years. He married Miss Barbara Metzger, a native of Frankfort on the Main, Germany, in 1870; they have four children—Botilda, Annie, Selma and Otto.

L. P. HARADON, manufacturer of windows, doors, blinds, screen-doors, and dealer in paints and oils; is a native of Steuben Co., N. Y., and was born Nov. 16, 1834; when 20 years of age, he came to Wisconsin, and came to Iowa in June, 1860, and located in Buchanan Co.; he came to Clinton in October, 1867, and engaged in his present business; he built his factory in 1868, with a capacity of employing twenty-five to fifty hands. Mr. Haradon married Miss Hannah M. Pierce from Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1856; they have four children—Ida, Edwin, Hattie and Nathaniel; they have lost one daughter.

H. W. HARRISON, foreman of the machine-shops of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, at Clinton; is a native of England, and was born in 1842; his parents came to this country when he was only 4 years of age, and lived in the city of New York, where he began learning his trade. He came to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1857, and came to Clinton in February, 1863, and since then he has been connected here with the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and has held the position of foreman of the machine-shops since 1868. He had charge of the Fire Department of Clinton for a long time, and he assisted in organizing the new department, and was its chief for a short time. In 1866, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Brown, from Dutchess Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Edna, Estella and Benjamin.

CHARLES C. HARROUN, of the firm of Harroun & Cole, blacksmiths, Fifth avenue; was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1826; he lived in Michigan, learned his trade in Albion; he came to Iowa in 1852; he was in the army, enlisted in the 31st Regt. I. V. I., Co. I; he was in a number of battles; served three years. He came to Clinton in 1865, and has been in business here since. He married Helen J. Bucklin, of New York; they have three children—Mary, Jennie and Frank.

E. S. HART, Vice President of the Clinton Bridge Company; is a native of Rochester, N. Y., and was born Oct. 20, 1832; he was brought up and attended school there, and entered Hamilton College; he completed his collegiate education there, taking the law course, and graduating at the Hamilton College Law School in 1855; he came to Iowa and located in Lyons in June, 1856; he associated with J. H. Flint, and engaged in the practice of law, and continued until 1861; he then removed to Chicago, where he practiced his profession about ten years; on account of failing health, he returned to Clinton Co. in 1870. Mr. Hart is Vice President of the Clinton Bridge Company, and gives his attention to the active management of the business of the company. In 1861, Mr. Hart married Miss Olive M. Williams, the eldest daughter of Ward W. Williams, one of the early settlers of this county; he came here and bought a claim in the spring of 1842; Mr. and Mrs. Hart have three children—two daughters and one son.

J. T. HARVEY, apothecary and chemist. Second street; is a native of Dover, County Kent, England, and was born Aug. 22, 1816; he there learned the business of apothecary and chemist; he lived in London and various other places until 1851, when he came to America; he lived in New York and Cincinnati, and was engaged in business in Sterling, Whiteside Co., Ill., for eight years; he came to Clinton July 6, 1865, and engaged in the drug business; he holds the office of City Assessor,

and is serving his seventh term; he built the first store south of Lee's drug store, on Second street. He married Emily J. Smith, a native of Massachusetts; he has one son by a former wife.

WALTER I. HAYES, Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Iowa; is a native of Marshall, Mich., and was born Dec. 9, 1841, and is the son of Dr. Andrew L. and Clarissa Selden Hayes; he was brought up and attended school there, and, at the age of 19 years, he entered the law office of Hughes & Woolley, at Marshall, and commenced reading law. He subsequently graduated at the Law School of Ann Arbor, Mich., and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1863; the following year, he became a member of the firm of his late preceptors, which was changed to Hughes, Woolley & Hayes. In 1866, being offered a desirable partnership by Gen. N. B. Baker, late Adjutant General of Iowa, he removed to Clinton, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of law, the firm being Baker & Hayes; this partnership continued until Gen. Baker removed permanently to Des Moines; he remained without a partner until 1872, when he became associated with Hon. George B. Young, then Circuit Judge, which position he resigned in order to resume his practice; the firm of Hayes & Young continued until August, 1875, when, upon the recommendation of the bar of the Seventh Judicial District, he was appointed by Gov. Carpenter to complete the unexpired term of Judge Brannan, resigned, and, in October following, was elected to the same position by the people, without opposition, and since then has filled this honored position. He was United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Michigan, from 1864 until coming to Iowa, and was City Attorney for his native city in 1865. He was appointed United States Commissioner for Iowa in 1867, and held the office until he went upon the bench. He was elected City Attorney of Clinton in 1869, and was City Solicitor in 1870 and 1871, and again in 1875. He is a stockholder and also a Director in the Clinton National Bank. On the 28th of June, 1865, Judge Hayes was united in marriage with Miss Frances L., daughter of William F. Coan, Esq., President of the Clinton National Bank; they have no children.

GEORGE HAYWOOD, of the firm of George Haywood & Son, bankers, Fourth street; is a native of Columbia Co., N. Y., and was born June 19, 1823; he grew up and lived there until coming to Iowa in 1857; he located in Louisa Co., and was connected with the railroad there; he came to Clinton in 1871, and was engaged in buying and shipping grain until 1874; he engaged in banking in 1875. Mr. Haywood is one of the organizers of the Fourth Street Building Association, and is Treasurer of the Association, which has its office in his bank. His son, Murray Haywood, who is associated with his father in the bank, is Secretary of the Association. Mr. Haywood has held the office of Assessor. He married Miss Margaret M. Murray, a native of Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1847; they have three children—Murray, who is associated with his father; George, Jr., attorney at law in Minnesota; William, at home.

DANIEL HESS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Lyons; was born in Otego, Otsego Co., N. Y., 1807; in 1824, he, with his parents, removed to Oxford Co., or District of the Province of Upper Canada, where they resided about fourteen years; removed to Michigan, tarrying there about one year; in 1839, they crossed the Mississippi River at Camanche, to the part of Iowa that was then known as the Black Hawk Purchase. They laid claim to quite a large tract of land, and, when it came into market, entered the same. Mr. H. still resides on some of the same land; his farm consists of 120 acres. In 1839, he was appointed Deputy Postmaster at Lyons, under Mr. C. A. Hoag, who had been appointed to the office, but, owing to failing health, did not accept the office, and, before his commission came, left the State, appointing Mr. H. as his deputy and recommending him for the office; in the same year, he received his appointment and commission from Postmaster General Niles, so that he was the first acting and appointed Postmaster of Lyons, and the third in the county; he held the office for some seven years, when he resigned and moved on his farm. He married, in 1843, Miss Frances Wright, of Pleasant Valley, Scott Co., of this State. She was a native of Union Co., Ind.; born in 1821. They have had seven children; three are still living—Elvira A., Louie O. (now Mrs. Kerr) and Elmer A. Mr. H. and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over fifty years. His parents,

Frederick and Mary (McDougal) Hess, were natives of New York, and raised eight children—Katharine (Mrs. Calvin L. Dutcher), Daniel, Eve, Eliza (Mrs. Stephen Tripp), Frederick, Margaret (Mrs. John Sloan), Charles and David. The mother departed this life in 1852, in the 70th year of her age. The father died in 1870, in his 86th year. Mr. H. was formerly a Democrat, but, at the breaking out of the war, joined the Republican party, and has acted with it since.

DR. A. J. HOBART, physician and surgeon, Fifth avenue; is a native of Yates Co., N. Y., and was born July 15, 1829; when 8 years of age, his parents removed to Michigan, where he attended school and completed his education at Oberlin College; he studied medicine and graduated at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1859; he also took the Ad eundem degree at Bellevue Hospital College, New York, in the spring of 1873, taking a special course in Normal and Pathological Histology; he came to Clinton in the fall of 1866, and since then has practiced here; during the war, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Mich. V. I.; after serving fifteen months, he was commissioned Surgeon of the regiment, and served two years; he is connected with the County and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. Dr. Hobart married Miss Alice G. Holmes, in October, 1864; she was born in Cleveland, but was brought up in Detroit, Mich.; they have three children.

ABRAM P. HOSFORD, President of the Clinton Lumber Company; is a native of Orange County, Vermont, and is a son of John and Lydia (Perkins) Hosford, and was born Dec. 8, 1811; he attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and afterward received a thorough and practical course of instruction, both literary and scientific, in an academic institution intermediate between the common school and college; when 19 years of age, he engaged in teaching, and continued for five years; in the fall of 1836, he left home and started for Chicago, coming from Buffalo by lake; owing to the lateness of the season, he could come no further than Toledo, or where the city now stands; from there, he continued his journey on foot to La Salle Co., Ill., where he determined to settle; he walked back to where Toledo is now located, and, taking twenty-eight pounds of baggage on his shoulders, returned to La Salle Co. on foot, averaging thirty-five miles daily for the entire distance and requiring some seven days to accomplish the journey. He began making a farm, built a log house, and, in 1837, married Miss Julia C. Carter, daughter of Joel Carter, of New York; she died Jan. 24, 1844. He continued in agricultural pursuits, adding to his original purchase until he owned between seven hundred and one thousand acres of land, finely improved; in 1853, he disposed of his interests in Illinois, and, in 1854, he came to Iowa and located in Black Hawk Co.; in 1857, he established himself in Lyons, Clinton Co., and built a saw-mill; in 1859, he removed his saw-mill to Clinton, and the firm of Miller & Hosford continued until 1866, when he purchased his partner's interest, and, the same year, organized the Clinton Lumber Company, a majority of the stock being held and owned by himself, the mill having a capacity of manufacturing, annually, 15,000,000 feet of lumber, independent of a large amount of lath and shingles, employing 125 men and boys. Mr. Hosford, in addition to his extensive lumber business, is President of the Union Iron Works, which do an extensive business, and is also President of the Clinton Paper Company; he is actively identified with the interests of the city and county. He is a Republican in politics, and is a consistent member of the Congregational Church. On the 10th of September, 1844, Mr. Hosford, while living in La Salle Co., Ill., married Priscilla N. Davis, a native of Maine; she died Feb. 13, 1863. He was again united in marriage to his present wife, Lucy M. Bonney, from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864. He has three children living, two daughters and one son.

PHILIP HOWES, proprietor of Howes' Nurseries and Gardens, Camanche avenue; is a native of England, and came to America when only 6 years of age; he lived in Schuylkill Co., Penn., until 1849, then lived in Indiana three years and returned to Pennsylvania, and, on the 2d of March, 1852, he married Esther Waters, and they came to Chicago the same year; he lived there and in Aurora, Ill., until 1855, and was in the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R.; he came to Clinton in 1859, and ran on the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad; he continued in the train-service of the railroad until June, 1872, when he gave it up and engaged in the fruit

and nursery business; he owns thirty-six acres of land, finely improved with fruit and ornamental trees and small fruits. Mr. Howes was left an orphan at an early age, and had to depend upon himself; he began railroading in 1849, and has succeeded by his own efforts; has held the offices of Town Trustee and Alderman. They have nine sons and two daughters—Edward M., Archie F., Thomas, William, Philip, George W., Richard N., Benjamin, John Lewis, Elizabeth and Esther.

GEORGE W. HUSTON, druggist, corner Fourth street and Tenth avenue; is a native of Cincinnati, born July 18, 1838; he received his education there; he came to Illinois and was engaged in the drug business in Ashton, Lee Co.; he came to Clinton, August, 1877, and since then has been engaged in business here, and is building up a good trade; while living in Illinois, he held the office of Treasurer of the School Fund, and other town offices. He married Miss Mary L. Robinson, a native of Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1859; they have five children—James T., Nellie M., William R., Mary L., Grace A.; they are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JUDSON HYDE, saw-filer in W. J. Young & Co.'s upper mill; is a native of Madison Co., N. Y.; born in 1827; he was brought up in Oswego Co.; he came to Clinton in 1859; the following year he entered the employ of Mr. Young and has been with him for nineteen years; he is filer, in charge of the upper mill. He married Miss Mary Wesson, from Dundee, Ill., in 1856.

ALBERT INSCHO, of the firm of Pierson & Inscho, dealers in dry goods and notions, Fourth street; is a native of Tioga Co., Penn.; he lived there until 1866, when he came to Clinton, and entered the employ of P. S. Towle, as salesman; he was with Mr. Towle over ten years. He became associated with Mr. Pierson in the dry goods business in 1878, and he has the management of the business; they are building up a large trade. In November, 1874, Mr. Inscho married Miss Jennie E. Noble, a native of the State of New York; they have one daughter—Inez Isabel.

A. JENSEN, dealer in groceries and provisions, South Second street, opposite Lamb & Son's lumber-yard; is a native of Germany, and was born Aug. 14, 1845; he emigrated to America in 1869; the following year, in 1870, he came to Clinton, and has been engaged in business here for the past five years. He married Rosina Wogens, from Germany, in 1871; they have three children—Oscar, Gustav and John.

GEO. KENDALL, plumber, gas and steam fitter, and dealer in guns, revolvers and sporting goods, 519 Second street; was born in England Oct. 1, 1850; came to America when only 5 years of age, coming to Davenport, Iowa, the same year, and lived there five years; he learned his trade in Rock Island, and came to Clinton in April, 1874, and engaged in his present business, and is building up a good trade, doing the largest part of the plumbing and gas-fitting that is done here. He was married in Rock Island Aug. 1, 1874, to Miss Florence H. Johnson, a native of England; they have two children—Pearl and Alice, and have lost one daughter.

S. B. KENRICK, of Fisher & Kenrick, proprietors of the Clinton Ice Co., office, Fifth avenue; is a native of Franklin, N. H.; he was brought up there and in Concord, N. H.; he has been engaged in railroading for the past twenty years; he came West, and for a number of years held the position of Superintendent of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, from Green Bay to Winona and LaCrosse. He purchased a one-half interest in the Clinton Ice Co., and came to Clinton and assumed the financial management of the business in October, 1878; increasing the business from 2,500 tons to 6,000 tons—doing the principal part of the trade here. Mr. Kenrick married Miss Lizzie R. Rowe, a native of Grafton Co., N. H.

E. H. KING, physician and surgeon, cor. Fifth avenue and Second street; was born in De Witt Co., Illinois, Aug. 21, 1841; he was brought up in Clinton, the county seat of that county; when the war broke out, he enlisted in Co. B, 107th Regt. I. V. I.; was in the service until the close of the war; he was not absent from duty, nor would he receive a furlough during the whole time; he returned a non-commissioned officer with his company, in July, 1865; after his return, he came to Fairfield, Jefferson Co., Iowa; studied medicine, and graduated in the spring of 1868 at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago; he came to Clinton, March 21, 1868, and engaged in his profession; since then he has built up a large and successful practice; has occupied

the same office on the corner of Fifth avenue and Second street. He is a member of the Homeopathic State Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy. Dr. King's father and grandfather and his great-grandfather were physicians. Dr. King married Miss H. M. Case, of Fairfield, Iowa, a native of Ohio, Sept. 1, 1868; they have two sons—Walter J., born May 23, 1873, and George H., Aug. 9, 1875.

WILLIAM KOONS, retired; residence corner Camanche avenue and Harrison street, Riverside; is a native of Perry Co., Penn., and was born in 1820; he was brought up there, and then he removed to New York State, where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; he lived in that State for seventeen years, and came to Iowa and located at Clinton Nov. 1, 1856, and engaged in building; there was very little here when he came, and Clinton was only about one year old; he continued contracting and building for a number of years, and then, after erecting for himself a fine, large, commodious home, he retired from active building business; when he began life he only had \$6 in his pocket, and walked 350 miles to Lockport, N. Y., and his success in life is owing to his own efforts and good management. He has been twice married; his first wife was Ann Tomlinson, a native of England; she died, leaving two children—George B. and Sarah S.; his present wife is Philippi Jane Retallick, a native of England; they have three children—Nellie, Charles and Frank.

HENRY KREIM, dealer in hardware, cutlery and nails, Second street; is a native of Cologne, River Rhine, Germany, and was born in 1822; he there learned the trade of baker and confectioner; after reaching manhood, he emigrated to America in 1846; he came to Iowa City in the spring of 1848; lived there one year, and in Davenport two years; came to Lyons in 1851, and opened a hotel; he afterward started a bakery and confectionery and then a grocery store, and for the past four years he has carried on the hardware business; he built and owns the block where he now carries on the hardware and grocery trade; when he began life he had nothing; had but \$16 when he reached this country. He married Mary C. Myers, from Germany, in 1849; they have four children—Harmonn, Mary, Henry and Willie. Mr. Kreim and Henry carry on the hardware store; his sons Harmonn and Willie carry on the grocery store.

PROF. CARL V. LACHMUND, Director of the German Conservatory of Music, Eighth avenue, west of Fourth street; is a native of Missouri, and was born March 27, 1853; he was brought up principally in this State; he very early in life developed a taste for music, and having determined to make the profession a study, he went abroad and studied six years, under the ablest professors in music, enjoying rare advantages; after perfecting himself in his profession, he engaged in teaching; in 1877, he organized the Conservatory of Music, and is meeting with an unusual degree of success, having over two hundred names enrolled, and having pupils from throughout the State; he has labored indefatigably to raise the standard of classical music, and there are very few professors of music his equal in piano, organ and violin theories combined; his sister, Miss Emma Lachmund, is also connected with the Conservatory; she studied in Europe, and received a thorough musical education, and in piano, violin and vocal music she enjoys a high reputation. Prof. Lachmund has had several offers to become professor of music in several Eastern institutions of high standing, but has declined. In 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie J. Culbertson, of Fulton, Ill.; she, also, has a good musical education; they have one daughter—Helen Reed.

WILLIAM LAKE, attorney at law; office over Stone & Smith's Bank; is a native of Monmouthshire, England; he received his education there; came to America in 1849, and lived in Elgin, Ill.; he arrived in Clinton March 9, 1857. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for seven years, and was City Alderman for four years, and is a member of the Board of Education; he also holds the office of County Supervisor. He has practiced law here for the past seven years. Mr. Lake married Miss Elizabeth Meredith, a native of Monmouthshire, England; they have three children—William, John and Eleanor E.

ARTEMUS LAMB, of the firm of C. Lamb & Sons; is a native of Steuben Co., N. Y.; was born Sept. 11, 1840; when 16 years of age, he came with his parents to Clinton, Iowa; he entered his father's mills; after reaching manhood, he became interested in the business with his father; their business is very extensive, and

has grown to great magnitude, and, to a great extent, the management devolves upon him. He has had charge of the Fire Department of Clinton for the past five years, and has been a member of the City Council. Mr. Lamb married Miss Henrietta S. Smith, a native of Ohio; they have five children—Emma R., Garrett D., James D., Clara J. and Lafayette B.

LA FAYETTE LAMB, of the firm of C. Lamb & Sons, manufacturers of lumber; is a native of Carroll Co., Ill., and was born Feb. 26, 1845; when 12 years of age, his parents came to Iowa and located in Clinton, where he was brought up and attended school, and afterward entered his father's mills; in 1875, he became interested in the business with his father and brother, the firm becoming C. Lamb & Sons, and they carry on a very extensive business; he is connected with the Order of Masons and the Consistory of Lyons, the Order of Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. He married Miss Olivia Huffman, a native of Schuylkill Co., Penn., Aug. 21, 1866; they have two children—Merette and Chauncey.

J. W. LEAKE, dealer in fresh and salt meats, Fifth avenue; is a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y.; born in 1833; lived there until 1850; removed to Rochester, and lived there until 1869, when he came to Iowa, and located in Clinton, and since then he has been engaged in business here. He was in the army, and served in the 1st Battalion, New York Sharp-Shooters; he was wounded three times. When he began life, he had nothing; he only had \$3 when he left home in 1850, and walked thirty miles to Sackett's Harbor, and owes his success to his own efforts. He married Jennette Campbell, of New York, in 1854.

FRANCIS LEE, druggist and dealer in fancy goods, corner Second street and Fifth avenue; a native of Onondaga Co., N. Y.; after reaching manhood, he came to Iowa, in the spring of 1856; located in Clinton Co., and engaged in buying lots and building; on the 1st of January, 1860, he engaged in the drug trade in the same building, and in the same location he now occupies; it was built by Ward & Taylor in 1857; they established the business in the spring of 1858, and, two years later, Mr. Lee succeeded them; it is the oldest and best-known drug-house in the county. When Mr. Lee first came to his present location, the business part of Clinton was on Front street, and his was the only business house for several years on the corner of Fifth avenue and Second street, which is now the business center of the city. Mr. Lee has held town and school offices. He married Mrs. Mary Pratt, a native of Massachusetts; of six children, only two daughters survive.

W. B. LEFFINGWELL, Clerk of the Courts of Clinton Co.; one of the oldest native-born settlers of Clinton Co. now living here; son of Hon. William B. Leffingwell, one of the early settlers of this county; Bruce attended school here, then entered college, where he remained two years, then entered his father's law office, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1872. He practiced law in De Witt until the fall of 1874, when he was elected Clerk of the Courts of Clinton Co.; he was re-elected in the fall of 1876, and again in the fall of 1878, and is now serving his third term. Mr. Leffingwell married Miss Lida Wallace, a native of Illinois; they have three children—Robert Bruce, Hugh Wallace and Earl.

REV. JOSIAH LEONARD; residence, Seventh avenue, east of Third street; is a native of Johnstown, Fulton Co., N. Y.; he grew up and received his education there and studied for the ministry; after completing his theological studies, he began preaching in 1840; he came West to Fulton, Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1856, and became Pastor of the Presbyterian Church; he continued preaching in Fulton and Garden Plains for twelve years; since then, he has had no pastoral charge, though he has preached regularly; he preached at Newton and Albany for four years, and is now supplying the church at Spring Valley, near Fulton. Mr. Leonard has been preaching since 1840, and has had an experience of nearly a quarter of a century in church and pastoral work on the bank of the Mississippi River, and, during that length of time, there are few pastors who have been and are more familiar with the needs of the people and the church than he. He married Miss Eliza Isham, a native of Ulster Co., N. Y.; they have two children—James R., living in Belvidere, Ill., and Mary C., now Mrs. George S. Briunaell, of Chicago.

JAMES LESLIE, of the firm of Leslie, Dunham & Co., dealers in groceries and provisions, Fifth avenue; is a native of Scotland; was born in 1845; when 6 years of age, his parents came to America; they lived in New York until 1855, then came to Iowa, and located here before the town was laid out; when Mr. Leslie was only 13 years of age, he entered the store of J. C. Bucher, one of the earliest merchants of Clinton; in 1866, Mr. Leslie engaged in the mercantile business, the firm being W. W. Leslie & Co., afterward James Leslie & Co.; he is now senior member of the firm of Leslie, Dunham & Co. He has been connected with the mercantile trade here as long as any merchant now in Clinton. He is prominently connected with several Lodges here. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Leslie married Miss Martha McGregor, a native of Massachusetts; they have three children—Gertrude Evelyn, James McGregor and Robert Jay.

GEORGE T. McCLURE, foreman of Lamb & Son's saw-mill, Riverside; was born in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1831; he was brought up there, and came to Iowa in November, 1855, to Charlotte, Clinton Co.; in 1859, he came to Clinton and entered the employ of C. Lamb, and, with the exception of one year, he has been with Mr. Lamb and Lamb & Sons since then, and is one of the oldest employes in the mills. He married Mary S. McLenahan, from Ohio, in 1872; they have one son—George F.; he has five children by a former wife—John D. C., William W., Franklin J., Ella and Maria B.

HENRY McCORMICK, physician and surgeon, Third street; is a native of Harrisburg, Dauphin Co. Penn., and was born Jan. 10, 1827; when 16 years of age, his father removed to Springfield, Ohio; he received his education in Pennsylvania and Ohio; afterward studied medicine and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, in the spring of 1856; he came to Iowa and located here and engaged in the practice of medicine, and has practiced longer than any physician in Clinton. Dr. McCormick was a member of the first School Board in Clinton, but that closed his official life for he afterward refused to serve officially in church, State or society. In 1856, he married Miss Amanda Williams, of Fort Wayne, Ind. They have six children, three sons and three daughters.

ALBERT R. MCCOY, attorney at law, office in Toll's Block, corner of Fifth avenue and Second street; is a native of Fulton, Whiteside Co., Ill. and was born Sept. 24, 1846; he is the son of James and Elizabeth Russell McCoy; his father, Hon. James McCoy, is a native of Greenbrier Co., Va., and came to Fulton City May 9, 1837; he was one of the earliest settlers in Whiteside Co., and has practiced his profession there since 1840. There are very few persons who have been more actively identified with the interests of that county and the whole section of Northern Illinois than Judge McCoy. Albert R. was brought up and attended school in Fulton, completing his education at Western Union College; he afterward entered the law office of his father, and commenced reading law; he completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in June, 1869, and engaged in the practice of law; he held the office of Supervisor in Whiteside Co., and was chosen Chairman of the Board for two years; he was elected to the State Legislature in the fall of 1874; he removed to Clinton in 1875, and since then he has successfully practiced his profession here; he holds the office of City Solicitor. In December, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Fanny A. Conger, a native of New York; they have one son—Russell B., born in November, 1871.

REV. E. J. McLAUGHLIN, Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church; is a native of Ireland, and came with his parents, in infancy, to America; they came to Dubuque, Iowa; he was brought up and received part of his education there, then went East and entered the seminary of "Our Lady of Angels," at Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls; he then entered Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Ind., and graduated, taking the degree of A. B.; he completed his theological studies at St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, Wis; he was ordained Priest by Bishop Hennessy, at the Cathedral in Dubuque, May 26, 1878; his first charge was at Sigourney, where he remained only a short time, and upon the death of his brother, Rev. P. V. McLaughlin, he was appointed to succeed him in the Pastorate of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Clinton, Jan. 17, 1879.

REV. P. V. McLAUGHLIN, deceased, Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church; was a native of Ireland, and came with his parents to America, when only 9 years of age; they came to Dubuque; he received his education at Bardstown, Ky., and then entered St. Vincent Seminary, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and completed his theological studies at St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee; he was appointed Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Clinton, in May, 1867; he labored acceptably and successfully in the interests of the church and schools; founded the Temperance Society of the church, and was greatly beloved by his people; he died Jan. 16, 1879, and was buried in the church.

B. S. MARVIN, passenger conductor on the C. & N. W. R. R.; is a native of Orange Co., N. Y., and was born May 27, 1825; he was brought up there and learned the trade of wagon-maker; he came to Illinois in 1855; he came to Iowa and located in Clinton Co., at De Witt; was there two and a half years, and then came to Clinton, and has lived here since then, except a few years in Cedar Rapids; he began railroading in 1852, on the Eastern Division of the New York & Erie Railroad; he has run longer than any conductor now on the N. W. R. R.; has been conductor on passenger train since 1870, and runs from Clinton to Boone, and has only lost three months' time in seventeen years. He married Miss Letitia Lum, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.; they have one daughter—Hannah, now Mrs. Temple, living in Clinton.

B. F. MATTISON, saw-filer in Lamb & Son's Stone Mill; was born in Oswego, N. Y., March 25, 1844; he was brought up in that State; he was in the army, enlisted in Co. D, 81st Regt. N. Y. V. I.; served three years; came to Clinton in 1865, and entered the employ of Lamb & Son, and has been filer in their mills for eleven years. He married Miss Helen C. Eaton, of Oswego, New York, in 1869; they have one son—George E. Mr. Matteson was Secretary of the Mercantile Association for two years.

JOHN I. MULLANY, attorney at law, Opera House block; was born in Ireland, April 1, 1847; his parents came to America when he was very young, and located at La Salle, Ill.; when he was ten years of age, his parents came to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1857, where he was brought up; he received his education there and in New York; he studied law in Dubuque, and was admitted to the bar in 1872; he practiced law there until February, 1876, when he came to Clinton, and since then has practiced his profession here. He married Miss Aggie C. Murphy, from Chicago, May 3, 1877; they have one son—Robert E., born July 21, 1878.

CHRISTIAN MULLER, saloon, Fifth avenue; was born in Saxony, Germany, May 7, 1826; he was brought up there and learned the shoemaker's trade; in 1852, he emigrated to America, and worked at his trade in Brooklyn for three years, then came to Illinois, and lived in Aurora eleven years; was foreman and cutter in a boot and shoe store; he came to Clinton in 1866; worked at his trade two years; in January, 1868, he was burned out; he owns the building he now occupies, which he built two years ago; when he came to this county and began keeping house, he only had 75 cents. He married Henrietta Schodt; she was born in Germany in 1851; they have seven children—Augustus, Charles, Victor, Oscar, Rosa, Bertha and Louise; have lost four children. Augustus enlisted in the regular army and served in Co. F, 6th Regt. U. S. troops.

W. H. O'DONNELL, of the firm of W. H. O'Donnell & Co., dealers in groceries and provisions, corner of Fourth street and Thirteenth avenue; was born in Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., Feb. 24, 1851; his parents came to Clinton when he was very young; are old settlers; he received his education here, and has been engaged in business here for the past six years, and has built up a large trade. He married Miss Delia Hannaher, daughter of P. Hannaher, of Lyons; they have one daughter—Winnie.

WM. O'DONNELL, section boss on the C. & N. W. R. R.; residence on Tenth avenue, west of Third street; is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1819; he grew up to manhood there, and emigrated to America in 1849; he came to Chicago and entered the employ of Col. Smith, on the Galena & Chicago Union R. R., in 1851; he was section boss and had charge of the track at Cottage Hill, Elgin, Belvidere,

Cherry Valley; he came to Clinton in 1856, and is the oldest employe on this division of the road; he is one of the early settlers of Clinton, coming the next year after the town started. Mr. O'Donnell has been a member of the City Council for twelve years, and is also a member of the School Board. He married Winnifred Leahy, a native of Ireland, in 1849; they have five children—William H., David J., Mary, Winnie, Joseph H.; they attend the Catholic Church.

EDWARD OWENS, of the firm of Owens & Allen, proprietors of the Clinton Boiler Works; was born in England, in 1840; when 12 years of age, he came to America and learned his trade in the works of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., at Cumberland, Md.; in 1861, he came to Peoria, Ill., and became foreman of the shops of the Chicago & Rock Island R. R. at that place; he made a record, while there, of driving a larger number of rivets in one day than any machinist in Illinois; he came to Iowa in 1871, and established the boiler works in Clinton. Mr. Owens has earned a deservedly high reputation for the character of his work; he employs from ten to twenty men; the Government Inspector testifies that the best boilers on the river are made at the Clinton Boiler Works; during the war, he enlisted, but at that time the regulars could not get arms, and he did not go in the field; his father and two brothers were in the army. In 1862, Mr. Owens married Miss Catharine Long, of St. Louis; they have had six children; five survive—three sons and two daughters.

D. A. PARSONS, foreman of Lamb & Son's Brick Saw-Mill; is a native of Vermont, and was born in 1829; he was brought up in New York State, at Ticonderoga; he came to Iowa and located in Clinton, in 1856; he entered the employ of Mr. Lamb, and, with the exception of two years, has been connected with the mills since he came; he has occupied the position of foreman about sixteen years; he has held the office of City Alderman. He married Miss Lucy J. Walling, a native of Steuben Co., N. Y.; they have two children—Sophia M., now Mrs. B. F. Holway, of Lemars, Plymouth Co., Iowa; Olive J., now Mrs. John Shafer, of this city.

DANIEL H. PEARCE, deceased; was one of the earliest settlers of Clinton Co.; he was born in Rhode Island, in 1815; he emigrated to Iowa and located in Clinton, in 1838. On the 11th of June, 1845, he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Ferguson, a native of New York; she came to Lyons, Iowa, when only 11 years of age; there are very few who have lived in Clinton Co. as many years as they have, until the death of Mr. Pearce, which occurred in 1878; he left five children—Emma I., Wallace H., Albert E., Jasper E., Incz B.; Mrs. Pearce is still living on the home place in Clinton.

JONATHAN L. PEARCE, farmer and gardener; was born in Washington Co., R. I., May 1, 1816; when 17 years of age, he went to Fall River, Mass., and lived five years; when 22 years of age, he came, with his parents, to Iowa; in 1838, they located where Clinton now stands, and were among the earliest settlers in this county; there are few persons now living who were here when he came. In April, 1850, he married Miss Helen E. Aiken, a native of Cleveland, Ohio; her parents came to Iowa in 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce have three children—Lura, Delia and Alice. Jonathan Pearce, Sr., the father of Mr. Pearce, died Jan. 15, 1857; his wife, the mother of Mr. Pearce, died July 4, 1879; they had nine children; of these, six survive.

WALLACE PECK, of the firm of Peck & Flanagan, manufacturers of carriages, Fifth avenue; was born in Dix, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1841; he learned his trade there; he was in the army during the war; enlisted in the 161st N. Y. V. I., Co. B; he was in the service three years, and was honorably discharged; he held the offices of Postmaster and Treasurer of Dix, N. Y.; he came to Clinton in 1872, and, for the past three years, has been associated with Mr. Flanagan in their present business, and are building up a good trade. He married Miss Lydia Burghard, of New York, in 1874. Mr. Peck's father was an early settler in New York; he has lived in Dix since 1805, and is still living.

J. T. PIERSON, capitalist; residence cor. Fourth street and Seventh ave.; is a native of Orange Co., N. Y.; was born Dec. 5, 1806; when his father died and he being the only son, the care of the family devolved upon him; he hired out for \$16 a

month; he was engaged in building in Auburn, N. Y., and afterward engaged in mercantile business in Buffalo. He married Miss Mary C. Woodruff, a native of Suffolk Co., N. Y., in 1832. They came to Illinois at an early day and located at Crystal Lake, McHenry Co., in 1840; he was one of the early settlers there engaged in mercantile business and farming; he lived there over thirty years, and during that time he built up an enviable reputation for business ability and sterling integrity, and was honored by the people with offices of honor and trust. He held the office of County Treasurer for four years and was elected Representative to the State Legislature, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty years. He came to Iowa and located in Clinton in 1872, and engaged in building and has made some of the most substantial improvements in Clinton. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1876, and in 1877 was elected City Treasurer. He is senior member of the dry goods house of Pierson & Inscho, but does not give his attention to the business; he began life with only \$350, and owes his success to his own efforts; and, although over 70 years of age, looks more than ten years younger.

CHARLES PIPPING, wholesale and retail dealer in fresh, salted and smoked meats, hams and lard, cor. Second street and Sixth avenue; was born in Germany July 23, 1827; he emigrated to America in 1852; he came to Illinois, and lived in Aurora and Oswego over nine years; he came to Iowa in 1866 and located in Clinton, since then has been engaged in his present business and has built up a large trade. He married Miss Theresa Riesner, a native of Germany; they have six children—Frank, Charles, William, Lewis, Matilda, Lillie; they lost one daughter.

FRANK PIPPING, proprietor of meat market, Fifth avenue; was born in Oswego, Kendall Co., Ill., in 1856; when 10 years of age, his parents removed to Iowa, located in Clinton and he was brought up here; he has been engaged in business here for the past four years, and is building up a good trade. He belongs to the German Workman Society, and also is a member of the Wapsie Boat Club.

WALDO M. POTTER, proprietor of Clinton *Herald*.

RICHARD PRICE, manufacturer of brick; is a native of England; born Aug. 13, 1824; he emigrated to America in 1842; lived in Ohio, and went to Galena, Ill., in 1845. He served in the Mexican war; enlisted in the 8th Regt. U. S. Infantry, Co. A, the grenadier company of the regiment; served two years. He came to Sabula, Iowa, in 1853, to Clinton in May, 1859, and engaged in manufacturing brick. He has held the office of City Alderman for eleven years, and was Chairman of Streets and Alleys, for eight years. He married Louisa M. Neff, a native of Ohio, in September, 1852; they have seven children—Henry Clay, Thomas J., Bertha, Richard, Stella, Willie and Ada; they have lost three children.

C. D. PULFORD, dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, manufacturer of cigars, and jobber in teas, oysters and tobacco, Second street; was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1845; he came to Iowa in 1867; he was connected with the Chicago & North-Western R. R. for eight years; he was baggage-master from Clinton to Boone; while running on the road, he built up a large cigar trade; he established his business here and gave up his position on the road, devoting his whole time to his business, and is building up a large trade, making a specialty of teas, cigars, oysters and fruits; he is agent for Booth's oysters, and does the largest oyster and fruit trade in Clinton. He was in the army during the war; he enlisted in the 41st Regt. Wis. V. I., Co. C, and afterward served in the 29th Regt. Wis. V. I., Co. A; he was wounded at Memphis during Gen. Forrest's raid on that city. Mr. Pulford married Miss Lizzie Ash, of Des Moines, Iowa; they have three children—Edna, Frank and Baby.

E. M. PURCELL, Sheriff of Clinton Co.; is a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., and was born Feb. 20, 1836; when 17 years of age, he came with his parents to Iowa, in 1853; they lived in Scott Co. until the following year; came to Clinton Co. in June, 1854, and located in Orange Township, on Section 29; he remained on the farm fourteen years, teaching school some during the winter season; in February, 1868, he removed to DeWitt and engaged in mercantile business for a short time, then engaged in contracting in building the Davenport & St. Paul R. R. While living in DeWitt, he was burned out and lost several thousand dollars; he was engaged in building bridges

for the county for two or three years; he afterward went to New York City, and graduated in the school of Mental Science. In the fall of 1875, Mr. Purcell was elected Sheriff of Clinton Co.; served two years, and was re-elected in 1877; he has also held town and school offices. Mr. Purcell has been twice married; he married Miss Catherine Scallan, from Dubuque, in May, 1862; she died Oct. 26, 1872, leaving three daughters—Mary, Catherine and Alice. In September, 1878, he married Miss Kate Hudson, a native of Canada. She was formerly Superintendent of schools of this county.

ISAAC T. RAMSEY, carpenter and builder; is a native of Lawrence Co., Penn.; born in 1809; he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; he lived in that State until 1856, when he came to Iowa, and located at Bellevue; in February, 1866, he came to Clinton, and since then has been engaged in building. He married Miss Mary Jordan, of Lawrence Co., Penn., Oct. 25, 1830; they have had eight children; seven survive.

C. S. RAYMOND, jeweler, Post Office Block; is a native of Vermont; he was brought up there until 18 years of age; he lived in New York and in Chicago, and came to Iowa in 1871; he has been engaged in business here for the past seven years, and has built up a leading trade. Married Miss E. E. Shattuck, a native of Vermont, July 30, 1874; they have one son—Burt C., born Sept. 14, 1875.

JAMES H. REED, photograph artist, Fifth avenue; he was born in Joliet, Ill., Jan. 26, 1836, and was educated in Galesburg and Fulton, Ill., to which latter place his family moved in 1838. He is a photographic artist of unusual ability, and is a leading member of the National Photographic Association of the United States. He has been more or less identified with the interests of Clinton from its foundation to the present time, part of the time making his home just across the river in Fulton, Ill., but for the past seven years a permanent resident of Clinton. He married Miss Anna A. Pomeroy, of Milwaukee, Wis., on the 25th of February, 1871, and has two children—Mabel W. and Ralph; his family are members and regular attendants of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a poor man when he commenced business with a borrowed capital of \$300, and is now worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000, with unlimited credit.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, barber and Secretary of the Union Building Association, Fourth street; is a native of England, born in 1836; when 6 years of age, his parents came to America, and he was brought up in Missouri; he lived in Central Illinois for six years, and came to Clinton County in 1865, and engaged in his present business; he has been connected with the Union Building Association since it was organized, Sept. 26, 1873, holding the office of Secretary. Mr. Richardson had nothing when he began life; never went to school after he was 11 years old; is now worth over \$8,000; he is the first charter member of both the Walhalla Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Clinton, and Schiller Lodge, A. O. U. W.; although an Englishman, he speaks German very fluently. In 1858, he married Miss F. M. Kraus; she lived in Missouri, but is a native of Germany; they have five children—John, George, Henry, Anna C., Sarah.

SYLVESTER RYDER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Clinton; was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1823, residing and attending school there till about 12 years old, when his parents removed thence to Illinois; he remained there till 1850, in which year he came to Iowa, locating at Clinton. Mr. R. married, in 1850, before leaving Illinois, Miss Marcia A. Chaffee, a native of Vermont; she came to Illinois, with her parents, in 1839; they have six children—Lillian C. (now Mrs. Martin), Hattie A. (now Mrs. Duncan), Edmond S., Flora M., Chester and Burney W. Mr. R. has a fine farm of sixty acres; his occupation is that of horticulturist.

HENRY SABIN, Superintendent of Public Schools; is a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1829; graduated at Amherst College, in 1852; came to Clinton in 1871.

LEWIS SAMCO, proprietor of "The Fair," Second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; is a native of Germany, and was born May 21, 1846; his parents came to this country in 1849, and he was brought up in Buffalo, N. Y.; during the war, he enlisted and served in the 33d N. Y. Battery, under Capt. Wheeler; he came to Iowa and located at Clinton, in 1873; he engaged in business here June 14 of that

year, and has built up a good trade. He married Miss Marietta Mason, a native of New York, in 1872; they have two children—Nannie and Mason.

A. J. SANTEE, dealer in books, stationery, sheet music and wall paper, No. 204 Fifth avenue; is a native of Luzerne Co., Penn., and was born Jan. 1, 1840; when 15 years of age, his parents came to Illinois and lived there eleven years; he came to Iowa in 1865, and entered a store as clerk; he was afterward connected with the Express Company; in April, 1869, he engaged in his present business, and has built up a large and leading trade in this branch of business. In 1870, Mr. Santee married Miss Minnie Ramsey, a native of Pennsylvania; they have two children—Ruth and a little boy not named; they attend the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is Vice Chancellor of the Lodge, and a member of the Ancient Order of Workmen, and is Master Workman of Clinton Lodge; has taken 32 degrees; belongs to Emulation Lodge No. 255, Keystone Chapter No. 32, Commandery No. 10 and De Ma Lay No. 5.

CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, retired, Fifth avenue; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1816; he came to America in 1845, and lived in Blair Co., Penn., for some years; was engaged in the nursery and butcher business; while living here, he married Miss Anna Catharine Weller, March 1, 1849; she was born in Prussia, Germany, and came to America in 1836, when only 9 years of age; they came to Clinton Jan. 15, 1865, and have lived here since; they attend the Lutheran Church; they had very little when they began, and their success in life is owing entirely to their own good management.

L. H. SEEBER, proprietor of Fifth Avenue Shaving Parlor; is a native of Milwaukee, Wis., and was born June 21, 1852; he came to Clinton May 21, 1870; he worked for W. H. Hess for two and a half years, and then went into partnership with him, and afterward bought out the interest of Mr. Hess, and since then he has carried on the business alone; he has built up a good business, and does the leading trade. He married Miss Caroline Neesley, a native of Lisbon, Linn Co., Iowa, July 23, 1872; they have one son—Artemus Lewis, born Dec. 6, 1876.

SIMON SHOECRAFT, wholesale and retail dealer in coal, salt, cement and building material, corner First street and Fifth avenue; is a native of Oneida, Madison Co., N. Y., and was born Sept. 22, 1836; he attended school there; he lived in York State until 1858, when he came to Iowa and located in Clinton Co., and engaged in teaching for one year, at De Witt; the following year, he entered Cornell College and remained there three years, and graduated in 1862; he came to Clinton and had charge of the public school here; at that time the only schoolhouse was the little brown building adjoining the Presbyterian Church, with only three teachers—Miss Earhart, Miss Rogers and Miss Berry. Mr. Shoecraft afterward taught in De Witt and Lyons; in 1866, he engaged in business in Clinton, and has continued since then; in August, 1865, he married Miss J. McIntosh, a native of Vernon, N. Y.; they have two children, one son and one daughter—Louie, 10 years of age, and Lettie, 3 years of age.

A. SIDDLER, Secretary of the Clinton Paper Company; is a native of Yorkshire, Eng., and was born Feb. 23, 1818; he came to this country when a small boy, and was brought up in Dutchess Co., N. Y.; he came to Iowa in the fall of 1858; he located in Clinton Co. and engaged in farming for seven years, until the spring of 1866, when he removed to the city, and has been connected with the Clinton Paper Company since its organization in 1868. He married Mrs. Sarah Potter, daughter of Valentine Santee; they have three children, and Mr. Siddle also has three children by a former wife.

LEANDER SISCO, engineer of passenger train on the C. & N. W. R. R., residence corner Tenth avenue and Fifth street; is a native of Baldwinsville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and was born Feb. 27, 1836; he was brought up there and, after reaching manhood, came to Iowa in April, 1857, and entered the employ of the Railroad Company; at that time, the road was only completed as far west as Wheatland; he is one of the oldest employes on the road—over twenty-two years; he runs a passenger train from Clinton to Cedar Rapids; he is a member of the Locomotive Brotherhood of Engineers, the Knights of Pythias, and the Order of United Workmen. He married

Miss Mary Ann Cook, a native of Pennsylvania; they have one son—William Cook Sisco, and have lost one son—Frank.

NELS A. SKONBERG, foreman of Angel & Stone's lime kilns; is a native of Sweden, and was born in 1849; he emigrated to America in 1872, and came to Clinton the same year, and has been in the employ of this firm since then; he has been foreman for three years. He married Ida Anderson, a native of Sweden, Aug. 26, 1878.

WM. SKINNER, proprietor of Northwestern Fur Manufacturing Company, Fourth street and Eighth avenue, Clinton, and Main street, Lyons; is a native of Portsmouth, Eng., and was born March 25, 1805; he was brought up mostly in London, and learned there the business of furrier; in 1850, he emigrated to America; on board of the ship, he met a party coming to this county, and he gave them money to purchase land for him here; he remained in New York, working at his business, for five years. He married Belinda Alexander, a native of England, in 1856; the following year, he came to Chicago; was there one year, then came to this county and settled on his farm; in 1866, he was importuned to open the furrier business in Lyons, and since then he has been engaged in it, and has built up a large trade; he has earned an excellent reputation for the superior manufacture of his goods, and has shipped them as far west as Oregon; he buys and selects all of his skins personally, and has them dressed as he directs; when Mr. Skinner began life, he had nothing; he now owns the store he occupies, corner Fourth street and Eighth avenue, and owns the Midland Hotel, at Maquoketa, besides his farm in this county, and other property; he has one daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Gay, of Lyons, and one adopted son, Daniel, who has charge of the store in Clinton.

A. H. SMITH, M. D., physician and surgeon, Third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; is a native of Rockford, Ill., where he was brought up and attended school; he completed his collegiate education at Beloit College, and studied medicine and graduated at the Chicago Medical College; in 1872, after graduating, he spent one year in Mercy Hospital, and, in the spring of 1873, he came to Iowa and located in Clinton, and associated with Dr. McCormick, and, since then, has practiced his profession here.

CHARLES A. SMITH, attorney at law, of the firm of Smith & Bauder, Toll Block; is a native of Clinton Co., and was born in Center Township, Sept. 5, 1852; he attended school here, completing his education at the State Agricultural College, graduating in 1872; he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1874, and since then he has practiced here; he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in 1874. He married Miss Emma A. Painter, a native of Lycoming Co., Penn.; they have one son—Latimer P., 2 years of age.

GEO. C. SMITH, Treasurer of the Clinton Paper Co.; is a native of England, and was born March 5, 1831; grew up to manhood there, and came to this country in 1851, and lived in Chicago six years; he came to Clinton in 1858, and engaged in running an engine; he entered the employ of the Clinton Lumber Co., and was connected with that company for a number of years; he has been connected with the Clinton Paper Mill since its organization, and is Treasurer of the company, and has charge of the manufacturing department. Mr. Smith married Miss Celia Hosford, daughter of A. P. Hosford, Esq., in September, 1861; she died in July, 1863. He married Miss Sarah Carl, from Waterloo, Iowa, in January, 1866; they have six children—Herbert, Georgiana, Artie, Verner, Lulu M. and Willie.

JOHN SMITH, foreman of the roundhouse; residence, Fourth avenue; is a native of Middlebury, Addison Co., Vt., and was born July 5, 1830; he was raised there, and went in a machine-shop to learn the trade of machinist when only 15 years of age; he went to New York State and lived five years; in October, 1854, he came West to Illinois, and ran on the Fox River Valley Railroad, and, in December, 1856, he came here and entered the employ of the old Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad; he ran on the road until 1868, when he was appointed foreman of the roundhouse, and since then has occupied that position; he has been connected with this line of road over twenty-two years. In 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Totman, from

Keyville, Essex Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Laura E., Ira Herbert and Charles Edwin.

COL. MILO SMITH, dealer in agricultural machinery, corner of Front street and Fifth avenue; is a native of Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., and was born Jan. 25, 1819; his early education was received in the public schools, supplemented by a thorough and liberal course in the Newton Academy, a scientific and literary institution in his native town; at the age of 20 years, he left home, and came West, and reached Chicago in 1840; he devoted a few years to teaching and surveying lands, and subsequently settled in Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill.; in 1848, when the first railroad enterprise was originated west of Chicago, he assisted as Civil Engineer in the construction of the first 100 miles of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad; in 1852, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Elgin & State Line Railroad; in 1855, he came to Iowa, and was made Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad; in this position, his ability as a financier and his skill as an engineer were severely taxed; he carried the road through the panic of 1857, and continued to superintend the operation of the road after its completion to Cedar Rapids until leased to the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, in 1862. After the breaking-out of the war, Gov. Kirkwood, without his knowledge or solicitation, commissioned him Colonel of the 26th I. V. I.; his regiment formed a part of the 1st Division of the 15th Army Corps, and continued in service until the close of the war; during eighteen months, he was in command of the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division of that Corps; although justly entitled to promotion, he declined it, and preferred to remain in command of his regiment; he received three wounds while in the service. Since his return from the service, he has been engaged in various railroad enterprises. In politics, he is a Republican, but not strictly a partisan; he has invariably declined public office. Col. Smith has been married three times; is now living with his third wife; he has no children living.

GEORGE SPENCER, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, Fifth avenue; is a native of Wayne Co., N. Y.; after reaching manhood, he was engaged in business in the city of New York for some years; he came to Iowa and located in Clinton in December, 1866, and engaged in the hardware business—firm of Spencer & Paddock; the following year, Mr. Spencer bought out his partner's interest and has continued the business; he has been engaged in the hardware business longer than any one in Clinton, and is having a large trade.

CHARLES SPORMANN, saloon, tobacco and cigars, corner Second street and Fifth avenue; was born in Germany, in 1839; he emigrated to America in 1861; he lived in Illinois, in Carroll and Whiteside Cos., until he came to Clinton, in 1864; he has carried on his present business since 1868. He married Johanna Boden-sheer, from Germany, July 4, 1863; they have nine children, and have lost two.

W. W. STEVENS, attorney at law, Second street, over First National Bank; is a native of Methuen, Essex Co., Mass; born Feb. 14, 1841; when 12 years of age, he removed to Belknap Co., N. H., where he received his education; he studied law and was admitted to the bar in that county, in 1861; after the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in Co. I, 12th N. H. V. I., and was commissioned Lieutenant of Co. I; he was in the service over a year, when he resigned his commission on account of ill health; after leaving the army, he was located in the city of New York; was admitted to the bar, and remained there fifteen months, and then went South to Atlanta, Ga., with the intention of forming a partnership in the practice of law with the late Col. R. A. Alston; in the spring of 1866, Mr. Stevens came to Iowa and located in Clinton, and since then he has practiced his profession here. Mr. Stevens married Miss Caroline R. Cornell, a native of New Hampshire, and daughter of Capt. Cornell, of the United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have two children, one son and one daughter—George C. and Mary Alice.

DAVID W. SWITZER, foreman of C. Lamb & Sons' Stone Mill; was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1833; he was brought up and lived there until he came to Iowa, in the fall of 1857, and located in Clinton; he entered the employ of Mr. Lamb, and has been with him ever since he came, and is one of the oldest employes in the mills here; he has held the position of foreman for eight years. He married

Miss Maria L. Chandler, a native of Massachusetts, in July, 1869; they have two children—Edith Eliza and Scott H.

THE CLINTON NATIONAL BANK, corner of Second street and Fifth avenue.

C. S. TAYLOR, jeweler, Fifth avenue; proprietor of the oldest jewelry house in Clinton; he is a native of Vermont, but was brought up in Canada, and learned the jewelry business there; he came to Iowa and located here in the spring of 1863, and engaged in his present business on Front street; there are only two other merchants in business now who were here when he came; Mr. Taylor has held the office of Mayor for three terms—a longer time than any other person elected to this office; has also held the office of Town Trustee for a number of years, and is actively identified with the interests of the city and county. He married Miss Harriet Smith, a native of Canada; they have six children.

JOHN TAYLOR, foreman of machinists in the large lower mill of W. J. Young & Co.; is a native of Albany Co., N. Y., and was born Nov. 18, 1832; he was brought up there until 18 years of age; he learned his trade in Worcester, Mass., and came West to Moline in 1855; he came to Iowa in 1859, and came to Clinton in 1862, and entered the employ of W. J. Young & Co., and, with the exception of two years, he has been connected with his mills since then; he has had charge of the machine-shops since 1867. He married Miss Emma E. Alverson, a native of Whitewater, Mich., in 1867; they have three children—Charles J., Herbert Roy, Fred Bernard.

WM. TAYLOR, foreman of W. J. Young & Co.'s upper saw-mill; is a native of Albany Co., N. Y.; born March 23, 1835; he learned the trade of machinist; came to Illinois in 1856; when the war broke out, he enlisted in the first call; three months' service in Co. H, 6th Ind. V. I., and afterward enlisted in the 2d Ind. Bat.; he was in the service three years, and was in sixteen battles; he came to Clinton in 1865, and entered the employ of W. J. Young as engineer, and has been with him fourteen years, and for four years has been foreman of this mill. He married Miss Alice V. Soper, a native of Rome, N. Y., in 1867; they have four children—William, Susie, Eva, Belle.

E. H. THAYER, publisher of the *Clinton Age*; is a native of Windham, Cumberland Co., Me.; he attended school until 18 years of age; then came to Cleveland, Ohio, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in all the courts of the State; he came to Iowa in 1853, located at Muscatine, and practiced law for three years; was elected County Judge, and served two terms; he established the *Muscatine Daily Courier*, and conducted that paper for six years; in April, 1868, he came to Clarence, Cedar Co., and established the *Age*; after being there only two months, the citizens of Clinton held out superior inducements, and he removed to this city, where he has conducted this journal since. Judge Thayer married Miss Delia E. Payne, a native of Essex Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Nellie, Maude and May.

MAJOR CHARLES H. TOLL, Postmaster; residence, corner Third street and Eighth avenue; is a native of Van Buren, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; born April 18, 1817. In 1840, he married Miss Eliza H. Lusk, daughter of Richard Lusk, of Lysander, N. Y.; in 1853, Major Toll came to Chicago, remained a short time, and the following year came to Iowa, and located at Lyons; soon after coming here, he was made Assistant Treasurer of the Iowa Land Company, and assisted in superintending the building of the railroad from the Mississippi River to Council Bluffs; in 1855, he was elected Mayor of Lyons; he afterward resigned the office of Mayor, and located in Clinton, where his business interests called him; during his connection with the Railroad Company, he was elected Assistant Treasurer of the Iowa Land Company; in 1859, he was elected Sheriff of Clinton Co., and served two years; in 1862, he was appointed United States Commissary for a Division of the Union army; during his term of service, he was assigned to duty in various departments, and in every position he increased the efficiency of the department in which he was called to serve; his duties were extremely trying and arduous, and his responsibilities very great. As a Commissary, he was one of the most efficient in the Union army; he served until the close of the war; was relieved in January, 1866, and returned home; in December, 1875, he

was appointed Postmaster of Clinton, and still holds that office; he has also held various town offices, and, has been actively identified in the improvement of the city and county. While living in Onondaga Co., N. Y., he was Supervisor of the town of Lyander, and, in 1856, he was elected Representative to the State Legislature. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows; united with that fraternity in 1846. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, uniting with that denomination in 1839. Is a Republican, but an independent thinker. Major Toll and wife have five children, two sons—Spencer L. (Postal Clerk on the C. & N. W. R. R. from Chicago to Cedar Rapids); Charles H., Jr. (attending school at Mt. Vernon); three daughters—Mary Louise, Sarah E. (at home); Martha M. (now Mrs. George W. Lainhart, of New York City).

D. R. TOLL, livery, sale and boarding stable, Fifth avenue; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1826; after reaching manhood, in April, 1850, he went to California and engaged in mining there four and one-half years; he returned in 1854; came to Iowa, and arrived at Lyons Jan. 12, 1855; in the following November, he engaged in the livery business; there is no one in the county now who was in the livery business when he came; there are only a very few men engaged in business in this county who were here when he came. Mr. Toll married Miss S. M. Graham, a native of Utica, N. Y., in June, 1859; they have six children—Charles F., Fannie E., Frank P., Grace E., Rensselaer H. and Walter G.

P. S. TOWLE, dealer in dry goods, corner Second street and Fifth avenue; is a native of Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y.; he was brought up there; upon the breaking-out of the war, he was commissioned Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. Navy, and served for three years; after the close of the war, he came to Iowa, and located in Clinton in 1866, and engaged in mercantile business on Front street; he has built up a large and extensive trade, the largest exclusively dry goods trade in this city. Mr. Towle has been prominently connected with the "Ancient Order of United Workmen," and has been Grand Master of the State, and has been Supreme Lodge Representative for three years. In 1867, Mr. Towle married Miss Mary Brother, a native of Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., daughter of Henry Brother; they have three children—Henry Stewart, born April 13, 1871; Charles Brother, Sept. 10, 1875; Stewart Warren, Jan. 29, 1877.

CALVIN UPTON, stone-mason; was born in Reading, Mass., June 15, 1828, and learned his trade in that State; he came to Iowa, and located in Davenport in 1855; came to Clinton in June, 1857, and engaged in his present business in 1859; he engaged in manufacturing brick, and carried it on until 1870; he was engaged in contracting and building for the C. & N. W. R. R. from Clinton to Council Bluffs for some years. He married Miss Maria A. Rennard, of Salem, Mass., Jan. 30, 1853; they have five children—Charles E., George, Aldebrouto, Henry E. and Charlotte; have lost two children.

LARKIN UPTON, Mayor of Clinton; is a native of North Reading, Middlesex Co., Mass., and was born Feb. 4, 1832; in that State he learned the trade of stone mason; after reaching manhood, he emigrated to Iowa, and came to Clinton in 1855; remained a short time, then lived in Davenport and in Durant, Cedar Co., until the fall of 1858, when he located in Clinton and engaged in building; he has erected some of the best buildings in the city; he has also done considerable contracting and building for the C. & N. W. R. R. here and on the line of the road at Boone and Dunlap; he has held the office of City Alderman, and was elected Mayor of the city in March, 1878; re-elected in March, 1879.

E. A. WADLEIGH, freight and ticket agent of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad; is a native of Sutton, Merrimac Co., N. H.; he was brought up and received his education there; he came to Iowa, and located at Clinton in November, 1856; the following spring, April 14, 1857, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, and was appointed agent at Clinton, April 14, 1857; the day previous, April 13, the first train for business ran out of Clinton; he remained with that company until it was leased to and became a part of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, and has occupied his present position over twenty-two years, a longer time than any other official connected with the road here. Mr. Wadleigh is one of the early

settlers of Clinton, coming here the year after Clinton was laid out. He has served as a member of the School Board for twelve years. He married Miss Emeline Emmons, of the State of Vermont; they have one son—Frank A.

W. D. WALDEN, Superintendent of Buildings and Bridges of the Iowa Division of the Chicago & North-Western Railway; is a native of Hampshire, England, and was born in 1825; he was brought up there, and studied architecture; in 1850, he came to America, and lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., for five years, and was engaged in building; he came to Iowa in October, 1855, and entered the employ of the Iowa Land Company; he was the architect and builder of the Iowa Central House. On the 11th of February, 1856, he sold three lots to Francis Lee, and it was the first sale of lots in Clinton that was made second hand, or after purchased were resold again. Mr. Walden has held the position of Superintendent of Buildings and Bridges since 1865; he had charge of the construction of the Mississippi River Bridge. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Bennett, a native of England, in 1852; they have eleven children, and attend the Episcopal Church.

EDWARD WARE, with C. Lamb & Son; is a native of England, and was born June 13, 1830; he came to America in 1842, and was brought up in York State; he came to Fulton in 1854, and came to Clinton Co. in 1855; he was engineer of the first saw-mill in Clinton; when the war broke out, he enlisted, in June, 1861, in the 1st I. V. C., Co. M; he remained in the service until March, 1866; he was promoted to hold commission of Second Lieutenant when the war closed; since then, he has been engaged in steamboating and in the lumber-yard of C. Lamb & Sons. He married Miss Augusta Lamb, daughter of C. Lamb, Esq., in 1859; they have six children—Fred, Jennie, Willie, Lettie, Eddie, Artemus.

JOHN WEBBER, dealer in ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods, Second street; was born in Germany Jan. 14, 1826; after reaching manhood, he emigrated to America in 1850; he lived in New York and Iowa until 1861, then came to Iowa; the following year, he came to Clinton Co.; he has been engaged in business here for the past fourteen years; he carries a large stock of clothing, and has built up a good trade. He married Miss Christina Stetter, a native of Germany, Feb. 11, 1853; they have two children—Mary and Bertha; they have lost one son.

MARTIN WHITE, foreman in charge of loading cars at W. J. Young & Co.'s mills; is a native of Ireland, and was born Dec. 15, 1829; he emigrated to America in 1853; he came to Iowa and located in Clinton, in 1857; there was very little here when he came; he has been connected with the mills, in the employ of Mr. Young, for a long time, and has lived here twenty-two years; he holds the office of City Alderman, and is serving his fourth year; he is President of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, and has been officially connected with the Society for five years. He married Miss Judith Reddan, a native of Ireland, in 1852; they have eight children; he and his family attend the Catholic Church.

BEN. C. WILKINS, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co.; was born in Oshkosh, Winnebago Co., Wis., Oct. 19, 1849; he was brought up and received his education there; he came to Clinton in 1870, and entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and has been connected with the company since then, and has held the position of Manager of the office here for the past four years. On Oct. 27, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Bessie F. Fegan, daughter of Capt. J. D. Fegan, of Clinton.

J. WILKINS, proprietor of the Extract of Eucalyptus, corner of Sixth avenue and Second street, Clinton; is a native of Rochester, N. Y., and was born in 1815; he was brought up and lived in that State until 1836, when he emigrated to Green Bay, Wis.; at that early day, Gen. Winfield Scott was in command of the fort there; Mr. Wilkins lived there and in Oshkosh and Fond du Lac thirty-five years; he had charge of the Menominee Indians when the old chief, Oshkosh, died; Mr. Wilkins came to Clinton in 1871; he went to California in 1875; and while there he made his great discovery of the "Eucalyptus," which contains the healing properties of the Australian gum tree; the method of its discovery and the merits of the extract are now well known east and west, and is rapidly growing into favor, and he has a large demand for

it. In 1837, Mr. Wilkins was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Cook, a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; they have four children.

MRS. CLARA YEOMANS, homœopathic physician, Seventh avenue, west of Fourth street; is a native of Summit Co., Ohio; she was born of New England parentage, in 1841; she came West to Washington Co., Iowa, while it was yet a Territory, before the State was organized, in 1845. She was united in marriage with Dr. S. P. Yeomans; he was brought up in Herkimer Co., N. Y., and came to Iowa in 1838; he studied medicine and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1853; he afterward graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago; he held the position of Register of the Land Office at Sioux City a number of years, and is now practicing medicine at Charles City, Iowa. Mrs. Yeomans studied medicine in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, graduating from that institution and taking her degree in 1870, being the first lady in the West taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and she was the first lady who attended clinics in the Cook County Hospital, in Chicago; after graduating from Hahnemann, she went East and attended a course in the New York Medical College for Women, and attended clinics at Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. Yeomans came to Clinton March 1, 1870, and since then she has successfully practiced her profession here; they have two children, one daughter, in Minnesota, and one son, who has just completed his college course.

GEORGE B. YOUNG, attorney and counselor at law, Post Office Block; is a native of Hartford, Trumbull Co., Ohio; born May 20, 1840; he attended the common schools, then entered Oberlin College, where he completed his education; he studied law in Cleveland, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar June 24, 1862; he is also a graduate of the Cleveland Law College; he enlisted on the first call for troops in Co. C, 19th O. V. I.; in July, 1862, he came to Iowa and located in Clinton Co., at Camanche, and commenced the practice of law; in 1865, he was elected County Judge; served two years, and was re-elected in 1867; after serving one year of his second term, he resigned to accept the position of Judge of the Circuit Court, to which he was elected in November, 1868; he remained on the bench until March, 1873, when he resigned, and since then has practiced here, being associated with Judge Hays until the latter was elected Judge. There are very few men in Clinton Co. who are as conversant with its interests and its people as Judge Young; he came here a stranger, and began without a dollar, and his success in life and position in his profession are owing to his own efforts. He married Miss Frances Hinman, at Lansing, Mich., in 1863; they have had three children, only one surviving, a son—Henry M., now 12 years of age.

W. J. YOUNG, of the firm of W. J. Young & Co., manufacturers of lumber; is one of the most enterprising business men of Clinton; he is a native of Belfast, Ireland, and was born Feb. 27, 1827; he came to Clinton June 7, 1858; before coming here, was engaged in railroading, and held the position of General Freight Agent of the Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago Railroad; after coming here, he opened a lumber yard, and continued that for two or three years; in May, 1860, he commenced to remove their saw-mill from La Crosse to Clinton, and the 15th of August, he was cutting lumber; in August, 1866, he began building what is known as his large lower mill, which, with one exception, is the largest mill of the kind in this country; the mills of this company have a capacity of manufacturing yearly 50,000,000 feet of lumber, 30,000,000 shingles, and 10,000,000 laths, employing 350 hands in the mills and yards at Clinton, beside the men employed in their own logging camps and their interest in the Mississippi logging camps; he gives his personal attention; has the entire management of his business, which is of great magnitude, his sales of lumber extending over the West, Northwest and South. When Mr. Young began life, he says he had all the capital he required, which was good health; and, by constant attention to his business and good management, he has built up the extensive business of W. J. Young & Co. to its present magnitude. Mr. Young is actively identified with the interests of the city of Clinton; he is one of the Directors of the Clinton National Bank, and is President of the Clinton Savings Bank. He has held the office of Mayor of Clinton, being elected without any opposition.

HENRY ZWEIGART, dealer in fresh, salted and smoked meats, Second street, between Second and Third avenues; he was born in Germany April 16, 1854; when 19 years of age, in 1873, he came to America; the following year he came to Clinton, in 1874; he has been engaged in business here for the past three years, and is building up a nice trade; his parents are living in the old country.

LYONS TOWNSHIP.

LYMAN P. ADAMS, Deputy Sheriff, Lyons; he was born in Pawtucket, R. I.; at the age of 14, he went to Jones Co., Ga.; thence to Barbour Co., Ala.; then returned to Rhode Island, and in 1853 he attended the Providence Conference Seminary, having first attended the Lyon & Frieze University Grammar School; afterward attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College; in 1856-57. was employed by the Providence & Worcester Railroad; in 1858, returned to Barbour Co., Ala.; remained there till the spring of 1859, when he went North on a visit; he then went to Memphis, and again went North, traveling with W. H. Seward and party, electioneering for President Lincoln; in the winter of 1860, he returned to Memphis, and, in 1861, went to Holly Spring, Miss.; then returned home; remained there till the capture of Island No. 10; on a permit issued by S. P. Chase, he was one of four who were permitted to return by the first steamer to take charge of the Chickasaw steam cotton press, owned by D. G. Dwight, of Boston; held this till taken for Quartermaster purposes by order of Gen. Sherman; afterward used as Fort Pickering; he then accepted a position with the Quartermaster's Department of the Fifteenth Army Corps, under J. Condit Smith; remained in this capacity till 1863, when he resigned on account of ill health, and came to Lyons; in 1866, he went to Nebraska City; in 1867, he returned to Lyons; has been Alderman, Township Treasurer, and now Deputy Sheriff. He married, in 1866, Miss Eliza, daughter of Judge E. Hatton, formerly of Hillsdale, Michigan; they have three children—Myron Henry, Maude and Robert Hatton. In 1864, he purchased the Clinton House, disposing of it in 1871; soon after, it was destroyed by fire.

FRED. BAER, grocer, Main street, Lyons; he was born Dec. 4, 1838, in Germany; in 1860, came to Lyons. Married Eliza Jansen March, 1863; she was born August, 1843, in Germany; had five children—Francisca, Emma, Ida, Mena and Anna.

C. P. BAKER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lyons; born Aug. 20, 1813, in Massachusetts; in 1838, came to Clinton Co., Iowa; owns 179 acres of land. Married Mrs. Brown in 1836; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 20, 1813; have four children—Clinton D., Louisa M., W. S. and Chester L.; she has one child by a former marriage—Samuel A. Brown, now in Nebraska. Clinton D. served in the late war.

D. S. BALCH, boots and shoes, residence on Seventh street, Lyons; he was born in Groveland, Massachusetts, in 1856; he came to Freeport, Ill., and taught school two winters; in 1858, he removed to Lyons, and commenced the boot and shoe business with his brother, John K. P.; this they controlled till 1874; since then he has been alone in business. He married Mary J. George in 1861; she was born in Haverhill, Mass.; they have three children—L. Anne, Clifton and Jennie F.

D. J. BATCHELDER, firm of Welles, Gardiner & Co., lumber, Lyons; born June 6, 1825, in Peacham, Vt., in 1851; moved to Peoria, Ill.; thence to Mitchell Co., Iowa; in 1861, came to Clinton Co., Iowa. Married Miss M. McFarland in 1850; she was born in Lunenburg, Essex Co., Vt.; have four children—Henrietta and Marietta (twins), Emma and D. J.

T. R. BEERS, Postmaster, residence on Fifth street, Lyons; born Dec. 28, 1836, in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; in 1858, he came to Lyons; has been a resident here since; he was appointed Postmaster in March, 1879; he has been engaged in the publishing business since he came to Lyons. Married Sarah Roe in July, 1866; she was born in Elmira, N. Y.; they have five children—Anna, Maria, Charles E., Louise and Clara.

CAPT. W. M. BENTLEY, proprietor of the Lyons & Fulton Ferry, Lyons; was born in Warren Co., N. Y., March 3, 1831; when 14 years of age, his parents emigrated to Iowa, and located in Jackson Co., one mile south of Maquoketa, and engaged in farming; after reaching manhood, he started the first livery business carried on in Maquoketa; he continued there until 1862, when he came to Lyons, and engaged in the same business for two years, then bought the ferry, and has managed that for a number of years; he also owns a good farm of 200 acres two and one-half miles south of Maquoketa, one of the first settled farms in that section of country. Capt. Bentley was elected Mayor of Lyons in 1878, and has held other town offices. He married Miss Alvira E. Goodenow, a native of Warren Co., N. Y.; her parents came to Maquoketa in 1847; they have three children—Carlotta Florence, George and Leon.

A. B. BLAKELY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lyons; born Aug. 3, 1811, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; when a boy, he went with his mother to Connecticut; in 1856, came to Lyons Township; owns 102 acres of land. Has been Township Trustee and Secretary of the Township School Board for about ten years. Married Lucy A. Baldwin in October, 1832; she was born May 1, 1813, in Derby, Conn.; have two children—Fred L. and Georgiana. His son, William H., enlisted in 1862, in Co. K, 26th I. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Arkansas Post, and died at Memphis in February, 1863.

HON. NORMAN BOARDMAN, capitalist, Lyons; he is a native of Lamoille Co., Vt.; he was born April 30, 1813; he attended school and engaged in teaching till about the age of 25, when he completed his education at the Johnson Academy; he read law with H. P. Smith, of Hyde Park, Vt., now a resident of Chicago; was admitted to the bar in 1839; he practiced about fourteen years, and during that time was Deputy Collector of Customs and State's Attorney, holding the latter office from 1850 to 1852; in 1855, he settled in Lyons, having two years previous visited this State and located lands; real estate has been his principal business, although he has been engaged in the mercantile trade in Anamosa, Jones Co., about five years; in the fall of 1854, he bought eighty acres of land in Mitchell Co., and laid out the town of Osage, now one of the most thriving towns of the county; in 1856, he entered about three thousand acres of land at Council Bluffs, and has speculated largely in lands in different parts of this State. He was nominated in 1861 by the Republicans for State Senator; was elected by a majority of 1,100; he held this position four years; in May, 1869, he was appointed, by President Grant, U. S. Collector for the Second District of Iowa; resigned this office in 1875, leaving a clear record. He married Miss Lois B. Knight in 1846; she was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1825; died in February, 1857, leaving three sons—Homer C. and William K., now in Nevada in the produce business, and Charles D., a physician, now practicing in Monticello, Iowa. His present marriage, to Miss Sarah M. Knight in 1858; she was born in Jaffrey, N. H.

G. W. BRAYTON, forwarding and commission, and general steamboat agent, dealer in coal, wood, salt, lime, etc., foot of Main street; residence on north Seventh street, Lyons; he was born Jan. 15, 1814, in Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y.; in May, 1858, moved to Illinois; in 1868, removed to Lyons, and engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery trade for about five years. When in Franklin Grove, Ill., he was Postmaster six years, also School Director; has been Alderman here about three years. Married Lucy A. Loomis in 1841; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y.; have had five children, four living—Alice M., Charles J., Lucy A. and Frank C. Republican.

STEPHEN BRIGGS, residence on Sixth street, Lyons; he was born in 1829 in England; at about the age of 22 he engaged in the lace business, and carried on a very extensive business for about seventeen years. In 1861, he came to Lyons and engaged as clerk for H. J. Wright, wholesale grocer; continued about two years, then commenced business under the firm of Allen & Briggs, and continued this successfully for several years; he is now in the wholesale liquor business, in Fulton, where he has been about five years; he owns 230 acres of land in Illinois, valued at \$10,000, also one section each in Iowa and Nebraska. He married Miss Sarah Holmes in 1855; she was born in 1832, in England; they have six children—J. W. H. (now attending

the Agricultural College, at Ames, Iowa), Hulbert, Albert W., Stephen H., Sarah H. and Arthur.

ELIJAH BUELL, retired; residence, corner Ninth and Pearl streets, Lyons; born April 1, 1801, in Utica, N. Y.; when a child, moved, with his mother, to Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; in 1813, to Cleveland, Ohio, then followed the lakes till about the age of 22; he was pilot of the schooner Aurora—the first schooner that ever arrived at Chicago; he afterward shipped on the steamboat Powhattan, plying between New Orleans and St. Louis; followed this business about three years; in 1835, he came to Clinton Co. and made a claim of 320 acres; in 1840, he entered 600 acres, and has owned this land since. Married Caroline Boyd about 1824; she was born in Pennsylvania; died about 1838; have two children—Robert and Strong. Second marriage to Mary L. Pearce, about 1841; she was born in Massachusetts; had eight children, six living—George, Langworthy, William, Mary, Caroline and Louisa. Strong enlisted in 1st I. V. C.; served during the war.

A. J. BURBANK, proprietor American House, Lyons; he was born in Oxford, Me.; at the breaking out of the rebellion, he was commissioned Captain of Co. G, 1st Me. V. C.; served in this capacity about two years; in the fall of 1862, he resigned and removed to Chicago; in 1865, he went to Minnesota; in 1870, to Fort Dodge, Iowa, thence to Illinois; in 1877, came to Lyons. He married Miss Mary E. Blye, Nov. 12, 1863; she was born in Bristol, R. I.

EDWARD COLTMAN, brick manufacturer, Lyons; he was born in England; at the age of 17, he came to Buffalo, N. Y.; in 1849, he came to Lyons; he owns about eight acres of land with his brick-yard. He married Mary White, in 1852; she was born in England; have two children—Chancellor Hall and Mary M. Adams, whom they have taken to raise.

CICERO COY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lyons; born Feb. 10, 1821, in Indiana; in 1837, came to Lyons Township; is one of the oldest settlers of the county; he owns 160 acres land, which he and his father entered; his father was born in Connecticut in 1793; died here Aug. 3, 1870. Married Mary A. McCrary June 11, 1844; she was born in Erie Co., Penn.; have two children—George W. and Ellen J.

PHILIP DEEDS, retired; residence on Ninth street, Lyons; born Feb. 25, 1811, in Stark Co., Ky.; in the fall of 1821, moved to Illinois; in 1834, to Dubuque; in 1837, came to Lyons; he now owns about one hundred acres land inside the city limits; he went to California in 1850, returned in 1853. Married Pauline Mills, in 1837; she was born in Batavia, N. Y., in 1817; died in 1862; had four children, three living—Amanda M. (now Mrs. Thompson), O. E. and Angeline (now Mrs. Winget). Second marriage to Julia A. Allman, in 1865; she was born in Pennsylvania. His son O. E., served in the late war.

C. L. DUTCHER, farmer; P. O. Lyons; he was born Jan. 22, 1808, in Dutchess Co., N. Y.; when a child he went with his parents to Canada, thence to Michigan; in 1841, removed to Clinton Co.; he owns eighty acres land in Hampshire Township, also property in town. Married Catherine Hess, in 1829; she was born in 1806, in New York; died in 1849; have six children—Ephraim, Daniel, Calvin, Fannie, Margaret and Caroline. Second marriage to Hannah Perrin; she was born in New York.

H. FANGER, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Lyons; born Dec. 2, 1843, in Lyons Township; he owns thirty-nine acres of land; carries on a dairy. Married Lottie Heeman in 1870; she was born in 1849, in Germany; died in 1873. Second marriage to Anna Gregasson, in 1874; she was born in 1848, in Germany; have three children—Mary, Anna and Henry. His father came to Clinton Co. in 1838, and died in 1845.

CAPT. J. T. FOSTER, retired; residence Lyons; born June 26, 1839, in Cleveland, Ohio; in 1842, came with his parents to Lyons. He enlisted April 1, 1861, in Co. B, 1st Iowa Cav.; was promoted to Captaincy in 1864; he was appointed, July 28, 1866, First Lieutenant in the regular army; served till January 19, 1869

Married Alice Leeper Feb. 22, 1866; she was born in Fayetteville, Ark.; have two children—Arthur J. and George Fairfax. His mother is one of the oldest settlers of Lyons; she was born in 1817, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and lives in the immediate neighborhood of her son.

JOHN GARTON, capitalist, residence on Ninth avenue, Lyons; born April 12, 1819, in England; in 1843, moved to Toronto, Can.; in 1846, to Chicago; in 1856, to Lyons. Has been Alderman, Collector, Justice of the Peace, member of the School Board, etc. Married Martha Thurman in 1842; she was born in England.

H. GATES, grain and flour; residence corner Fourth and Washington streets, Lyons; he was born March 12, 1820, in Rutland, Vt. In 1848, came to New York; in 1857, came to Lyons and engaged in his present business. Married Melissa Smith in 1844; she was born in Essex, Vt.; they have two children—Frank and Florence.

F. GBUSENDORF, proprietor Union House, Third street, Lyons; born July 18, 1826, in Germany; in 1848, came to Chicago; in 1852, came to Lyons; has been in his present business since 1860. Married Elizabeth Bohler in 1855; she was born in Germany; have five children—John, Augusta, Bertha, Emma and Amanda.

G. W. HAMMOND, Lyons; he was born in Windsor Co., Vt.; when about 3 years old, he came with his parents to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; in 1854, he came to Clinton Co.; in 1857, to Lyons. He owns twenty-one acres of land adjoining the city, which he devotes to fruit-raising. Married Mary Adams July 4, 1849; she was born in Vermont; they have one child—Emma L.

P. HANNAHER, grain, residence on Main and Seventh streets, Lyons; born January, 1814, in Ireland; in 1848, moved to Pittsburgh, Penn.; in 1852, to Illinois; in 1856, to Lyons. Married Margaret O'Connor in 1843; she was born in Ireland; have seven children—John, Thomas, James, Delia, Margaret, Ann and Kate.

B. H. A. HENNINGSEN, Treasurer of Clinton Co., Lyons; is a native of Schleswig, Germany; was born Nov. 26, 1826; he received his education there and studied law; he served in the army there, and held commission of Lieutenant; emigrated to America in 1852; came to Iowa and located in Clinton Co., in May of the same year; entered land and engaged in farming until 1865, when he removed to Lyons; was elected Justice of the Peace, and held that office for twelve years; he was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1877; he has also held town and school offices. He married, in 1853, Miss Elwine Schröder, a native of Germany; they have four children—Louise, Addie, Hattie, Emma.

H. P. HOBEIN, firm of Hobein Brothers, furniture, on Fourth street, Lyons; he was born Aug. 29, 1816, in Germany; in 1854, he moved to Rock Island, Ill.; in 1855, removed to Lyons, and commenced their present business in 1856. Married Miss J. H. Flugge in 1842; she was born April 16, 1819, in Germany, and died Dec. 8, 1878; had six children, four living—William C., Charles A. (now in Brooklyn), Henry A., Mary (now Mrs. Buechner, now living in Chicago); Theo. died in Germany, aged two years; Herman was drowned by the upsetting of a boat at Lyons, in 1875.

WILLIAM HODGKINS, retired, residence, corner Ninth street and Seventh avenue, Lyons; born in 1817, in England; in 1851, came to Lyons; returned to England in the fall, and, in 1856, came again to Lyons; was engaged at the mason business till 1877; he owns 100 acres of land in Deep Creek Township; is one of the Aldermen of Lyons. Married Mrs. Woodward in 1871; she was born in 1816, in Wayne Co., Penn.; he has one daughter by a former marriage—Harriet, now Mrs. Burrows, of Nebraska; Mrs. Hodgkins has one son by a former marriage—Ethel Woodward.

WILLIAM HOLMES, Cashier First National Bank, residence on Ninth street, Lyons; born Jan. 26, 1834, in England; in 1859, came to Clinton Co., Iowa. Enlisted, in 1862, in Co. K, 26th Iowa Inf.; was appointed Sergeant on the organization of his company; discharged in December, 1863, on account of wounds received at

the siege of Vicksburg May 21, 1863. In 1864, was appointed book-keeper of the First National Bank; in 1871, promoted to Cashier. Has been School Treasurer and Director for the past sixteen years; has also been City Treasurer. Married Miss Anna A. Scott in 1868; she was born in Massachusetts; she came to Lyons with her mother when about 2 years old; have five children—Arthur L., William P., John W., Earle I. and Alfred S. Republican; Episcopalian.

JOHN C. HOPKINS, is a native of Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill., and was born in 1842; removed with his parents to Bureau Co., and in 1855, to Faribault, Minn., where they were pioneers in the settlement of that section of the State. In 1858, he went to Elmwood, Ill., where he entered Elmwood Academy and graduated. In 1867, he married Miss Mary F. Beckett, of Elmwood. In 1870, he removed to Clinton, and was employed in editorial work on the *Daily Herald*. In 1873, he purchased the *Lyons City Advocate*, upon the remains of which he established the *Clinton County Advertiser*, which he is still successfully conducting. His children are three boys—Harry G., Fred W. and Robert; and one daughter, Daisy.

HERMAN G. KLARE, proprietor of Transit House, on Main street, Lyons; he was born in Germany; in 1867, came to Chicago; in 1870, came to Lyons. He commenced to learn the wagon business at the age of 14, and followed this till after coming to Lyons. He married Catharine Shawbrenner in 1869; she was born in Germany; they have eight children.

JOHN B. KRAUS, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lyons; born June 24, 1826, in Germany; in 1847, emigrated to New Jersey; in 1848, moved to Philadelphia; in 1851, to Cincinnati, the same year to Jackson Co., Iowa; in 1864, he removed to Clinton Co. He owns seventy-five acres of land, also property in Lyons. Married Barbara Yans in 1851; she was born in 1827, in Germany; had nine children, six living—John A., Don Karlos, Otto F., William, Bertie and Josephine.

HENRY KREBS, farmer and dairyman, Sec. 19; P. O. Lyons; was born Dec. 11, 1830, in Germany; in 1852, moved to Buffalo, N. Y.; in 1855, to Davenport, Iowa; in 1864, to Lyons. He owns about two hundred acres of land. Married Margaret Phaffenberger in 1855; she was born in 1832, in Germany; died in 1869; have five children—Anna, John H., William, Dora and Mary. Married a second time to Johanna Boock, in 1872; she was born in 1849, in Germany; have three children—Louisa, Matilda and Henry B.

THOMAS LEEDHAM, meat market, Lyons; he was born in 1828, in England; at about the age of 20, he was apprenticed to this business, and has followed it ever since. In 1853, he came to Lyons, and since then has resided here. Married Miss Ann Welch, in 1849; she was born in Buckingham, England; they have seven children, two sons and five daughters; his son George assists him in his present business.

WILLIAM LEEDHAM, meat market, Main street, Lyons; residence, corner Pearl and Sixth streets; born Jan. 8, 1825, in England; in 1851, came to Lyons. Married Mary Waters in 1849; she was born in England in 1829; died here in 1874; have six children—Mary A., Thomas G., Elizabeth, William W., John C. and Charles H.

JOHN LONG, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lyons; born in December in 1809, in Germany; in 1838, went to Chicago, and worked on the Illinois & Michigan Canal about three years, then removed to Galena, Ill.; in 1844, came to Clinton, Iowa; in 1850, went to California, in 1853, returned to Lyons, and has since made this his home; owns 150 acres of land. Married Clarissa Hough Oct. 20, 1854; she was born in December, 1823, in Lewis Co., N. Y.; have three children—Mary, Ida and Julia; she had three children by a former marriage—Estella, Josephine and Willis.

DR. WILLIAM MacQUIGG, physician and surgeon; residence on Sixth street, Lyons; born Oct. 14, 1826, in Philadelphia, Penn.; in 1842, moved to Zanesville, Ohio; in 1847, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. N. McMillan; in 1850, attended his first course of lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, and again in 1860.

and graduated at the Cleveland Medical College; he then removed to De Witt, Iowa, and three months later to Camanche; in 1866, to Lyons; he was appointed, in 1862, Assistant Surgeon of the 26th I. V. I.; resigned in about three months, on account of sickness. Married Miss Mary J. Scripture March 16, 1854; she was born in New York. Republican.

OLIVER McMAHAN, Vice President of the First National Bank, and general manager, residence on Ninth street, Lyons. He is a native of Adams Co., Ohio, where he was born Aug. 14, 1819. In 1837, he came West and settled in Albany, Ill., and engaged with his brother in steambating on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, which proved quite remunerative. In 1860, he came to Lyons; soon after, he united with other capitalists and organized the First National Bank of Clinton Co., of which he is general manager. He married Miss M. A. Cashow, Dec. 20, 1877; she was born in Indiana; he has three children by a former marriage—Alice, Charles and Genie. Members of M. E. Church.

M. D. MADDEN, wholesale liquors, Fourth street, Lyons; he is a native of Ireland; in 1846, came to Wisconsin; in 1859, to Lyons; most of his time has been spent here, in the grocery business; he has been Township Treasurer; is now a member of the Council; he enlisted in 1861, in Co. A, 16th I. V. I., and served about one year; was in the battle of Shiloh and others. Married Elizabeth Kelly in 1859; she was born in Canada; had ten children, nine living—Elma, Frankie, Josie, Clara, Louis, Fred, Charles, William and James; lost George in 1877, aged 5 years.

WASHINGTON MANN, gardener; residence on Tenth street, Lyons; he was born Jan. 15, 1835, in Georgia; in 1865, he came to Lyons; he owns his residence, with twenty lots, which he devotes to gardening. He married Anna Walls March 1, 1859; she was born in Mobile, Ala.; they had one child—Jessie.

DR. J. J. MATHEWS, physician and surgeon; residence on Seventh street, Lyons; born Jan. 8, 1826, in Perry Co., Ohio; in 1835, went to Indiana; in 1839, to Iowa City; in 1852, removed to Lyons; commenced the study of medicine in 1848, and graduated in 1852, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa; has been Postmaster here, from 1867 to 1879; was elected, in 1854, a member of the State Senate, and served four years; has been Alderman, and a member of the Board of Education. Married Miss P. L. Sanders in November, 1856, in Iowa City; she was born in Indianapolis; have six children—Harry S., Nellie J., Jay J., John N. and Nannie S., twins, and Fred.

MATHIAS MICHELSEN, firm of Roeh & Michelsen, wholesale and retail grocers, corner Main and Sixth streets, Lyons; he was born in Denmark; came to Clinton Co., at the age of 22; in 1867, removed to Lyons. He married, in 1872, Mary, daughter of John Sanford, who came to Lyons in 1849; she was born in Lyons; they have three children—George, Emma and Leigh.

CHRIS MOESZINGER, retired; residence corner Fourth and Pearl streets, Lyons; born Aug. 8, 1823, in Germany; in 1843, moved to Buffalo, N. Y.; in 1845, to Philadelphia; in the fall of 1846, to Cincinnati; in 1854, to Rock Island; the following year, he came to Lyons, and engaged in the foundry business till 1874, when he retired from business. Has been Mayor, member of the Council and School Board. Married Mrs. Anne Christine Wilch in 1854; she was born in Germany May 1, 1823, died Sept. 2, 1878; have two children—Louis C. and Phillip Peter; she had one son by a former marriage—John, who is now carrying on the foundry business.

JOHN MONTAGUE, boots and shoes, Third street, Lyons; he was born in 1845, in Germany; he commenced to learn this business at the age of 14, and has followed it since; in 1867, he came to Lyons. He married Anna Hess Oct. 13, 1873; she was born in Germany.

JOHN PATRICK, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Lyons; he was born in 1822, in New Hampshire; came to Lyons about 1865; he owns 100 acres of land. He married Harriet White in 1844; she was born in New Hampshire; died in 1874; they had

five children—Mary, who has been the past eight years a missionary in Turkey; Ellen, now Mrs. Smith; George, a graduate of the Iowa State University, Iowa City; Bessie, now attending the High School at Lyons, and John B. Mr. P. is one of the Deacons of the Congregational Church.

SAMUEL RESSLER, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Lyons; born Sept. 28, 1817, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; in 1849, went to Illinois; in 1851, came to Clinton Co.; owns 175 acres of land. Has been District School Treasurer of Lyons Township also Trustee and Assessor. Married Catharine A. Lehman March 14, 1842; she was born in Cumberland Co., Penn.; have two children—Mary J., now Mrs. Nelson, and Andrew W. Congregational Church.

J. C. ROOT, commercial broker; residence on Seventh street, Lyons; born Dec. 3, 1844, in Chester Factories, Mass.; attended Cornell College, Mount Vernon; in 1854, removed to Lyons, and engaged in the boot and shoe business for about four or five years; afterward had charge of the mills of Hill, Thomas & Co. Has been United States Deputy Collector in Second District of Iowa; was the founder of the Young Men's Library Association; was nominated by the Odd Fellows for Deputy Grand Master of the State of Iowa for 1879. Married Miss Louise M. Inslee, at Lyons, in September, 1868; she was born at Davenport; have two sons—Harrie and Alanson. Republican.

MICHAEL RUDMAN, blacksmith, Pearl street, Lyons; he was born April 26, 1839, in England; in 1869, came to Lyons. Married Martha Collett Aug. 9, 1860; she was born in England; had ten children, five living—Elizabeth, Albert, Mary, Henry and George.

EDWARD R. SAYLES, firm of Cotton & Sayles, attorneys; office in Gage's Block, Lyons; is a native of Crawford Co., Penn.; in 1857, he came with his parents to Lyons, where he has since resided; he commenced reading law, in 1875, with Judge Cotton; was admitted to the bar in 1876; in 1877, he formed a partnership with Judge Cotton, and has since been a member of the firm. He was appointed Mayor by the City Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mayor C. Moeszinger. His father died in 1871, aged 46 years; his mother is now a resident of Davenport.

L. T. SLOAN, Secretary of Clinton & Lyons Horse R. R. Co.; residence corner Seventh and Washington streets, Lyons; born June 18, 1842, in Lyons, Iowa; on the organization of this Company, he was appointed Secretary. Enlisted, in 1862, in Co. I, 2d Iowa Inf., and served to the end of the war. Married Sarah M. White May 6, 1869; she was born in New Hampshire; have four children—Alice M., Arthur J., Mattie W. and Charles L. Republican.

IRA STOCKWELL, retired; residence corner of Exchange and Seventh streets, Lyons; a native of Trumbull Co., Ohio; at the age of 15, he came with his parents to Joliet, Ill.; in 1840, he came to what was then New York Landing, now Clinton; has been a resident of the county since; he engaged in farming pursuits till 1856; he then sold his farm of 196 acres, and turned his attention to the building-up of Clinton, also buying and improving and selling farms; in about 1859, he purchased the mill known as the Alcox, Johnson & Co. Saw-mill, and, about four years later, he bought the Stambaugh Mill; after running this about three years, he transferred the machinery to his other mill, which increased the capacity to about 100,000 feet per day; he operated this till it was destroyed by fire, several years later; he now owns 216 acres of land, which is principally devoted to fruit and raising thorough-bred horses. Married Miss Sarah Peck March 30, 1842; she was born in New York; had three children, one living—Manetta J.

E. W. THOMAS (retired), Lyons; he was born Aug. 26, 1812, in Chester Co., Penn.; in 1832, he went to St. Louis, and engaged principally in building railroads and public works; in 1837, he first built the railroad, under contract, known as the Belleville & St. Louis Railroad; he then was for four years Superintendent of Public Works for the U. S. Government; he then took a contract to build a saw-mill on the

St. Croix River, Wisconsin, settled then by Indians only; this he completed in 1843; he was also largely engaged in the milling-business in St. Louis; in 1845, he went to Chicago and bought 640 acres of land, near where now is Oak Park, paying \$5 per acre, and taking it in part for claims due from the Railroad Companies; he remained here till 1851, then returned to St. Louis, and took a contract on the first division on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, running from St. Louis to Jefferson City; this he finished in 1854; in 1855, he bought a plantation near New Madrid, Mo.; sold this about two years later, and returned to Chicago; in 1858, came to Lyons and engaged in milling and shipping produce, which he carried on quite extensively; he now owns about four hundred and fifty acres of land in Clinton Co., with two grist-mills, also, lands in Illinois. He married Mary Guthrie in 1834; she was born in Chester Co., Penn., in 1813 (died Feb. 10, 1876); they have three children—John R., Benton and Julia (now Mrs. McGuire). Second marriage, to Mrs. Gutlob, Sept. 26, 1878; she was born in Germany.

JAMES TALLETT, brick-yard, Lyons; he was born March 3, 1821, in England; in 1851, went to Buffalo, N. Y.; the following year, he moved to Lyons. Married Isabella Ellis in 1846; she was born in 1828, in England; have eight children—Sarah, Mary, Thomas H., William G., James F., John, Isabella and Martha J.

JOHN TIESSE, of the firm of Tritschler & Tiesse, proprietors of the Western Union Brewery, Lyons; born May 29, 1837, in Germany; in 1852, came to Philadelphia, thence to Cincinnati, St. Louis and California; in 1862, removed to Pekin, Ill., thence to Lyons, where he has since resided. Married Carolina Schmer in 1860; she was born in Germany; they have six children—Emma, Fred, John, August, Emile and Lena.

P. TRITSCHLER, of the firm of Tritschler & Tiesse, brewers; residence on Main street, Lyons; born May 1, 1828, in Germany; in 1848, he came to Pennsylvania; in 1855, to Clinton Co.; the following year, removed to Fulton, and built a brewery; carried on this business till 1865, when he came to Lyons and built his present brewery, and residence. Married Caroline Littig in 1858; she was born at Rock Island; they have one child—Julia.

L. B. WADLEIGH, manufacturing of lumber, also manufacturer of lumbermen's patent tape-line board measure; residence, Clinton; he was born Aug. 20, 1833, in Meredith, Belknap Co., N. H.; in 1855, moved to Dixon, Ill.; in 1856, to Minnesota; in 1859, he went to California; 1863, returned to Clinton, thence to Council Bluffs; in 1874, came to Lyons; has been engaged in the lumber trade since 1868. Married Miss Mary C. Pollock Nov. 13, 1856; she was born in 1837, in Sangamon Co., Ill.; have five children—William M., Minnie H., L. P., Pauline V. and Maud C.

CHARLES WALKER, saloon, foot of Main street, Lyons; is a native of England; when about the age of 32 years, he came to Cleveland; in 1857, he came to Clinton Co.; first engaged in brick-making, which he continued for two years; then with Carpenter & Son in the milling business about twelve years. He married Louisa Burton in 1846; she was born in England; they have three children—Walter, Frank and Lottie.

E. M. WESTBROOK, M. D., residence corner Sixth street and Sixth avenue, Lyons; born Feb. 3, 1819, in Niagara Co., N. Y.; in 1827, moved to Kentucky; at the age of 16, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Reynolds, in Covington, Ky.; graduated at Kemper College, State University of Missouri, at St. Louis; has been in practice since 1840; he attended the first course of lectures at Cincinnati in 1838-39; also at Louisville in 1839-40; in 1843, came to Burlington; in 1847, came to Sabula, Jackson Co.; was twelve years Postmaster in Sabula; Magistrate twelve years; he represented Jackson Co. in the Legislature one session. He married Eliza M. Duckworth; she was born in Washington, D. C., May 3, 1826; died in November, 1864; had three sons and three daughters; lost Eliza M., aged 10½ years; the second marriage was to Mrs. H. P. Armstrong, June 5, 1867; she was born in Fairfax, Vt.; she has one son—Ira, by a former marriage, aged 16 years.

M. H. WESTBROOK, druggist, and dealer in queensware, Main street; residence on Third street, Lyons; born July 10, 1842, in Corydon, Ind.; when an infant, came with his parents to St. Louis; in 1847, came to Jackson Co.; in 1869, removed to Lyons. He enlisted, in 1864, in Co. E, 134th Ill. V. I.; served in the one hundred days' service; afterward transferred to the commissary department. Married Mary J. Lloyd, in 1868; she was born in Racine, Wis.; they have three children—Henrietta L., Thomas L. and Amy M.

MELVIN J. WILCOX, County Superintendent of Schools, Lyons; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1849; his father, Jairus Wilcox, came to Deep Creek Township, Clinton Co., in April, 1864, where he still resides; Mr. Wilcox was a teacher in Clinton Co. for eight years; was for some time Principal of the South Ward School in Lyons; was elected County Superintendent in the fall of 1879. His wife was Miss Delia J. Wise, a native of Fredonia, N. Y.

CORP. ALBERT EDWARD WINCHELL, the first of Clinton County's brave soldiers to fall in the great war of the rebellion, was born at Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1840; he was the son of Reuben Hurlburt and Priscilla Alden Winchell; of his ancestry, we have been able to glean but little information; they were New England people, and settled in America at an early date; his father was an active business man, but died when Albert was quite young; his grandfather, Reuben Winchell, was at an early day a home missionary of considerable note in Niagara Co., N. Y., and in Canada; James Manning Winchell, the eminent Baptist divine, was a relative of his grandfather; the name of Winchell has long been associated with literature and theology; the love of music has also been a characteristic trait of the family. The mother of Corp. Winchell was a Warren, and lays valid claim to illustrious lineage; in the sad history of her son, we find a marked coincidence in the fall of Joseph Warren, at Bunker Hill—the first man of distinction to fall in the great struggle for American independence; the middle name of Mrs. Winchell is Alden, her mother's maiden name, and one of a direct line descending from the Aldens, who came to our shores in 1620, as members of that sturdy band of Puritans who came in the good ship Mayflower; the Warrens have an honorable record and are noted for their thrift and foresight, being eminently original thinkers and bold to execute their plans, having the powers and bravery which made Joseph Warren the martyr of Bunker Hill and Corp. Winchell the patriotic volunteer of 1861; the father of Mrs. Winchell was a soldier in the war of 1812, so that the Warren family may well be said to be always ready to respond to the call of their country, with their lives if need be, whenever it requires aid for its defense. Corp. Winchell inherited, in a large degree, the fondness for literature and music, and much of the Puritan stamina of character of the Winchells, and a goodly share of the bravery, dash and determination of the Warrens; of the childhood days of our subject but little can be said; he no doubt, suffered all of the vexations and as many of the joys as usually fall to the lot of the average child; when he was only 2 years of age, his parents removed to Herkimer Co., N. Y., at which place his father died in 1845, and soon after his mother removed to Sauk City, Wis., and, afterward, to Stevens Point, in the same State, their residence for several years, being changed into Dane, Portage and Sauk Counties; during these years, he was carefully trained and educated in the school of the locality in which his mother resided, until he reached the age of 14, when he attended the academy at Beloit, and afterward completed his course at the high school at Rock Island, Ill.; having a laudable ambition to enter at an early age into the busy activities of life, he pursued a commercial course of study at Davenport, Iowa, where he graduated with credit, and, at the age of 18, joined his mother and sister, who had removed to Lyons, Iowa; this was in 1859; soon after reaching Lyons, he accepted the place of salesman in the dry-goods house of Barber & Stone; as a salesman, he was deservedly popular and a general favorite with the patrons of the store; he won the confidence and esteem of his employers so thoroughly that he was engaged to accompany them to Lane Station, Ill., upon their removal to that point a few months later. In the spring of 1861, Corp. Winchell returned to Lyons and remained until the guns of Sumter sounded the signal for the grand uprising of the North to the support of the National Government; he was one of the first

to realize the import of this great event and the necessity for every patriotic citizen to rally to our nation's defense in this time of great peril. The stanch Puritan blood of his paternal ancestry, and the proverbial valor of his maternal progenitors were blended and intensified in this worthy scion of the o'd stock; with a firm hand and a determined purpose, with eyes enkindled with the fire of an ardent enthusiasm, he was one of the first to place his name upon the muster-roll of the first volunteers from this county, known as the Clinton County Guards. This was just four days after the fall of Sumter and only three days after President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men, April 22, 1861; he was only a few months over 20 years of age at the date of his enlistment; before placing his name upon the roll, he solicited his mother's consent to go to his nation's defense; with the natural affection of a mother, she represented to him the dangers and hardships of a soldier's life, and told him that even his life might be the sacrifice required of him upon the battle-field of the Republic, but if he thought it his duty to go, "God speed and a mother's blessing are thine." So, with a mother's prayers and blessing, he entered the service with a cheerful heart and looked forward with ambition's hopefulness to a useful career in the army; at this time, he was a member of the M. E. Sunday school, and was devoting a portion of his time to the study of music, for which he had a passionate liking; the writer well remembers his proficiency with his guitar and faculty of singing the songs of those days, in the club-room frequented by the young men, who helped to swell the chorus; in personal appearance, he was of medium height, of rather slender physique, dark complexion, dark brown hair and handsome black eyes; he was rather fastidious in his dress, but was free from ostentation, being ready to greet every person, be he "lord or serf," with uniform heartiness and good nature, which made him a general favorite; his comrades without exception bear this testimony, that he was a true friend, a cheerful comrade, a brave man and a model soldier; during the preliminary preparations for departure he was very active and useful; the cities of Lyons and Clinton provided the materials for the uniforms of this company; a large number of ladies volunteered to do the sewing; he will always be remembered by these patriotic ladies as one who seated himself at a sewing-machine and ran it with ease and accuracy, materially hastening the labor in this way; after his enlistment he was "eager for the fray," and frequently expressed the determination to win a name that his mother would be proud of. At about 4 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, May 14, 1861, his company left on the steamer *Northerner*, for the rendezvous at Keokuk, expecting to enter the service for three months, but upon arrival at Keokuk they were informed that no more men could be mustered in for a less period than three years or during the war; Albert Winchell was appointed Fourth Corporal, and, on May 28, 1861, the Clinton County Guards became Co. I, 2d I. V. I., and passed into the service of the United States; on June 13, 1861, the regiment was ordered to Missouri for service; they were detailed for guard duty along the railroads, predatory bands of secessionists being numerous engaged in the destruction of the roads and in driving out Union men from the State; the company proceeded to Hannibal, from thence to Camp Curtis, at St. Joseph, and then to Macon City, Mo.; Corp. Winchell kept his guitar with him during his travels, and wrote several letters home; we will make a few extracts from these, and "though dead he speaketh," and gives us the details of his, alas, too brief experience, on the march and in the actual service of a soldier.

Extracts from a letter to his mother and sister:

KEOKUK, IOWA, May 25, 1861.

We arrived here at 10 o'clock last night; had a pleasant trip and I am well and satisfied with my lot. * * * We have the best quarters of any company in town, and the best fare. We are highly complimented by the people of this place for our good appearance; they say we are the best company here, our uniforms are better, our deportment and drill better. We have made a favorable impression and intend to keep our credit good. We have drawn up a paper which most of us have signed, pledging ourselves to abstain from liquor and cards. * * * I shall never prove traitor to the cause, and shall endeavor to act honorably and as shall become an American soldier, strictly performing my duty wherever it may be. * * * With love to all and the hope that we may all meet on earth again, I am your affectionate son and brother,

ALBERT.

From a letter to a friend :

HANNIBAL, Mo., June 13, 1861.

DEAR FRIEND: Since my last to you, we have been thrown from the imaginary movements of war into the reality. Last night at 12 o'clock we received orders to march immediately for this place. We could hardly realize it at first, but the reality of the matter was soon demonstrated to us quite forcibly by the appearance at the dock of two large steamers for the 2d Regiment. However, we were in readiness and with little delay were taken aboard and pushed out for this place. On the way down, we were supplied with cartridges, etc., in fact all the munitions of war, and we are now ready—yes, anxious—to meet and subdue the miserable traitors who have made us this work.

From a letter to his mother and sister :

CAMP CURTIS, TENT No. 6, ST. JOE, Mo., June 16, 1861.

Here I am, in my tent with my guitar-box for a table. We (that is, Co. I.) have just returned from a skirmishing expedition. Last night Companies I, B and the Washington Guards were sent out on an expedition, as above mentioned. We took the cars here and went to a small place about sixty-five miles distant, surrounded the town and took four secession flags, some ammunition, guns, etc. We arrived just in time to save the bridge, which had been set on fire. We also took twenty prisoners. * * * The boys are all very anxious to have a fight. * * * Just received word that we are to go out again to-night. * * * Dear Mother and sister, good-bye. Love to all, and you may always expect to find me doing *my duty as a soldier*. Good-bye, and God bless yours. ALBERT.

From a letter to his mother :

MACON CITY, June 19, 1861.

We left Camp Curtis last Monday to relieve a company that was surrounded by rebels, but they received relief before we reached them, and we came on to the Long Bridge, twelve miles from Hannibal and 200 from Camp Curtis. We remained there until to-day noon, when we were relieved by a company from Quincy, and started on our return to Camp Curtis. At Brookville we received a telegram calling us back to Macon and stating there were 800 rebels marching on this place and would attack it to-night. *We are only three hundred*, but we feel confident of victory. We will fight to the last. We are making preparations to receive them—let them come. From here we expect to go to Camp Curtis. We are having good times. All well and anxious for a fight. * * * I never felt better, and hope you are well and happy. *We are sure of victory*. Good-bye. Your affectionate son, ALBERT.

This was the last letter received by his mother or sister from the ardent and brave soldier boy. The company returned to Macon City. On the night of June 26, 1861, Corp. Winchell retired to rest with his company, who were required to lay on their arms, to be in readiness for immediate duty, should they be attacked during the night. With his happy and hopeful nature, no doubt his thoughts were of home and the loved ones; and the soldier boy's dream must have been of victory and promotion, of wild scenes, and gallant charges, and then the proud return to his home with a name that he could proudly boast worthy of his family history; but such was not to be the fruition of his dreams. A careless comrade was to send a death-dealing messenger into his body, and his glorified soul was to ascend to his Maker, the first martyr upon the altar of his country from the county of Clinton. At early dawn, just as the sun was edging the hill-tops with a golden shimmer, a member of another company, in stepping over his companions, accidentally hit with his foot the hammer of a musket, the bullet entering the hip of Corp. Winchell. A local doctor was summoned at once, but as this physician had been heard to say, "Let them bring their d—d Yankee soldiers to me, I will fix them," it is not thought that the sufferer received the gentle treatment required at such a time. For two days, he suffered terrible pain; his mind wandered at times, when he seemed to think that his mother and sister were near him, and calling for them in endearing tones, melted the hearts of his nurses detailed from his company, and caused many a tear of sympathy to fall. When conscious, he expressed deep regret that he might not live to help fight his country's battles. He was an enthusiastic soldier to the last, and showed his devotion to the cause in every way. On June 29, 1861, Corp. Winchell breathed his last, and his sacrifice was complete. The remains were sent to Lyons, accompanied by Jesse B. Penniman and George W. Bottesworth, members of his company. The news of his untimely death came upon the people of the county suddenly. The sad realities of war had not before come home to them. The marching away seemed like a pleasure trip, for little did we dream of the desolating war with its horrors of bloodshed and destruction that was to follow; and the fall

of so promising a young man filled many hearts with pain and sorrow. On July 1, 1861, the body of Corp. Winchell was escorted to its last resting-place, in Oakwood Cemetery, at Lyons, by the Firemen, the German and Irish Militia Companies, the Home Guards, Hawk-Eye Rangers and citizens. The county papers contained, at the time, long accounts of the death and burial. The *Advocate* concluded its account in these words: "After the services at the church were concluded, the procession was again formed and moved to the cemetery, keeping time to the solemn Dead March of the fife and the roll of the muffled drum, and as the sun was almost sinking to rest his body was consigned to the close and narrow tomb, to come forth no more forever on this earth. His was the first death in Co. I, and a better soldier or more esteemed young man could not have been called from the ranks."

PRISCILLA A. WINCHELL, nee Warren, was born in Buckfield, Oxford Co., Me., in 1815. Her parents, Andrew and Polly Warren, were prosperous and ambitious, and, in 1822, they removed to Massachusetts. After remaining in that State about seven years, they permanently located in New York. In May, 1836, Miss Warren married Reuben Hurlbut Winchell, in Stockbridge, Madison Co., N. Y. Through the energy and business capacity of both partners, substantial additions were made to their competency during the nearly ten years of wedded life. They had four children, two died in infancy. The husband and father died in autumn of 1845, leaving two children, one of whom, Albert Edward, born in 1840, was the first from Clinton Co. to be sacrificed in the war of the rebellion; his biography appears elsewhere in this volume. The other child, Maria Louisa, born in 1845, is the wife of Dr. John E. Ennis, the passenger and immigration agent of the International & Great Northern Railroad, of Texas. The year after her husband's death, Mrs. Winchell came West and resided in Wisconsin several years, but in 1857, she located in Lyons, Clinton Co., Iowa, which is still her home, where she has valuable real estate, and is a useful and honorable member of society. She has large landed property in Illinois and Wisconsin as well as in Iowa. She is a lady of practical judgment and excellent executive ability. Mrs. Winchell makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. John E. Ennis, M. D., at the nursery farm in Lyons, and is surrounded with marked evidence of wealth and culture. She is still a strong, capable woman, though in the shadow of sixty-four summers, and is enjoying the serene sunset of life, with the happy companionship of kindred and friends.

H. J. WRIGHT, soap manufacturer, Lyons; he is a native of England; at the age of 22, he came to New Jersey; in 1847, he came to Chicago; in 1856, he removed to Lyons; has been engaged in pork-packing, wholesale and retail grocery business and oil trade; in 1876, he commenced his present business; he owns his residence, with about eleven acres adjoining the city, all well improved; he has been Alderman, Secretary of the Citizens' Association, etc. Married Miss Anna Beckington, in Boone Co., Ill.; they have eight children—Jennie, now Mrs. Patton; Annie, Fannie, Emily, Harry, Samuel, Fred and Silas.

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

O. C. BAILEY, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Delmar; was born in Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., in 1830. In 1852, married Miss Clarissa Mason, of the same county; in 1854, they removed to Iowa and settled in Jackson Co., where they remained until 1857; then settled on the farm where they now reside, and improved it; they have six children—Sylvia, now Mrs. Lewis Hurley; Alice, now Mrs. V. Harrington; Howard, Horace, Frank and Delina. Mr. Bailey and wife are members of the M. E. Church; he has always acted with the Republican party; has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk and various school offices; owns 160 acres of land, well improved.

WILHELM BETZENDORFER, retired farmer, Delmar. Mr. B. is a native of Germany, born in 1819. In 1843, married, in Germany, Miss Eva Kehn;

they emigrated to this country in 1848; settled in Wayne Co., Ohio; remained until 1856, then removed to Clinton Co., Iowa, and settled in Bloomfield Township. They have eight children living—Peter, Henry, Elizabeth (now Mrs. J. Leekoff), Mary, William, John, George and Charlie. Mr. B. and wife are members of the M. E. Church. They own 194 acres of land. Republican.

ORSON BREWSTER, farmer; P. O. Delmar; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 6, 1832; in 1853, came to Iowa and remained six months in Jackson Co.; returned to New York, and went from there to St. Paul, Minn., where he remained the greater part of the time until 1857, in which year he again went to New York, and, on the 3d of February, 1858, married Miss Sarah A. Bailey, a native of Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y.; they removed to this county in the fall of 1861, and settled one and one-half miles south of Delmar, where he improved and put in a state of cultivation 160 acres of land; they remained on the farm until March, 1878, then removed to Delmar; they have one child—Hattie E., now Mrs. J. H. Keeley, of Jackson Co. Mr. Brewster was formerly a Whig; is now a Republican. He owns about two hundred acres of land, all well located and improved, twelve acres of it being in Delmar.

THOMAS H. CANTY, Delmar; was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., in October, 1848; when a child, his parents removed to Sauk Co., Wis., where his early life was passed in attending school and assisting his father on the farm; in 1870, he came to Iowa, and, in 1872, engaged in grocery business in Delmar, of which town he is a prominent citizen. Feb. 6, 1877, Mr. Canty married Miss Susie McGonegle; they have one child, Thomas E. Mr. C. acts with the Democratic party; was elected a member of the first City Council of Delmar. Mr. C. is also largely engaged in the grain trade; his reputation as a business man and citizen stands high wherever known, and fair-dealing and strict integrity have marked all his intercourse with his fellow-citizens.

TRUMAN CLARK, retired farmer; P. O. Delmar; an old resident of Clinton Co.; a native of Ticonderoga, N. Y.; born in 1812. Aug. 14, 1834, he married Miss A. Potter; she was born in New Salem, Mass., Aug. 28, 1815; they emigrated to Iowa in 1841, and settled in Bloomfield Township, then a wild prairie, with scarcely an inhabitant, thus earning the title of a pioneer father of Iowa. They have three children living—George served in Co. I, 24th Regt. I. V. I., performing his duty nobly until discharged; he is married and lives in Delmar; Bryson served in the 44th Iowa Regt.; was also a gallant soldier; now lives in Lincoln, Neb.; Pauline married Mr. J. Taylor, a native of Yorkshire, England; they reside in Bloomfield Township. Mr. Clark and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican, and was elected President of the first City Council in Delmar; has held various other church and school offices; owns 136 acres of land.

WILLIAM B. CLARK, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Delmar; was born in Wentworth Co., Canada West, Dec. 1, 1837; he removed to Jackson Co., Iowa, with his parents, in 1855, where he married Miss Harriet Cotton April 19, 1865; she was born in Niagara Co., N. Y.; they have five children—Flora Adelle, Lavern B., Archie William, Fred Adelbert and ———. Mr. C. has held the offices of Township Collector and Assessor, in both of which he gave general satisfaction to the public; he owns 120 acres of land, well located and finely improved.

WILLIAM COOK, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Maquoketa; is a native of Lincolnshire, England, where he married Miss Jane Stutting, a native of the same place. In 1849, they emigrated to Dodge Co., Wis.; removed thence to Fillmore Co., Minn.; upon leaving there, they came to Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1856. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Thomas C., George A., Mary A. (Mrs. L. Stamar) and William H. Mr. Cook owns 160 acres of land. Is a Republican.

LEVI DECKER; P. O. Delmar; has been a resident of Clinton Co. for over forty years; is a native of Tioga Co., N. Y.; was born July 21, 1808. In 1829, he married Miss Eunice Crowl, in Genesee Co., N. Y.; she was born near Buffalo, N.

Y., in 1812. They removed to Iowa in 1836; to Spring Harbor, Mich.; thence to Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1839, and have since been residents of the county. They have had four children, three now living—Benjamin C., Eunice (now Mrs. George Koons, of this township) and Lydia C. In the early history of the county, Mr. Decker held various offices. He is a Democrat. Feb. 4, 1879, Mr. and Mrs. Decker celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. There were over 135 persons present, and it was a most pleasant occasion.

CALVIN H. DAVIS, farmer; P. O. Delmar; Mr. Davis was born in Wolcott, Lamoille Co., Vt., Feb. 10, 1822; in 1844, he came to Iowa, and settled in what is now Bloomfield Township. Mr. D.'s first wife was Miss Betsy Clark, of Ticonderoga, N. Y.; she was born in 1832; married in 1846; died in this township in 1870. Present wife is Mrs. Caroline Sleeper, nee Hatfield; was born in Cattaraugus Co. in 1832; came to Clinton Co. in 1846. Mr. Davis is a member of the Presbyterian Church, always taking an active interest in the educational and religious interests of Clinton Co.; he was formerly a member of the old Whig party, but, upon its decline, united with the Republicans, and has since remained a consistent member of that party. He owns 182 acres of land in this county, and 20 acres in Jackson Co.

O. E. DEEDS, M. D., Delmar, Iowa. His father, Philip Deeds, one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois and Iowa, came to the former State previous to the Black Hawk war, in which he was actively engaged. Married, in Illinois, Miss Pauline Mills; they moved to Lyons, Iowa, in 1836, where Dr. Deeds was born, Dec. 26, 1841. He received his education at Cornell College, and the Iowa State University; also attended the Western Union Military College at Fulton, Ill. Dr. Deeds served in the 44th Regt. I. V. I.; was enrolled June 1, 1864, at Davenport, and mustered out at the same place Sept. 14, 1864. He commenced the study of medicine at Rush College, Chicago, and finished at Bellevue Hospital, where he graduated in 1867. Returning to Lyons, Iowa, he commenced the practice of his profession; in 1868, he went to Wapello, Louisa Co.; while here, he was appointed U. S. Pension Examiner; was also Vice President of the Medical Society of that county. In 1872, he again returned to Lyons and continued his practice until 1874, when he removed to Delmar, where he has obtained an extensive practice. In 1867, he married at Lyons, Miss Louisa E. Sloan; they have five children—Grace N., Frederick H., Earnest V., Eva D. and Florence. Dr. Deeds is a member of the Masonic Fraternity at Delmar.

C. B. ESTY, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Delmar; Mr. E. was born in Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., March 9, 1827. Married at Crown Point, Essex Co., N. Y., Dec. 3, 1848, Miss Lucinda Pulsifer; she was born in Crown Point Aug. 26, 1828; they came West, and settled in Maquoketa, Iowa, in the autumn of 1854; remained until 1862, then removed to Bloomfield Township. They have six children living—Louise M. (married David E. Howell, of Muskegon Mich.), Loran Augustus and Loretta Augusta, twins, Marshall Grant, William Sherman and Minnie Lodema. Mr. Esty and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Republican party; has held various local offices; is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen. Owns 240 acres of land.

E. H. EYER, Postmaster and proprietor of drug store, Delmar; was born in Whiteside Co., Ill., in September, 1854; in 1858, his parents removed to Brodhead, Wis.; remained until 1861, then removed to Lee Co., Ill., thence to Jackson Co., Mich., in 1863; to McHenry Co., Ill., in 1864; and from there to Stephenson Co., in 1866; they removed to Delmar in 1872. In July, 1875, Mr. E. H. Eyer married Miss Abbie J. Cadwell, of Clinton Co.; they have two children—Ralph H. and Fred. Mr. E. acts with the Republican party; he was elected a member of the City Council in March, 1877, and in March, 1879, re-elected for a term of two years; also holds the offices of Township Clerk and Treasurer. In 1877, he engaged in the drug business, and has secured the confidence and patronage of the public generally. In 1872, he was appointed Postmaster at Delmar, a position he has since filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the citizens.

W. J. FITCH, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Maquoketa; Mr. Fitch was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1819; in 1847, he came to Iowa, and settled in Jackson Co.; in 1854, came to this township. He married, in Jackson Co.; Miss Cynthia M. Goodenow; they have six children—Adelaide (wife of Milo Tubbs, of Maquoketa), Elmira E. (now Mrs. J. Nairn), Annie Eugenia (wife of B. Lowry), Gazelle, Edgar and John. Mr. Fitch and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He has held various local offices, and has always taken an active part in everything pertaining to the advancement of religious, educational and other public interests. Mr. Fitch acts with the National or Greenback party. He owns 380 acres of land.

WILLIAM HANEY, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 33; P. O. Delmar; a native of Miami Co., Ohio; was born in 1825; he came West with his parents to in Shelby Co., where he married Miss Sarah Forsythe; she was born in Clark Co., Ohio, 1837. They came to Bloomfield Township in 1865; in 1867, he again moved to South Fork, Jackson Co.; in 1869, he returned to Bloomfield Township, which place has since been his home. They have five children—Elbert A., William, Wallace, James, Tamar and Jennie. Mr. H. is a member of the Board of Trustees, and has also been President of School Board a number of years. He owns 266 acres of land, and is extensively engaged in stock-dealing.

ELI HATFIELD, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Delmar; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1818; when 7 years of age, his parents removed to Cattaraugus Co., where he married Miss Anna Thayer; they came West in 1844, and settled on the farm they now reside on. They have five children—Alphonso W., Rufus S., Eugene P., Charles E. and Carrie B.; the three oldest children are married. Mr. Hatfield has always acted with the Republican party; he has filled various local offices; was Township Trustee a number of years. Owns 320 acres of land, finely improved, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of Clinton Co.

ELMER A. HESS, druggist, Delmar; born near Clinton, in 1853. His father, Daniel Hess, of Otsego Co., N. Y., was one of the pioneer settlers of this county; came here in 1839; nearly forty years ago, he settled near Lyons, and has ever since lived in that vicinity; he was the first Postmaster appointed at Lyons, which office he held several years; he married Miss Francis Wright, a native of Indiana. Elmer A. completed his education at the Medical University of Iowa City; in the spring of 1876, he came to Delmar and engaged in the drug business; he is well established in that business, and has a fine stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, perfumery, toilet articles, etc.

ORAMILL J. HINCKLEY, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Delmar; Mr Hinckley is a native of Chatham, Middlesex Co., Conn.; was born Jan. 11, 1814; while a child, his parents removed to Brooklyn, Ohio, where he married, Aug. 23, 1838, Miss Anna E. Williams, a native of Winhall, Bennington Co., Vt., born Sept. 10, 1815; in 1844, they came to Iowa, and settled in South Fork Township, Jackson Co.; remained until 1846, then came to Clinton Co.; settled on and improved the farm where they now reside. They have had eleven children—Jerod M. (served in the 13th Regt. I. V. I. during the war as Sergeant), Madison (who served in 11th Regt. I. V. I. nearly four years; was severely wounded at Ft. Donelson; returned to Illinois at the close of the war, and died at Wenona), Edward C. (served in 13th Regt. I. V. I. three years; was wounded at Chickasaw Bayou and at Ringgold Pass, Chattanooga; he is now engaged in the grain and stock trade in Delmar), Isaac S. (also in the grain and stock trade in Delmar), Albert O., Charles F., W. C., Emily S. (now Mrs. John Hodge), Sarah E. (now Mrs. William Valentine, of Belle Plain), Cynthia. Mr. Hinckley has always been a Republican; he has held various offices; has been a member of the Board of Township Trustees over fifteen years, and is Chairman of the Board at present writing. He owns 135 acres of land, well improved.

ROBERT J. KIRKPATRICK, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Delmar; Mr. Kirkpatrick was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1839; in 1853, he came to Ogle Co., Ill., with his parents; in 1860, he went to Denver, Colo., thence to Nevada City, Gilpin Co., where he discovered a silver lode; named it the American Flag; this

proved to be one of the best paying lodes in that district; in 1864, he sold the above mine, and discovered another mine, now known as the Kirkpatrick Lode, located in what is called the Illinois Central District, Gilpin Co., Colo.; he still retains an interest in this mine. Oct. 15, 1864, he married Miss Mary J. Smith, in Denver; she was born in Indiana. In 1865, they came to Clinton Co., and located in Bloomfield Township. They have four children—Eddie R., Lillie E., Elizabeth A., Rosetta, and an adopted child—John Brosnen. Mr. Kirkpatrick and wife are members of the Catholic Church; he acts with the Democratic party. Owns 220 acres land, and considerable land in Delmar and also in De Witt, Clinton Co.

WESLEY B. KOONS, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Delmar; was born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Jan. 23, 1832; when he was about 5 years of age, his parents removed to Lee Co., Ill., where he remained until 1840, when he returned to Luzerne Co., Penn.; in 1852, he came to Clinton Co., and entered land in Bloomfield Township April 16, 1860, he married Miss Henrietta Ferguson, a native of Pennsylvania; they have three children—Emily V., Reason V. and Leon V. Politically, Mr. K. is a Democrat; has held the offices of Assessor and Collector three terms; was also elected a member of the Township Board of Trustees, and faithfully performed his duty in all. Owns 183 acres of land.

L. A. LEACH, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Delmar; was born in Franklin Co., Vt., in 1819. On Dec. 18, 1843, he married Miss Sappho Burtram; in 1857, they removed to Kane Co., Ill., thence to Jackson Co., Iowa, in 1865; removed to this county in 1868, and settled on the farm where he now resides; they have two children—Nelson E., married to Miss Clara Skinner, and Charles A., married to Miss Emma Woodhurst. Mr. Leach and wife are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Democrat. Owns 100 acres of land.

J. B. McLAUGHLIN, M. D., Delmar; a native of Greenville, Mercer Co., Penn.; was born in 1827; he attended the common schools until he was 17 years of age, when he entered the Greenville Academy; after completing a course of study here, he went to Kinsman Academy, Kinsman, Trumbull Co., Ohio; he graduated in medicine in 1860, from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio; he practiced in Millerstown, Penn., and in Henry and Bureau Cos., Ill., for several years; came to Delmar, Clinton Co., in February, 1877, where he has successfully practiced since. He married his first wife, Miss Harriet McMillan, at Harrisville, Penn., her native place, in 1851; she died in this county; they had fourteen children, ten of whom are living; his present wife was Miss Elizabeth Marsh, of Delmar; they were married Sept. 13, 1878. He is a member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

EDWARD MCGONEGLE, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Delmar; was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1825; in 1827, he emigrated to St. John, New Brunswick; thence to Boston, Mass., where he married in 1849, Miss Ellen Develin; they remained in Boston until spring of 1856, when they removed to Clinton Co., and settled in Hampshire Township and removed to their present residence; they have five children—Sarah (now Mrs. McLaughlin), James, William, Susanna (now the wife of T. H. Canty, merchant at Delmar), Edward. Mr. McGonegle and wife are members of the Catholic Church; Democrat. His farm consists of 160 acres of land; he also owns twenty acres of timber land in Jackson Co.; he is a man of public spirit and enterprise.

LEWIS P. MEINZER, express and railroad agent on C., M. & St. P. R. R., Delmar; born in Stephenson Co., Ill., March 19, 1851; educated at Davis and Freeport, Ill.; came to Delmar in 1872, as agent for Ashton & Co., of Illinois, in buying grain; he remained in their employ until April 1, 1873, when he accepted the position of express and railroad agent for the C., M. & St. Paul R. R., at Elwood; remained nearly three years; in October, 1876, he returned to Delmar, as the company's agent for this place; he was engaged in the grain trade with Mr. Gould for two years. Is a Republican; was elected Town Clerk in March, 1878, in which office he gives general satisfaction.

M. J. MULLETT, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Delmar; was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1833; in the fall of 1854, he came to this county and settled in this

township. In 1855, he married in Lorain Co., Ohio, Miss Eliza A. Meeker, also a native of Wayne Co., N. Y., born in 1836; they have six children living—Mary E., Emma J., Carrie B., Ida A., Wallie R. and Rosalie. During the war, Mr. Mullett served in Co. F, 26th I. V. I.; he was enrolled at De Witt in September, 1862; he was a valiant soldier and conscientiously performed his duty until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged; after his discharge, he returned home and since has engaged in contracting and building, and overseeing his farm of 136 acres. Mr. Mullett and wife are members of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church; Republican.

S. S. NORTON, one of Delmar's most prominent citizens, was born in the town of Wales, N. Y., in 1828; in 1853, came to Iowa and settled two and a half miles north of where the town of Delmar now stands; was elected the first Township Clerk of Bloomfield Township, and it is probable that to S. S. Norton, who is regarded as the father of the town, more than to any other man, Delmar owes its existence, for it was through his untiring efforts that the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota R. R. was secured and the town started; it is doubtful whether the other roads would have made a town where Delmar now stands, if the S., A. & D. had crossed elsewhere; Mr. Norton was a member of the first Board of Trustees elected in Delmar; he was also Postmaster a number of years. Mr. Norton married, in his native State, Miss Elsie J. Dustin; they have seven children—Willie D., Mary E., George S., Fred S., Clara E., Harry, Scott S. Mr. Norton is a Democrat; is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and A. O. U. W. fraternities. He has always taken an active interest in enterprises tending to the prosperity of Delmar and Clinton Co.; his life has been spent in the interests of his fellow-men and has been marked by enterprise and energy.

JOHN O'MEARA, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Delmar; was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1852; when he was 3 years of age, his parents, Patrick and Catherine O'Meara, emigrated to Canada, thence to this county. Mr. O'Meara married Jan. 21, 1874, in this county, Miss Bridget, daughter of Richard and Mary Powers, early settlers of Waterford Township, Clinton Co.; they have two children—John and Patrick, and an adopted child—Thomas E. Mr. O'Meara and wife are members of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, which is situated but a short distance from his farm. He owns 200 acres of finely improved land, possessing many natural advantages. Democrat.

J. H. ORCUTT, Principal of Delmar High School, Delmar; a native of Warren Co., N. Y.; was born in 1845; when about 4 years of age, his parents moved to Crawford Co., Penn., where he attended school until 1856, when they removed to Iowa and settled east of Maquoketa, Jackson Co.; he attended school at the academy of that place until his graduation, when he accepted a position as Principal of the Monmouth School, of Jackson Co., where he remained four years; when the Delmar graded-school building was finished in 1875, he came there as its first Principal, a position he has since filled with credit to himself and general satisfaction. Mr. Orcutt married at Maquoketa, Sept. 14, 1867, Miss Emma J., daughter of John and Mary Wade of that city; they have four children—Eve J., Etta E., Elsie A. and Albert N. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

I. G. PARKER, Justice of the Peace and insurance agent, Delmar; was born in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., May 18, 1814; was engaged in banking business in Greenwich from 1861 until 1869, also, in manufacturing during the same years. Was elected Supervisor of Greenwich in 1861, which office he held until 1865; in early life he acted with the Whig party; is now a Republican. Came to Delmar in 1876. Was elected Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1878. Mr. Parker has been married twice; first wife was Miss C. M. Cornell; present wife was Cornelia Gavett.

O. M. PARKINSON, dealer in fat and stock cattle, Sec. 8; P. O. Delmar; was born in county of Wellington, Canada, Sept. 24, 1840; remained in Canada until he was 18 years of age; then came to Clinton Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming. Married Miss Mary E. Beard, born in Athens Co., Ohio, in 1847; came to Iowa with her parents in 1853; they have three children—George M., William and Harvey. Mr. Parkinson owns 620 acres of land—140 in Clinton Co., 180 in Jackson Co., 300

in Sac Co., all well located and improved; Mr. Parkinson is a living exponent of what energy and perseverance, when rightly directed, will accomplish; twelve years ago, he had scarcely anything, but, being one of the active men who are sure to succeed in whatever enterprise they undertake, he engaged in the stock business, and, by his fair dealing and straightforwardness in all his transactions, he has succeeded in accumulating a competence.

F. REYNOLDS, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Maquoketa; is a native of Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio; was born in 1814; removed to Danville, Ill., with his parents in about 1824, thence to Iowa about 1830. Mr. Reynolds has been twice married; his first wife was Miss A. Atkinson; present wife was Miss Jerusha Kettle, a native of Wyoming Co., N. Y.; came to Iowa with her parents in 1848. She is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Reynolds owns eighty acres of land, well improved.

JAMES R. REYNOLDS, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Maquoketa; was born in Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio, in December, 1821; removed to Illinois with his parents about the year 1831; thence to Iowa shortly afterward; in 1849, Mr. Reynolds crossed the plains to California and mined on the American and Yuba Rivers with success; returned to Iowa in January, 1853, and, on the 15th of December, that year, married, in Jackson Co., Miss Susan Gordon, a native of Huron Co., Ohio; they have five children—Gracie, born in 1854; Davis, in 1856 (married Miss Annie Penrose, of Bloomfield Township); Lyman, in 1858; Nettie, in July, 1861; Charlie, in December, 1873. Mr. Reynolds owns 180 acres of land, all improved.

RUSSELL S. REYNOLDS, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Maquoketa; was born in Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio, April 15, 1830; while a child, his parents removed to Danville, Ill.; thence to this State; in 1850, Mr. Reynolds went to California; returned to Iowa in the winter of 1851-2. Jan. 4, 1852, he married, in Jackson Co., Iowa, Miss Sappho Hall, a native of Canada, born July 10, 1830; they have four children—Benjamin F., born July 22, 1853 (married Miss Hattie Patten, of Jackson Co.); Ferdinand F., May 31, 1855; Allan Hyde, Aug. 16, 1857, and Don Leslie, Sept. 18, 1861. Mr. Reynolds has been a resident of the State of Iowa most of his life, and has been spared to see its wilds emancipated from Indian hunting-grounds and camping-places and made the abode of thrift, wealth and intelligence. Mr. R. is a Democrat. Owns 160 acres of land well improved.

JOHN RIGGS (deceased), a pioneer settler of Clinton Co.; was born in 1798, in New Jersey. In 1826, he married Miss Alma Crowl, in Allegany Co., N. Y. In the autumn of 1837, they moved to Burlington, Iowa, where they remained until the following year, when they came to this county and settled in Bloomfield Township, then all prairie without improvement of any kind; during the California gold excitement of 1849, Mr. Riggs started for that El Dorado of the West, and, when three days the other side of Council Bluffs, he was taken ill and died June 10, 1849, leaving wife and children to mourn his loss. They had seven children, six boys (two of whom served in the war of the rebellion) and one daughter.

J. H. RIGGS, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 6; P. O. Maquoketa; was born in Allegany Co., N. Y.; moved to this county with his parents, John and Alma Riggs, and has since remained in this vicinity; he is extensively engaged in stock dealing, and owns fifty-six acres of land in this county, containing his house, 200 acres in Adams Co., 560 in Woodbury Co., and 10 acres in Jackson Co. Is a faithful supporter of the Republican party.

THEODORE B. ROSSNER, merchant tailor, Delmar; born in Saxony, Germany, Sept. 24, 1841; he learned the tailor's trade, and emigrated to this country in 1863; worked at his trade one year in New York, came thence to Chicago, Ill., and remained until 1867, when he went to Sharon, Wis., thence to Davis, Ill. He married, in Davis, Ill., in 1871, Miss Harriet Gold; they have two children—Edward G. and Elsie E. After he was married, Mr. Rossner moved to this State, and has been a resident of Delmar since. He owns a large amount of city property in Delmar. Republican.

DANIEL SACKRIDER, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Delmar; Mr. S. was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., May 23, 1831; when 4 years of age, his parents moved to Delaware Co., Ohio; in 1850, he went to Illinois, and remained but a short time before returning to Delaware Co.; in the spring of 1851, he came to Jackson Co., Iowa, thence to Brookfield, Clinton Co.; he again returned home, and enlisted, and was enrolled in Co. K, 121st Regt. Ohio V. I., Aug. 15, 1862, and served until June, 1865. The record of his regiment shows that he never shrank from doing his duty, however perilous. He returned to Clinton Co. Sept. 8, 1869. Married Miss Jane A. Clark, a native of Wentworth Co., Canada; born March 2, 1841; she died July 16, 1878; she was an earnest Christian and devoted mother; was a member of the M. E. Church; left one child—Addie F., born Oct. 1, 1872. Mr. S. is a Republican, and an energetic, enterprising citizen. Owns 112 acres of land.

SINGLETON SCOTT, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Maquoketa. Mr. Scott is a native of Yorkshire, Eng.; born in May, 1825; in 1849, he came to America, lived successively in New York City, Albany, Cheshire, Mass., and Chicago; in 1854, he moved to this county, and settled on the farm where he now resides. Mr. Scott married, in 1854, Miss Emma Carter; she died Aug. 4, 1878; she was a devoted wife, a tender, loving mother, and a sincere, earnest Christian, whose memory will long be cherished by all who knew her; they have three children—Horatio, Carter and Emily Ann. Mr. Scott owns 490 acres of land. He has always taken a deep interest in religious and educational matters. His father (Thomas Scott) was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1800; he came to this county in 1868, and is a respected citizen of Bloomfield Township. His son John served with distinction during the war.

MRS. NANCY SIMS, nee Bowman, Sec. 1; P. O. Maquoketa, Jackson Co. Mrs. Sims was born in Rockingham Co., Va., in 1838; came to Iowa with her parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Bowman, in 1853; they now reside in Jackson Co., Iowa. In 1858, she married, in Jackson Co., Iowa, George Sims; he was born in Pennsylvania in 1836; he served in Co. C, 10th I. V. I.; he was a gallant soldier, an honored and respected citizen; an earnest, conscientious member of the M. E. Church, until his death in 1874; therefore, his family can truly say, "our loss is his gain." Their children are Eugene G., Elizabeth C., Georgia, Alice, Nevada, Benjamin B., Clara Bell and Addie. Mrs. Sims is also a member of the M. E. Church. She owns 178 acres of land.

J. DYER SMITH, agent of Delmar House, Delmar; was born in Windham Co., Vt., Sept. 23, 1812; in 1816, moved to Tioga Co., N. Y., with his parents, where he remained until 1859, when he came to Iowa and settled in Van Buren Township, Jackson Co., where he lived a number of years; in 1878, he came to Delmar and engaged in his present occupation. During his residence in Van Buren Township, Jackson Co., he held various offices of honor and trust. In early life, Mr. Smith acted with the Whig party; on the organization of the Republican party, he adopted its principles. Mr. S. has been married twice; present wife is Julia Ann Spencer, a native of Delaware Co., N. Y.; they have one child—David D. Mr. Smith owns 120 acres of land in Van Buren Township, Jackson Co.; is also proprietor of the American House, at Preston.

BENJAMIN SPENCER, Delmar; a native of Province Ontario, Canada; was born in the county of Lincoln (now county of Welland) in 1808; in 1828, he went to Dundas, Wentworth Co., Can.; during the time he lived in Dundas, he was elected to the offices of Justice of the Peace, Councilman and County Council, all of which offices he held several years; was also engaged in the lumber and grain trade at Dundas several years; in 1854, he removed to Iowa and engaged in the mercantile business at Maquoketa, and remained until 1859, then removed to Clinton Co., and, in 1869, was elected a member of the House of Representatives—a position which he filled with credit to himself, honor to the Government, and satisfaction to his constituents. During his residence in Maquoketa, Jackson Co., Mr. Spencer held various local offices, and in Clinton Co. he was the incumbent of the office of Justice of the Peace a number of years; he has also been elected member of the County Board several terms. Mr.

Spencer is a public-spirited, enterprising citizen; is a Republican. Married in Dundas, Canada. Miss Mary Ware, a native of Kingston; they have ten children—James W., who is Deputy Sheriff of Butler Co., Iowa; Benjamin, a merchant in Maquoketa, Iowa; Joseph; Arthur; Edward is engaged in the jewelry business in South Bend, Ind.; Mary; Esther Ann; Emma (now Mrs. O. Hight, of South Bend, Ind.); Ella and Anna.

E. T. TAUBMAN, attorney and counselor at law, Delmar. Mr. Taubman was born in Summit Co., Ohio, Dec. 18, 1853; in 1854, his parents came to Clinton Co. Mr. Taubman was admitted to the practice of the law in 1878; previous to that time, he followed teaching. Mr. T. is a Republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. T. married in Waubeok, Iowa, June 26, 1879, Miss Maggie Kennedy, a native of Hamilton Co., Ohio.

JOHN TROY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Delmar; born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1828; in 1841, emigrated to the United States; lived in Hopkinton, Mass.; in 1852, came to Clinton Co. Mr. Troy married, in this county, Miss Mary Casey; they have ten children—Robert, Agnes, Peter, Joseph, John, William, Charles, Mary, Ellen and Josephine. Mr. Troy and family are members of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, which is located a short distance from his house. He owns 240 acres of land; his home farm contains 220 acres, and is well improved; he has, since his residence here, taken an active part in religious and educational affairs; he was one of the organizers and principal movers in the building of the church which he attends. Mr. Troy loans considerable money on real estate security, and is noted for fairness in all business transactions.

I. T. TWISS, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Delmar. Mr. Twiss was born in Arlington, Bennington Co., Vt., in 1819; in 1825, removed with his parents to Warren Co., N. Y.; thence to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1840; in 1856, he came to Clinton Co. and settled where he now resides. He has been twice married; first wife was Phœbe Hance; present wife was Miss Mary J. Moore, a native of Licking Co., Ohio; had one child by first marriage—Mary Elizabeth; she married William F. Bounds, a native of Licking Co., Ohio, born in 1842; he enlisted in Co. D, 26th I. V. I., as private; was promoted to Captain for gallant and meritorious service; was mustered out at Clinton at the close of the war, and resided in this county until his death, in 1872. Mr. Twiss' children by second marriage are Harriet E. and Clarissa L. Mr. T. and wife are members of the Methodist Church. He owns 147 acres of land.

MRS. SARAH WILLEY, nee McNeil; P. O. Delmar; was born in Shipton, Canada, in 1829; March 14, 1853, she married William T. Willey, a native of New York; born in 1819; shortly after their marriage, they came to Clinton Co. and settled where Delmar now stands, where he resided until his death, May 11, 1878. Mr. W. was an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; was a kind husband and indulgent father, and will be long mourned by those that knew of his many noble qualities. Their children are Edwin (who married Miss Flora Shaw), Frederick (married Miss Ella Foster), Wallace, Cora (now Mrs. J. Spencer), Arthur and Malcolm. Mrs. Willey is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Owns 101 acres of land.

WATERFORD TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ADAMS, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Charlotte; was born in the city of New York in 1836; he came to Clinton Co. and settled in Waterford Township in 1853. He enlisted, in August, 1861, in Co. A, 9th I. V. I.; was mustered into the service at Dubuque Feb. 4, 1861; was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, at the siege of Vicksburg; was captured and remained a prisoner a short time; was at Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, in the Atlanta campaign, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond; he enlisted as private, and was mustered out as Corporal July 18, 1865; he returned to Clinton Co.

and, in November, 1865, he married Miss Kate, daughter of Conrad and Amanda Garner, early settlers of Clinton, now residents of Louisa Co.; they have four children—Carroll, Maude, Mary and John. Mr. Adams' farm consists of 170 acres. He is a charter member of the A. O. U. W., of Charlotte. Republican.

URIAH ADAMS, farmer; P. O. Charlotte; born in Tioga Co., Penn., May 6, 1853; came to this county with his parents in the autumn of the same year, and settled in this township. Mr. Adams married, in Lyons, Miss Jane Patterson Sept. 6, 1876; they have one child—Mary Ann. Mr. A. owns an old-settled farm of 160 acres of land, situated near Charlotte. Republican. His father, an old settler of this township, died in 1872; his mother is still living.

OLIVER P. AIKMAN, retired farmer, Charlotte; was born in Columbia Co., Penn., May 3, 1814; he removed with his parents to London District, Canada; in 1838, he came to Iowa and settled at Lyons, in this county, where he married, Sept. 26, 1848, Miss Elizabeth Albright, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of Emanuel Albright, a pioneer settler of Iowa. In 1856, they removed to Charlotte, and have been residents there since; they have two children—Thomas Benton and Lizzie M. In the early history of Lyons, Mr. Albright held various offices; he was Justice of the Peace in that city a number of years, and was one of the organizers of the first school in that city; he was also elected Justice of the Peace in Charlotte several terms; was School Treasurer and Trustee at Lyons several years, and has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. They own 100 acres of land. He is a Democrat.

A. J. ALBRIGHT, stock-dealer, Charlotte; was born near Richfield, Penn., Feb. 9, 1837; he removed with his parents, Emanuel and Catharine Albright, nee Watts, to Ohio and settled near Lisbon, where his mother died. In 1849, he accompanied his father to Clinton Co.; they settled near Lyons. In January, 1859, he married, at Charlotte, Miss Tabitha D. Louderbaugh, a native of Clay Co., Ind.; she came to Jackson Co. with her parents, Miles and Barsheba Louderbaugh, in 1845; thence to this county in 1851. Mr. Albright was a member of the Board of Supervisors two years; he is also Justice of the Peace, an office he has held eight consecutive years. He was engaged in the mercantile business over fifteen years. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Albright owns 160 acres of land in the vicinity of Charlotte, and deals extensively in stock. Democrat.

J. M. BLAKELY, depot and express agent, also grain and stock dealer, Riggs Station; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1851; came to Iowa with his parents in 1853. Married Miss Agnes Sims, in Jackson, her native county, in 1874; they have one child—Charles U. Mr. Blakely is a Democrat. Owns 160 acres of land in Shelby Co., and 100 acres in Jackson Co. Mr. Blakely engaged in the grain and stock business at Riggs Station in November, 1878, where he has an extensive and constantly-increasing trade. Mr. Blakely's father, David Blakely, a native of Adams Co., Penn., married in Cumberland Co., Ohio, Miss Rebecca Marlow, who was born in Maryland; they came to Jackson Co. in 1853; he held various important offices of trust, until his death in 1877; his wife still resides in Jackson Co.

A. T. CARNEY, merchant, Charlotte; born in Ashland Co., Ohio, Jan. 7, 1843, where he received a liberal education. He served in the 12th Ohio Battery; was enrolled April, 1861; participated in every battle his command was in; was wounded at Fredericksburg; honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in 1865, and came to Clinton, this county, the same year. In 1868, he married Miss Frances Goodnow, of Lyons; they have four children—Edward D., Carrie, Florence E. and William G. In 1871, he had charge of the laying of the Midland Railroad, from Lyons to Delmar. In 1874, he went to Phoenix, N. Y., and took charge of an oil-can factory, until 1875, when he returned to this county and sold goods at auction in this State and Illinois. In 1877, he engaged in his present business of general merchant at Charlotte, where he has an extensive trade. He is a Republican and a member of the A. O. U. W.

JOHN H. COSTELLO, Sr., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Charlotte; was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1814. In 1832, he emigrated to Ottawa, Canada, where he married, in 1840, Miss Margaret Burnett. She was also a native of County Tipperary, Ireland; was born in 1815, and emigrated to Ottawa, Canada, in 1838. In 1852, Mr. Costello and family emigrated from Ottawa to where they now reside. He has, by his own exertion and honest effort, accumulated a large and valuable property. He owns 535 acres of land, 520 in one body, where he resides; the rest in Jackson County. His home farm is well improved, and possesses many natural advantages. Mr. Costello and family are members of the Catholic Church. His living children are—Thomas, who is married, and lives in Shelby Co., Iowa; Ellen, now Mrs. William O'Grady, of Bloomfield Township; Mary, married to Simon O'Grady, of Bloomfield Township; John is married and lives in this township; William; Michael; Margaret, now Mrs. William McGonegle, of Bloomfield Township. Deceased are Mathew and Annie. Mathew was Mr. Costello's oldest son. He was born in Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 7, 1847; resided with his parents until the breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in Co. A, 26th Regiment I. V. I.; was a gallant soldier. He was killed at the battle of Arkansas Post, while bearing the flag of his country in front of his company, during a fierce charge. Mr. Costello has been elected to various local offices. During his residence in Canada, he was a member of a militia company, and was elected Sergeant in 1842-43. He was one of the organizers and prime-movers in building the Church of the Immaculate Conception, this township.

N. J. ENGLER, hardware merchant, Charlotte; was born in Prussia in November, 1847. His parents, Mathias and Joanna Engler, came to this country in 1852. His father died, June 10, 1852, at Sycamore, N. Y. The family removed to Joliet, Ill., where his mother died December 2 of the same year. He learned the tinner's trade at Joliet, and worked at the business in various places until the fall of 1874, when he came to Charlotte and engaged in his present business. He married, Jan. 2, 1877, Miss Mary E., daughter of George and Mary Drey, early settlers of Washington Township. Mrs. N. J. Engler was born in the same township, Oct. 11, 1854. They have two children—George M. and Edward J. Mr. Engler and wife are members of the Catholic Church; Democrat.

CHARLES GILMORE, Charlotte; born in this county in 1852. He is one of the proprietors of the Charlotte flour-mill, which was established by his father in 1856. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the A. O. U. W. His father, Albert Gilmore, was a native of Massachusetts; born in 1813. When 8 years of age, removed with his parents to Starke Co., Ohio; remained until 1834, when he went to Illinois. In 1848, he married, in Hardin Co., Ill., Miss Charlotte Demaris. They removed to Iowa in 1852, and he built and ran the first flour-mill in Charlotte or vicinity; was also the first Postmaster; he died in 1877. Mrs. Gilmore is still a resident there. Their children are—Jane A. (now Mrs. Louis Shull), Esther A. (now Mrs. Lucius Winney), William, Charles (whose name appears at the head of this sketch). Charles Gilmore has had charge of the Charlotte Mills over three years, and has a large custom.

JOHN R. HAMREN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Charlotte; a native of Stockholm, Sweden; born in 1821. At the age of 15, entered upon a seafaring life, which he followed for twenty-five years, during that time visiting China, Europe, West Indies, and all the principal ports in the world. He occupied the position of second mate a number of years. He entered the United States Navy in 1861, served one year and was honorably discharged. He then came to this county, and married, in this township, Miss Ann Cavanaugh. They have three children—John, Josephine and Charles. Mr. H. is a Republican, and owns sixty acres of land.

HANS HANSEN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Charlotte; was born in Duchy Schleswig, Jan. 19, 1852; emigrated to this country with his parents, Lorenz and Annie Hansen, in 1866, and settled in Deep Creek Township, in this county, where they remained four years before coming to this township. Mr. H. married, in this county, in 1877, Miss Mary Luckstedt. They have one child—Lorenz. Mr. Hansen

is a Democrat, and owns 120 acres of land. His sister Augusta married Peter Wrim, and lives in Hamilton Co., Iowa. His brother Thomas married Rica Kolce, and lives in Sac Co. Has an unmarried brother (Martin) who resides in this township.

W. D. HANRAHAN, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Charlotte; was born in Ottawa City, Canada, in 1840; in 1859, removed with his parents, Daniel and Jane Hanrahan, to this county, and settled in Deep Creek Township; remained until the spring of 1865, when they removed to this township, June 25, 1865. Mr. W. D. Hanrahan married, in DeWitt, Miss Harriet Bedford, daughter of Hiram and Catherine Bedford, who came from Canada and were early settlers of Elk River Township, where they resided until 1865, when they removed to Hamilton Co., Iowa, where Mr. Bedford died the following year; Mrs. Bedford returned to this county, and is now the wife of George Forrest, of Elk River Township. Mr. Hanrahan was elected Assessor of Waterford Township in 1869, which office he has been elected to, consecutively, since; he has also been elected Collector of Taxes two terms, and Township Clerk four years. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. H. is a Democrat. He owns a well-located and improved farm, on which he resides.

D. H. HUNTOON, Postmaster, station and express agent, grain and stock dealer, also proprietor of general merchandise store, Brown's Station; Mr. Huntoon was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1847; in 1848, his parents, Cyrus and Emma Huntoon, nee Harrington, emigrated to Iowa, and settled in Bellevue, Jackson Co., where they still reside. D. H. received a liberal education at the schools of Bellevue, where most of his youth was spent. In 1872, he married, in Jones Co., Iowa, Miss A. M. Polder, of Jackson Co.; they have one child, Leroy C.; their oldest, Emma, died when two years of age. In 1873, Mr. Huntoon engaged in the grain and stock trade, at Brown's Station; in 1877, he opened a large general store, and, by his close attention to business, he has secured an extensive and constantly-increasing trade. In February, 1878, he was appointed Postmaster. He is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. Societies. Acts with the Democratic party.

W. H. JUNGER, Postmaster and dealer in hardware, Charlotte; was born in Prussia, in 1842; he served two years in the Prussian army; emigrated to the United States in 1866; came to Clinton Co. in 1870, remained a short time, and then went to St. Louis; returned again to Clinton Co., and engaged in the hardware business at Charlotte, in 1876. In February, 1877, he married Martha, daughter of John and Frederica Stuedemann, pioneer settlers of Center Grove Township; they have one child—Otto. Mr. J. was elected Postmaster in December, 1878; he also deals quite extensively in hardware, stoves, tinware, etc. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church; Republican.

MILES LAUDERBAUGH, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Charlotte; a resident of Iowa for nearly forty years; was born at Shippingport, Ky., in 1812. He married, in 1831, in Clay Co., Ind., Miss Barsheba Case, also a native of Kentucky; they emigrated to Iowa in 1842, and settled near Fairfield, Jefferson Co., where they remained until the spring of 1846, when they removed to Jackson Co.; in 1852, they came to this county and settled where they now live; in 1856, his wife died, leaving several children; those now living are Harriet (now Mrs. Amasa Gilmore), Sarah E. (now Mrs. William Marshall), Margaret (now Mrs. E. Milo), Tabitha (now Mrs. A. J. Albright), Hezekiah, Hannah (now Mrs. C. Dennis) and William H. In 1862, he married his present wife, Miss Emily Rolland; her children are Matilda A., Elmer L., Martha E., Eli, Minnie, Menz, Jennie M. and Eddie. Mr. Lauderbaugh was a Whig; on the decline of that party, joined the Republicans; he has held various local offices, and has always taken an active interest in the development of the religious and educational interests of the county. He owns over two hundred acres of land, upon which he has every variety of fruit-trees grown in this part of Iowa.

B. J. MONAHAN, of the firm of Monahan Bros., dealers in agricultural implements, Charlotte; is a native of Canada; was born near Ottawa, Nov. 5, 1844; he removed with his parents to this county in 1855; they settled near Charlotte; in 1869, he engaged in the mercantile business, in Charlotte, and, in 1870, he and his

brother entered into their present business. Mr. Monahan married, in 1873, Miss Mary Goodall, of Bloomfield Township; she was born in Canada, in 1849; they have four children—Arthur, Bartholomew, Martha and John. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church; he is a Republican. The Monahan Bros.' agricultural warehouse is a building 42x50 feet, two stories in height, where they do an extensive business, keeping all the superior makes of farm machinery and a full line of repairs; they are essentially business men, with a thorough knowledge of details; they are constantly enlarging their business to meet the growing demands of the public; they have amassed much valuable property, and rank among the first business men of Clinton Co.

CHARLES M. NEAL, horse-shoeing and blacksmith shop, Riggs' Station; born in Penobscot Co., Me., in 1855; he came to Iowa with his parents, Andrew J. and A. Celestia Neal, who settled near Preston, and now reside at Miles, Jackson Co. Mr. N. learned the blacksmith trade at Sabula and at Miles; came to Riggs' Station June 16, 1879, and opened his present shop, where he is doing a good business.

HENRY NURRE, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Brown's Station; he was born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1814; emigrated to America in 1836; arrived in Baltimore in June; went from there to Chambersburg, Penn., Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; he came to Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1840, and has been a resident of Waterford Township the greater part of the time since. He was a member of the County Board of Supervisors five years, and was elected Chairman of that body in 1878; he is Justice of the Peace, which office he has held fourteen consecutive years; he has also held various township and school offices. Mr. Nurre has been married three times; he married Mary Fehring in 1844, in Cincinnati, Ohio; she died Aug. 24, 1855. Second wife was Anna A. Aldehirt, a native of Germany; she died in 1860. Present wife, Elizabeth Finke; she had three children by a former marriage—John, Mary (now Mrs. Joseph G. Nurre) and Elizabeth. Mr. Nurre's children are Joseph G. and Katharine (now Mrs. John Reiff). Mr. Nurre and wife are members of the Catholic Church; he is a Democrat. He owns 440 acres of land, and is one of the first farmers in Waterford Township.

REV. JOHN J. O'FARRELL, Pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Charlotte, was born in County Longford, Ireland, in 1846; he received a theological education at All-Hallow's College, Dublin, where he was ordained June 24, 1874; his first pastoral charge was St. Theresa's Church, Jackson Co.; was transferred to his present charge in November, 1877.

JOHN PFEFFER, farmer; P. O. Charlotte; was born in Elgin Co., Canada, Oct. 30, 1838, where he married, in 1854, Miss Sarah Bascom; she was born near Toronto, Canada, in 1855; they emigrated to Iowa and settled in Charlotte; they have two children—Ellen Jane (now the wife of Theodore Klitzky, of Sac Co., Iowa) and Seth. Mr. Pfeffer was the original owner of the land on which Charlotte now stands. He laid out the greater portion of the town, and has taken an active part in every enterprise that tended to advance the business, educational and other interests of the town. He has represented Waterford Township on the County Board of Supervisors in its early history; he has also been elected to various other offices, in all of which he has given general satisfaction. Mr. Pfeffer owns a large amount of city property in Charlotte, also owns 460 acres of land in Sac Co., Iowa, one and a half miles from Storm Lake. He was a charter member and the first M. W. of Lodge 102 A. O. U. W. Acts with the Republican party.

M. F. QUIGLEY, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Charlotte; was born in Ottawa, Canada, April 25, 1849; in 1850, his parents, John and Bridget Quigley, emigrated to Buffalo, N. Y., thence to Cattaraugus; removed to Clinton Co. in 1853. July 20, 1876, M. F. Quigley married, in this county, Miss V. A. Conwell; she was born in Kenosha, Wis., and removed to Charlotte with her parents, John and Winifred Conwell, in 1870. Mr. Quigley and wife are members of the Catholic Church. He owns 170 acres of land, desirably located and well improved.

A. J. RIGGS, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Riggs' Station; was born in Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., June 21, 1832; in 1837, emigrated with his parents, John and Alina Riggs, to this county and settled in Bloomfield Township, then a wild prairie,

with scarcely a white inhabitant; in 1856, he went to Moritzious (now Monticello), Minn., where he obtained a charter, and established the first ferry across the Mississippi at that point; April 26, 1861, he was elected President of the Moritzious Town Site Company, a position which he filled to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of that place. On the 13th of March, 1864, Mr. Riggs married, in Maquoketa, Iowa, Miss Eliza E., daughter of Rev. Richard Mulholland, a minister of the M. E. Church, and an eminently good man in all the relations of life; she was born in Geauga Co., Ohio, March 15, 1844; their children are—James E., Ellsworth and Lindus Larell. In 1865, Mr. Riggs moved to Waterford Township and settled where he now resides; in 1871, the railroad station was laid out on his farm, and named for him; it has a large local trade, and is a good shipping point; Mr. Riggs owns a finely-improved farm, and is largely engaged in raising and shipping stock.

E. C. ROWELL, attorney at law, Charlotte; was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1852; was educated in Lawrenceville Academy, N. Y.; in 1870, he came to Iowa, where he followed teaching until the spring of 1874, when he began the study of law in the office of Corning & Grohe, where he remained nearly two years; was admitted to the bar in September, 1876; since has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Charlotte. He is a Republican, and is Chairman of their Central Committee in Waterford Township; is also Treasurer of the A. O. U. W. Jan. 29, 1879, Mr. Rowell married, in Charlotte, Miss Mattie M. Gilmore. He represents the following fire insurance companies: Hawkeye, of Des Moines, Iowa; Phoenix and Hartford, of Hartford, Conn.; all leading insurance companies of the country.

MILTON G. SLOAN, M. D., Charlotte; was born in Lyons, Iowa, in 1848; he received his education at the public schools at Lyons and Western Union College, Fulton, Ill; in 1870, he began the study of medicine in Wapello; in 1871, he entered the Rush Medical Institute at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1873; he located in Delmar the same year, and engaged in the practice of his profession at that place until January, 1876, when he moved to Charlotte; he is a member of the State Medical Society, and is Vice President of the Clinton County Medical Society; he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was elected representative to the Grand Lodge of that society, which convened at Des Moines in 1878. In 1875, Dr. Sloan married, in Delmar, Miss Clara L. Twiss; they have two children—Franklin T. and Hattie Lois. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is Sabbath-School Superintendent and President of the Board of Church Trustees. Dr. Sloan has a large and lucrative practice.

CORNELIUS SPAIN, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Charlotte; was born near Montreal, Canada, in 1840; came to this county with his parents, Cornelius and Margaret Spain, and settled in this township. In 1875, Mr. Spain married Miss Margaret, daughter of Alexander and Jane Stuart, early settlers of this township; they have one child—Mary Jane; in 1875, Mr. Spain was elected a member of the Board of Township Trustees, an office he has held up to this time, being Chairman of the Board at present; has also filled various local offices; in all public enterprises, he has taken an active part. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church. Owns 152 acres of land, well improved; Democrat. His father died in 1871; his mother is still living in this township.

F. W. WANGLER; P. O. Brown's Station; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1847; in early life, he entered Freiburg College, Baden, from which he graduated in 1867; immigrated to America in the same year, and engaged in teaching at Charles Mound, Dubuque Co., Iowa, where he remained until 1869, when he went to Lyons, this county, where he taught until 1870; then came to Waterford Township, and has since followed his profession in the vicinity of Brown's Station. Mr. Wangler married in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1870, Miss Annie Mayer; they have one child—Mary. Mr. W. and wife are members of the Catholic Church; Democrat.

HAMPSHIRE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ASHPOLE, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Clinton. He was born in June, 1815, in England. In about 1845, came to Indiana; in 1848, to Ohio; in 1850, he came to Clinton Co. He owns 120 acres of land. He married Jane Braughton in 1843. She was born in 1817, in England; have four children—Fred, John, Henry and Betsey Ann.

S. A. BEERS, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lyons; owns 160 acres; he was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1827, where he resided until 7 years old, when his family removed to Oakland Co., Mich.; resided until 1850, when he moved to Hampshire Township, Iowa, where he now lives; has for several years been Township School Director; Republican. He married Elinor E. Phillips, of Rock Island Co., Ill., June 10, 1858; had eleven children, ten now living—Charles A., Hattie E., Milo, Louella, Alfred, Eli, Loien, Clara A., Theron H., Myron. Neither he nor his family are members of any church. When he started in Clinton Co. he had a cash capital of \$50, and is now worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

JOHN R. BOYD, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Lyons. He was born Jan. 2, 1817, in Allegheny Co., Penn. In 1837, came to Clinton Co. He owns 258 acres of land. Has been Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, School Director, President of the School Board, etc. Married Lucy S. Boynton in 1843; she was born in Vermont; have four children—William T., James C., Nettie J. and Clara C. They lost three children in infancy; Robert A. died in 1876, aged 24 years.

JOHN HENRY DETERMANN, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Lyons. He was born June 28, 1803, in Hanover. In 1847, he came to Clinton Co. He owns 320 acres of land. Married Mary Ann Kimmon, in 1840; she was born in Hanover, Germany. They have six children—Mary Theresa, Mary Ann, John J., William, Catharine and Henry B.

J. J. DETERMANN, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Lyons. He was born Dec. 21, 1831, in Hanover, Germany. In 1853, he came to St. Louis; in 1856, he came to Clinton Co., Iowa. He owns 260 acres of land. He married Christina Engle-camp in 1861; she was born in Prussia. They had ten children, five living—Mary Caroline, John W., Mary Christina, Mary Louisa and Mary Sophia.

PETER DIERKS, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Lyons; born in October, 1824, in Germany; in 1852, came to Clinton Co. He owns 383 acres of land; is School Trustee; has been President of the School Board. Married Margaret Faulk in 1849; she was born in 1829, in Germany; have eight children—Hans, John, Catharine, Anna, Margaret, Henry, Herman and Peter.

MARTIN DOLAN, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Bryant; he was born in 1812, in Ireland. In 1847, he came to Quebec; in 1853, he came to Clinton County. He owns 600 acres of land. Married Bridget Ruddy in 1842; she was born in Ireland. Have ten children—Margaret, Ann, Patrick and Michael (twins), Kate, James, Ellen, John, Mary and Martin. Patrick enlisted in 1863, in Co. K, 26th Iowa V. I., and served to the end of the war.

HANS EHLERS, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lyons; born Dec. 6, 1821, in Germany; in 1867 came to Clinton Co.; he owns 306 acres of land. Married Wiewoke Peters in November, 1843; she was born in 1822, in Germany. Had eleven children, seven living—John, Henning, Carson, Peter, Claus, Margaretta and Emma.

CHARLES C. FINCH, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lyons; he was born Nov. 25, 1823, in Canada; during the winter of the rebellion, he removed to Buffalo, N. Y.; about two years later, he came to LaSalle Co., Ill.; in about 1842, he came to Clinton Co.; has resided here since; he owns 482 acres of land—240 of this he entered. Married Electa A. Hall in 1848; she was born in Canada. Had six children, four living—Mary A., Electa A., Mathew and Betsey E.

PATRICK GILL, farmer, Sec. 23 ; P. O. Lyons ; he was born in 1812, in Ireland ; in 1831, emigrated to Boston ; in 1834, returned to Ireland, and, in 1836, came again to Boston, and worked for John Pearce thirty-five years, at sewer-building ; in 1857, came to Clinton Co. ; he owns 107 acres of land. Married Celia Ruddy in 1835 ; she was born in Ireland. Had ten children, six living—Catherine, William, John, Mary, Celia and Cornelius.

GEORGE W. GLAHN, farmer, Sec. 19 ; P. O. Lyons ; born April 23, 1827, in Germany ; in 1854, came to Clinton Co. ; he owns 160 acres of land. Married Fannie Dellefs in 1860 ; she was born in 1835, in Germany. Have two children—Augusta and Ida.

JAMES HANDS, farmer, Sec. 21 ; P. O. Lyons ; he was born in July, 1827, in Ireland ; in 1848, came to America ; in 1851, came to Clinton Co. Owns 394 acres of land. He married Bridget Owens in 1851 ; she was born in Ireland. Have eight children—Andrew, Michael, Annie, James, Rose, Bridget, Catherine and Mary. Is President of the School Board ; has been School Director for the past seven years.

JOHN HOLM, farmer, Sec. 29 ; P. O. Lyons ; he was born in December, 1853, in Germany ; when an infant, came with his parents to Chicago ; in 1855, came to Clinton Co., Iowa. Owns 160 acres of land. Married Mrs. T. Peters in 1876 ; she was born in Germany, in 1855. Have two children—Annie and Hans.

ROBERT HORNER, farmer, Sec. 6 ; P. O. Bryant ; he is a native of Ireland ; in 1850, he came to New Orleans ; followed the river summers and worked in a pork-house for eight or nine winters ; the first land he located was in Camanche ; this he traded for land where he now lives ; he owns in all 280 acres, which he has improved. He married Mary J. Johnson in 1864 ; they have eight children—William, Lizzie, Mary Jane, Robert, Moses, Maggie, Johnson and Maria.

HERMAN KAHLE, farmer, Sec. 12 ; P. O. Lyons ; he was born in 1807, in Hanover ; in 1837, he came to Chicago ; thence to Dixon, Ill. ; in 1840, he came to Clinton Co. He owns 260 acres of land, which he entered. Married Mary Fusback in 1855 ; she was born in Germany. He married Mrs. Gill, daughter of Wm. Determan ; she died in 1851 ; she had two children—Henry and Caroline—by a former marriage.

JOHN KENNEDY, farmer, Sec. 29 ; P. O. Lyons ; he was born June 2, 1826, in Ireland ; in 1848, came to New York ; in 1849, to Wisconsin ; in 1854, he came to Clinton Co. ; he owns 160 acres of land. Has been School Director and Township Treasurer. Married Honora Collins Nov. 10, 1854 ; she was born in March, 1830, in Ireland ; had five children, four living—Michael, Julia, Maggie and John ; lost one child in infancy.

H. H. LAMPA, farmer, Sec. 10 ; P. O. Lyons ; he was born in August, 1812, in Germany ; in 1852, came to Clinton Co. ; he owns 140 acres of land. Married Magdalene Schmidt in 1835 ; she was born in 1814, in Germany ; died March 3, 1878 ; have four children—Fred and Augusta (twins), Herman and William.

GERHARD LANGE, farmer, Sec. 5 ; P. O. Bryant ; he was born June 21, 1833, in Holstein, Germany ; in 1854, he came to Chicago ; the following year, he removed to Lyons ; worked at the carpenter trade there ; in 1858, he came to Hampshire Township ; he owns 180 acres of land. Is Justice of the Peace, President of the School Board, Treasurer and Director. He married Mary Voss May 17, 1858 ; she was born in 1836, in Germany ; have seven children—Gerhard H., John, Mary E., Wilhelmine C., Anna C., Fred W., Otto F.

PATRICK LENAGHAN, farmer, Sec. 7 ; P. O. Lyons ; he was born Aug. 10, 1823, in Ireland ; in 1844, came to New York ; in 1852, he came to Clinton Co. ; he owns 324 acres of land. He married Julia Butler in 1854 ; she was born in 1825, in Ireland ; have four children—Mary Ann, Jane T., Charles P. and Francis J. He has held most of the township offices.

FRIEDRICK LINDMEIER, farmer, Sec. 23 ; P. O. Lyons ; he was born July 20, 1827, in Germany ; in 1857, came to Clinton Co. ; he owns 130 acres of

land. Married Catharine Untidt, in 1860; she was born in 1836, in Germany; have six children—John, Peter, Edwin, Fred, Justice and Otto; have an adopted daughter—Hulda Lindmeier. He is School Director and Treasurer.

JOHN MOHR, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Lyons; he was born Sept. 26, 1827, in Prussia; in 1856, he came to Clinton Co.; has since lived here; he owns 208 acres of land. He married Caroline Sheffler in 1860; she was born in 1836, in Prussia; they have five children—Henry, John, Anna, William and Bertie.

P. O'CONNOR, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Lyons; was born in Ireland in 1824; in 1844, went to Canada; in 1854, came to Clinton Co., Iowa; has been a resident of this county since; he owns 280 acres of land. Married Ann Welch in 1847; she was born in Ireland; had eight children, four living—Eugene O., Thomas, Ann and Sarah E.

JAMES OWENS, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Lyons; he was born in 1824, in Ireland, and, in 1847, came to America; in 1851, came to Clinton Co.; he owns 160 acres of land. Married Bridget Gallagher in 1847; she was born in Ireland and died in Clinton Co., Iowa; have two children—Anna and Peter; his present marriage was in 1866, to Ann Radder. He has been Township Treasurer and School Director.

L. F. ROGERS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lyons; he was born March 18, 1817, in Canada; in 1845, he came to Clinton Co., and has since resided here; he owns 347 acres of land. He married Sarah F. Boynton, December, 1839; she was born in 1820, in Vermont; have seven children—H. A., Sarah A., Benjamin L., Mary S., Imogene, Jessie M. and Lucy.

BARNEY BUDDY, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Lyons; he was born March 20, 1814, in Ireland; in 1840, moved to Boston; in 1858, came to Clinton Co.; owns 105 acres of land. Married Ellen McDevitt in 1858; she was born in 1835, in Ireland; have eight children—Mary A., Susan, John, Sarah, Maggie, Ellen, Celia and Bridget; lost five children in infancy.

PETER SCHMIDT, hotel-keeper and butcher; P. O. Lyons; owns two acres of land; he was born in Schleswig, Germany, Jan. 28, 1843, where he was educated; in 1866, he emigrated to the United States and located in Clinton Co., Iowa, where he has lived since. He married Catherine Grebe, a native of Schleswig, in Clinton Co., Dec. 16, 1868, and had four children; two are living—Otto and Erich; he and his family were raised in the German Lutheran faith; in politics, Independent; he was a poor man when he started in Clinton Co., and now he has a fine homestead, a good, paying business, and a fortune of from \$1,500 to \$2,000; his hotel is known as the "Two-Mile House."

AUGUSTUS SCOFIELD, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Lyons; he was born Dec. 25, 1819, in Sullivan Co., N. Y.; removed to Lyons in 1850. He owns 280 acres of land. Married Sarah Spear Nov. 10, 1878; she was born in Wayne Co., N. Y. He has three children by a former marriage—Robert, Martha and Hettie.

WILLIAM SCOFIELD, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Lyons; he was born in June, 1826, in Sullivan Co., N. Y. In 1850, came to Clinton Co. He owns forty acres of land. Married Harriet Terwilliger March 20, 1852; she was born in Orange Co., N. Y.; had six children, four living—Frank, George, Fred and Walter.

C. STUDEMANN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Lyons; he was born Aug. 1, 1844, in Germany; in 1860, came to Clinton Co. and bought forty acres of land; he, with his father and brother, now own 1,040 acres, and are among the largest land-owners in the township. He married Lena Stoltenberg in 1871; she was born in 1848 in Germany; have four children—Alexander, Oscar, Hattie and John.

HANS THIEMANN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Lyons; he was born March 23, 1851, in Germany; in 1874, came to Clinton Co. He owns 120 acres of land. Married Anna James in 1872; she was born in 1849 in Germany; have one child—Emma.

JOHN A. WESSELS, farmer, Sec. 3 ; P. O. Lyons ; he was born March 7, 1822, in Hanover, Germany ; in 1853, came to St. Louis ; in 1855, came to Clinton Co. He owns eighty acres of land. Married Mary C. Walka in 1854 ; she was born in 1830, in Hanover, Germany. They have three children—John Henry, John Herman and Anna Mary.

BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP.

SIMEON AMOS, farmer, Sec. 17 ; P. O. Elwood ; was born near Fairmont, Marion Co., Va., Feb. 20, 1818 ; he came to Jackson Co., Iowa, in 1844, and settled in Farmers' Creek Township. In 1846, he married Miss Mary Brown, a native of Ohio ; in 1851, they removed to where they now reside, in this township ; they have two children living—Harriet (now Mrs. J. Goodwin) and John. Mr. Amos and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church ; he is a Republican ; has held various local offices, and always has encouraged, in every possible manner, religious and educational institutions. Mr. A. owns 334 acres of land, finely improved and possessing many natural advantages.

E. ANDERSON, farmer ; was born in Rockingham Co., Va., where he married Miss Jane Phillips ; they came to this county in 1853, and settled in Brookfield Township ; they had eight children, five are living—Maria J. (now Mrs. S. Bader), Jesse A., David H., George H., Melinda A. (now Mrs. Sidle). Mr. Anderson and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church ; he is a Democrat ; owns 160 acres of land.

GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Jr., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10 ; P. O. Maquoketa ; was born in Rockingham Co., Va., July 14, 1845 ; he emigrated to Clinton Co., with his parents, in 1852. Dec. 27, 1870, he married Miss Amanda Horst, of Bloomfield Township ; she was a native of Ohio ; they have three children—Ella Maria, Emma Jane and George Alvin. Mr. A. and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church ; he is an active, enterprising citizen ; he owns 200 acres of well-improved land ; much of his attention is devoted to the improvement of his horses, cattle, etc. ; his stock of all kinds are unsurpassed and seldom equaled in the West ; in fact, his well-merited success has won him a reputation as a scientific farmer and stock-raiser ; he has the largest and finest herd of thoroughbred Durham cattle in Clinton Co.

GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Sr., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 15 ; P. O. Elwood ; Mr. Anderson was born July 29, 1819, in Rockingham Co., Va. ; came to this county in 1856. In 1861, Mr. A. married Miss Mary, daughter of John and Agnes Dunlap, early settlers and esteemed citizens of Brookfield Township ; they have had three children, two now living—Mary Agnes and Martha Jane ; James W., deceased. Mr. A. is one of the present board of Township Trustees ; has taken much interest in public affairs, and is an enterprising citizen ; he owns 254 acres of land, with all the modern improvements.

JESSE A. ANDERSON, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 14 ; P. O. Elwood ; Mr. Anderson was born Sept. 5, 1839, in Rockingham Co., Va., where he remained until 1852, then removed to Clinton Co. with his parents. In 1864, Mr. Anderson married, in Jackson Co., Iowa, Miss Annie, daughter of David E. and Lorinda Bentley, pioneer settlers of Iowa ; they have had three children, two now living—David E. and Myrtle E. Mr. A. owns 280 acres of well-improved land ; is a Democrat.

C. A. BEARD, of the firm of Beard & Clark, proprietors of creamery, grain and stock-dealers, Elwood ; was born in Jackson Co., Iowa, 1852 ; married, Oct. 23, 1878, Miss Rose, daughter of Richard and Mary A. Elwood, early settlers of Jackson Co. Messrs. Beard & Clark established their creamery in April, 1879, and have furnished it with all the latest improvements and appliances for the manufacture of butter of the best grade. Integrity, energy and perseverance will accomplish wonders. This is exemplified in a marked degree in the standing and personal degree of confidence attained by the firm of Beard & Clark.

JOSEPH BRADY, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Elwood; Mr. Brady was born in Lawrence Co., Penn., Aug. 14, 1808; he removed, with his parents, John and Elizabeth Brady, to Jones Co., Iowa, in 1854; he enlisted in Co. C., 14th I. V. I.; served until the fall of 1863, when he was transferred to Co. M., 7th I. V. C., and served until February, 1866, when he was honorably discharged, and came to Clinton Co. immediately afterward. In June, 1867, he married Miss Caroline, daughter of Daniel and Margaret Gearhart, who came from Pennsylvania to Jackson Co., at an early day; moved thence to Cass Co., where they now reside. Mr. Brady's children are Ida E., Jennie A. and Robert. Mr. B. is a Republican; owns 200 acres of land.

B. CLARK, farmer; P. O. Elwood; was born in Franklin Co., Mass., 1799. Married, in the same county, Miss S. Hitchcock; they removed to Rhode Island in 1832; thence to Ohio, where they remained until the year 1852, when they emigrated to Clinton Co. and settled in Brookfield Township; she died May 6, 1877; they had five children—Samuel H. (hardware merchant at Elwood), F. H. Clark (who served in the 46th I. V. I.), Lorinda R. (now Mrs. William A. Stanzel), Mary J. (now Mrs. O. P. Dunkin), S. C. (now the wife of G. H. Wade, Brookfield Township).

GEORGE B. CLARK, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Elwood; a native of Mercer Co., Penn; born in 1819. Married Miss Gertie Elwood in 1844; she was also a native of Mercer Co.; born in 1824. They emigrated to Jackson Co., Iowa, in 1851, and entered land in Fairfield Township; remained until 1867, when they moved to this township; they have five children—Thomas J. (married Lydia Burgin), John A. (married Eliza L. Johnson), Ettie G. (married R. W. Crane, of Jackson Co., Iowa), George W. and Ruth. Mr. Clark has been a member of the Republican party ever since attaining his majority; has held various local offices. Owns sixty-eight acres of land, a portion of which is underlaid with building-stone of an excellent quality; has twenty acres of fine timber, containing a spring of living water, making it one of the most desirable farms in Clinton Co.

S. H. CLARK, proprietor of hardware store, Elwood: was born in Massachusetts, A. D. 1827; while a child, his parents moved to New York; thence to Delaware Co., in 1832, where he married Miss Mary Jacobs; in 1852, they came to Iowa and settled in this county. Mr. Clark keeps a first-class store, and is noted for the substantial work he turns out from the tinware department; his business has always been marked by a spirit of fair-dealing and a liberal policy throughout.

F. H. CLARK, farmer; P. O. Elwood; was born in Delaware Co., Ohio Nov. 1, 1849; in 1853, removed with his parents (B. Clark and Mrs. S. Clark, nee Hitchcock), to Iowa and settled in Brookfield Township, this county. He has been twice married; first wife was Miss Mary Newkirk, who was born near Cincinnati, Ohio; she died Dec. 23, 1873; he married present wife (Miss Lettie A. Thornton) in Cedar Co., Iowa; she was born in Pennsylvania; there were three children by first marriage; two are living—Ida and George B.; one child by second marriage—Abigail. Mr. Clark was Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk and Trustee several years; he has also held various school offices; members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Clark has always acted with the Republican party; in the summer of 1864, he enlisted in Co. K, 46th Iowa V. I.; was honorably discharged with his regiment. Owns a finely-improved farm of eighty acres.

W. A. CLARK, of the firm of Beard & Clark, proprietors of creamery and grain and stock dealers, Elwood; was born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1853; in 1867, he went to Stephenson Co., Ill., where he attended school until 1872, when he came to Clinton Co. Oct. 28, 1874, he married, in this county, Miss Emma J. Beard; they have two children—Elizabeth J. and Mary Irene. Mr. Clark and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he acts with the Republican party.

EDMUND L. COOK, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 8; P. O. Elwood. Mr. C. is a native of Welland Co., Canada; was born in 1830; he accompanied his parents to this county in 1848; in 1854, he visited California, where he followed mining along the Yuba River until 1856, when he returned to this county. He has been twice

married—first, in 1861, Miss Emma Wilberger, a native of Indiana; she died in 1867; his present wife was Miss Adeline Sparks, of New York; they have four children—Edmund L., Ruby A., Alfred L. and Deloyd K. Mr. Cook owns 260 acres of land.

O. P. CORNISH, proprietor of blacksmith and general repair shop, Elwood; Mr. C. was born at Lee Center, Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1846; emigrated in 1857 with his parents to Du Page Co., Ill.; in 1860, he moved to Clinton Co. He served in Co. F, 44th I. V. I. Feb. 23, 1871, he married Miss C. C. Dobler, a native of Pennsylvania; they have five children—Henry, Willie, George, Albert and Lawrence. Mr. C. and wife are members of the M. E. Church; Republican. In the fall of 1877, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds.

JOHN COVERDALE, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Elwood; is a native of England; was born near Stockdale, Yorkshire, in 1822, where he married in 1849, Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a native of the same place; she was born in 1829. In 1850, they emigrated to Illinois, and located near Aurora, where they remained until 1853, in which year they removed to this county, and settled where they now reside; they have four children—Elijah A., Franklin B., Ada P. and Harvey F. Mr. Coverdale and wife are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican. Owns 240 acres of finely improved land, and is engaged in stock-raising.

DAVID CRAWFORD, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Lost Nation; is a resident of Brookfield Township, Clinton Co., Iowa, for over twenty-four years; is a native of Washington Co., Md.; born Dec. 25, 1831. In 1841, he went to Portage Co., Ohio, where he married, on Sept. 12, 1854, Miss Sarah Rose, who was born at Clymer, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1833. They came West in 1855, and settled in this township, where they have since resided; they have two children—Albert M. Warren and Hattie Jane. Mr. Crawford and wife are members of the German Baptist Church. They own a well-improved farm of 125 acres.

WILLIAM CREGER, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Elwood; is a native of Prussia; born in 1832. In 1845, he emigrated to Welland Co., Canada, where he married in January, 1859, Miss Elizabeth Shirk, a native of that county. In 1860, they came to Clinton Co., and settled on their present farm; they have seven children living—Ellery J., Charlotte, John H., Albert, William, Fred and Rebecca E.. Mr. Creger owns 220 acres of land, and is one of the prosperous farmers of Clinton Co.; his farm is well located, and possesses many advantages for an agricultural and stock farm. In politics, he is Liberal, but generally votes with the Democratic party.

C. L. DAVENPORT, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Elwood; is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, and the proprietor of nearly eleven hundred acres of land; was born in Sandusky Co., Ohio, in 1830; in 1839, he emigrated with his parents to Pulaski Co., Ind., where he married in 1854, Miss Mary Parnell, who was born in Ash- ham, Westmoreland Co., England, in 1832; she emigrated with her parents, John D. and Agnes Parnell, to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1834; thence to Pulaski Co., Ind., in 1844; in 1857, Mr. Davenport moved to Clinton Co., bringing his family with him; settled on and improved the farm where they now reside; they have four children—Laura Isabel, John Albert, Horace Lincoln and Jesse Cooper. Mr. Davenport and wife are members of the M. E. Church; he has always taken a lively interest in church and educational interests; is a Republican.

JOHN H. DEVIER, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 9; P. O. Elwood; is a native of Rockingham Co., Va.; was born in 1840. Married in 1863, Miss Margaret J. Phillips, also of Rockingham Co.; she was born in 1844; they came to Clinton Co. in 1868; they have five children—Emma, Hannah Virginia, William Hugh, Angela Maria and John DeWitt. Mr. Devier and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat; was elected a member of the Township Board of Trustees in 1878, and, the same autumn, was elected Justice of the Peace; is also School Treasurer. Owns a finely-improved farm of 180 acres.

JOHN W. DUNLAP (deceased); was a native of Rockingham Co., Va.; born in 1814; in early life, he studied medicine, and was engaged in the practice

thereof several years in Virginia. He was Colonel of a regiment of Virginia militia a number of years. He married in Augusta Co., Va., Miss Agnes Phillips, who was born in 1816. They emigrated to Iowa, and settled in this county in 1859, where he resided until his death, Nov. 5, 1869. In this county, he was elected to various official positions, in all of which he discharged the duties with entire satisfaction to the citizens. The children of John W. and Agnes Dunlap are William P. (married Miss Adelia Bently), Mary E. (now Mrs. G. H. Anderson), Euseba J. (married J. R. Twiss, Jr.), James H. (deceased), Asbury (married Belle Gillett), John and Robert E. (deceased).

J. W. DUNLAP, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Maquoketa; was born in Rockingham Co., Va., Feb. 11, 1851; came to this county with his parents, John W. and Agnes Dunlap, nee Phillips, in 1859. In 1878, he was appointed a member of the Clinton County Agricultural Society. He has also held various local offices. Mr. Dunlap acts with the Democratic party. Generous by nature and practice, he always encourages and aids every public scheme of merit.

AUGUSTUS L. DYER, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 11; P. O. Maquoketa. Mr. Dyer was born in Pendleton Co., Va., Nov. 7, 1824, where he remained until 1854, when he came to this county and settled in Brookfield Township. Mr. Dyer has been twice married; his first wife was Elizabeth Anderson; present wife was Miss Mary W. Phillips. Mr. D. owns a finely-improved farm of 277 acres, and is extensively engaged in raising and dealing in stock. Democrat.

LEVI A. ECKMAN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Elwood; born in Liberty, Frederick Co., Md., May 24, 1824; he was educated in Carroll Co., Md., and in early life learned milling; in 1849, he went to Darke Co., Ohio, and worked at his trade in Greenville; in the spring of 1851, he came to Lyons, Clinton Co.; thence to Bellevue, Jackson Co., in the same year, where he remained until the spring of 1854; from this time until 1855, he was employed in putting up flour-mills in various places in this portion of Iowa; in 1855, he engaged in milling in Maquoketa, and continued in that business until 1860, when he returned to Clinton Co. and commenced farming in Brookfield Township. Mr. E. has held the office of Justice of the Peace four terms. He was the first President of the Jackson and Clinton County Mutual Insurance Co., and is the agent of the company in that part of the county where he resides. Mr. Eckman's first wife was Mary, daughter of Capt. J. L. Kirkpatrick, who served during the Black Hawk war; was born in 1822, at Springfield, Ill.; she died in December, 1856; had two children, one now living—Frank. Present wife was Miss Minerva Twiss, a native of Washington Co., N. Y.; born Nov. 6, 1835; have two children—Alice and Addie A. Mr. Eckman is a Republican. He owns a well-improved farm. This very brief sketch of Mr. Eckman's life is all that our space will allow. The Eckman family have rendered, in all times of trial, good service to their country; Jacob Eckman, uncle of Levi A., served with distinction as Captain during the war of 1812, and was in Washington with his company when that city was destroyed by the British. John Lowe, maternal uncle of Levi A., was also a Captain during the war of 1812, and a brave soldier. Levi A. Eckman's grandmother, Maria L. Eckman, nee Schley, was the sister of Capt. Schley, who was, at one time, the owner of the largest number of vessels owned by any one individual; he died in Germany, leaving property to the amount of \$3,000,000.

M. E. FENTON, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 11; P. O. Maquoketa; was born in Warren Co., N. Y., in 1833; when he was 10 years of age, he removed with his parents to Oakland Co., Mich.; thence to this county in 1847. He served in Co. F, 31st Regt. I. V. I.; he was enrolled in August, 1862, and mustered into service with the regiment at Davenport Oct. 13, 1862; participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out with the regiment at Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1865. Aug. 20, 1865, he married Almeda L., daughter of H. and Eliza Potter, nee Wheaton, pioneer settlers of Jackson Co., Iowa.

and now residents of Vermillion, Minn. Mr. Fenton's children are Bertram J. and Erma S. He owns 200 acres of well-improved land in this county, 17 acres of timber in Jackson, 200 acres of land in Woodbury Co.; is extensively engaged in stock raising and dealing. Republican.

G. W. HENTON, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Elwood; is a native of Rockingham Co., Va.; born in 1836; in 1846, he removed with his parents, Silas and Hannah Henton, both natives of Virginia, to Jackson Co., Iowa, where they settled, thus becoming pioneers of that county. Mr. Henton's first wife was Margaret J. Major, a native of Ohio; present wife was Mrs. Frances M. Whitmore, nee Blaine; she was born in Rockingham Co., Va. Mr. H. is a Democrat. His farm is well located and nicely improved.

DAVID HICKS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Elwood; was born in Cornwall, England, June 24, 1846; emigrated to this country and to Clinton Co. in 1865. Feb. 24, 1874, he married Miss Hannah S. Hiner, a native of Virginia. Mr. Hicks and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He owns a pleasantly-located farm of 120 acres, which is well improved. He is a Republican.

J. A. HINER, member of the enterprising firm of Leinbaugh & Hiner, dealers in dry goods, groceries, etc., Elwood, Iowa; was born in Pendleton Co., Va., in 1851; his parents started for the West, but, upon the route, his father was taken ill and died. After his death, his mother continued her journey, arriving in Clinton Co., where she remained, and is now the wife of J. D. Parnell. Mr. Hiner was educated at Mt. Vernon, Iowa; after finishing his education, he taught school several terms; in June of the present year (1879), he and Mr. Leinbaugh engaged in the mercantile business at Elwood; they have a large store, and their goods are unexcelled in quality; their assortment is complete in all lines of goods kept by them, and they are having a large trade.

T. T. IRWIN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Elwood; was born in Union Co., Penn., in 1825; early in life he adopted the principles of the Whig party, and was distinguished as a fearless advocate of freedom and for his opposition to human slavery; in 1853 and 1854, he was proprietor and editor of the *Mercer County Whig*, in which he strongly advocated the abolishment of slavery; in the latter part of 1854, he disposed of his interest in the paper until 1862, when he again became its proprietor and editor, changed the name to *Whig and Dispatch*, and published it in the interests of the Republican party, of which he is a firm supporter. Mr. Irwin was auditor of Mercer Co., a position which he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the citizens; was also Justice of the Peace several years in Mercer Co. He has been twice married; first wife was Miss Elizabeth Alexander; she died in Pennsylvania; married present wife, Matilda Hood, in Erie Co., Penn.; they came to this county in 1870; have two children—Clarence and Lewis. Mr. I. has held various local offices in this township. Owns 160 acres of land.

WILLIAM H. IRWIN, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Elwood; was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., June 5, 1830; he removed with his parents to Mercer Co., Penn., where he married Miss Mary Waugh; they came to this county in 1866, and purchased the farm they now reside on. Mr. Irwin and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a Republican; has been a member of the Township Board of Trustees two terms; was elected Assessor in the fall of 1878. He owns a well-located, finely-improved farm of 248 acres.

A. H. JENKINS, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Maquoketa; a pioneer settler of Clinton Co.; was born in Queensbury, Warren Co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1809. Married Mrs. Sarah Fenton, nee Goodenow, Nov. 28, 1841; she was a native of Rockingham, Vt.; born Dec. 21, 1810; in 1843, they removed to Groveland, Mich., where they remained until the autumn of 1847, when they emigrated to Iowa and located in Brookfield Township, then an unpromising wilderness, with scarcely an inhabitant; they have four children—Alexander P., born in Michigan Oct. 2, 1844, married Miss Ellen Atherton Sept. 8, 1872; J. L. Jenkins, born in Clinton Co. in 1850, married Miss

Alice Simpson May 19, 1870; Maria L., married Mr. M. P. Baker; the youngest daughter married J. S. Dicoe Mrs. Jenkins has two sons—Marvin and Marshall—by her former husband, J. Fenton; both are residents of this county. Mr. Jenkins is a Republican.

H. J. JEPSEN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 23; P. O. Elwood; was born in the duchy of Schleswig, Germany, Sept. 28, 1823; in early life, he followed the vocation of a sailor, and served in the United States Navy from 1853 until 1856; in the latter year, he came to Clinton Co. In 1857, he married Miss Gertrude Teskey; they have nine children—Maggie C., J. Fred., Sarah J., Anna C., Gertrude, George H., Charles C., Ellen E. and Bertha. Mr. J. owns 280 acres of land; his farm is well located and finely improved.

JOHN H. KREIGEBEIN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Elwood; Mr. Kreigebein is a native of Germany; was born June 26, 1815; served in the German army two years; was honorably discharged. He married, in Germany, Miss Sophia Schraeder; they emigrated to this country in 1867, and settled in Jackson Co.; in 1869, they removed to where they now reside; they have three children living—Henry C., Frederica S. and Birdie E. Mr. Kreigebein and wife are members of the Lutheran Church; he is a Democrat; is a school officer in District No. 5; owns 200 acres of land, and is an active and enterprising citizen.

HENRY KINGSLEY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Maquoketa; is a native of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; was born Dec. 4, 1835. In 1860, he married, in that county, Miss Diana Orton, who was born in Vermont; they removed to this county in 1869; they have four children living—Edward M., born in New York in 1863; Gordon H., born in October, 1865; Carrie Eveline, born in this county, January, 1870; James, born April 1873. Mr. Kingsley owns 200 acres of land, and is an energetic, enterprising citizen.

D. D. KLISE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Elwood; born Oct. 5, 1839, in Carroll Co., Ohio; he commenced learning the carpenter trade in Bethlehem, Stark Co., Ohio, finished it at Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa, in which county, in 1860, he married Miss Mary Burns; she was born in 1835; they came to Clinton Co. in 1862, where he engaged in contracting and building in various parts of the county until 1875, when he moved on the farm where he now resides, which he had purchased some years previous; this farm is finely improved, and contains 220 acres. Mr. Klise and wife are members of the Catholic Church; they have four children—Charles Louis and Ann Elizabeth, twins, born Sept. 1, 1861; Rosa, born March 5, 1869; Mary M., born Dec. 1, 1873. Democrat.

ADAM LEINBAUGH, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Elwood; born Nov. 29, 1826, in Berks Co., Penn., where, in 1850, he married Miss Elizabeth Fisher, a native of the same county; they came to Iowa about 1855, and have been residents of Clinton Co. most of the time since. Mr. Leinbaugh and wife are members of the Reformed Church; their children are Rosa (now the wife of Perry Strawn), Helah (now Mrs. John Gabriel), Benton (married Miss Ella Wade—they live at Elwood, where he is engaged in the grocery trade), Adam A., James, John D., Franklin, William and Fred. Mr. Leinbaugh owns 200 acres of well-improved land, and is a man of much energy and enterprise; he acts with the Democratic party; he has held various local offices in all of which he gave general satisfaction.

T. B. LEINBAUGH, of the firm of Leinbaugh & Hiner, merchants Elwood; was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1853; in 1856, his parents emigrated to Iowa. July 23, 1874, he married Miss Ella Wade; they have two children. In June, 1879, Mr. Leinbaugh, in company with A. J. Hiner, engaged in the mercantile trade at Elwood, where they are doing a thriving business, and are fast increasing their stock to meet the growing demands of the public.

BENJAMIN F. MAXWELL, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Elwood; Mr. Maxwell was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, Feb. 3, 1842; in 1844, with his parents, moved to Hawkins Co., thence, in 1852, to Owen Co., Ind., where he remained until

he enlisted, Sept. 18, 1861, in Co. A., 43d Ind. V. I.; he served with distinction, participating in every battle and skirmish his regiment was engaged in, until discharged, at Indianapolis, Ind., in March, 1864. Mr. Maxwell was wounded while in the army, at Marks Mill. On Oct. 19, 1868, he married Miss Margaret Griffith, in Green Co., Ind.; in 1870, they came to this county and settled in Berlin Township, in which place he was elected a member of the Township Board of Trustees for the term of two years; they removed to where they now reside, in 1877; their children are Clarence Arthur, Minnie Alice, William Fletcher, Benjamin F., John S. and Maggie Florence. Mr. M. is Republican; owns 120 acres finely-improved land.

HON. JOHN S. MAXWELL, Sec. 33; P. O. Elwood; a native of Morgan Co., Ohio; was born Aug. 22, 1825; his life exhibits a career of struggle, energy and self-reliance such as characterize few men; after pursuing a course of study at the common schools, he completed his education at the State University, Athens, Ohio; in 1850, he went to Calaveras Co., Cal., and engaged in mining; at the end of a year, he had accumulated quite an amount of money, with which he entered the mercantile business at Mokelumne Hill, a mining town on the Mokelumne River; in 1852, he left his business in California in care of a partner and went to Australia with the intention of establishing an exporting house; after his arrival there, however, he learned that his partner had squandered the property left in his charge, which amounted to several thousand dollars; he then again engaged in mining, and, at the end of nine months, established a store at Melbourne, Victoria Colony; meeting with fair success, he remained until burned out, when he went to Ballarat, then one of the most noted mining districts in the world, containing a population of over thirty thousand miners; here he started a large store; he continued in the mercantile business until the spring of 1856, when he disposed of his stock and went to Valparaiso, South America, where he remained but a short time before proceeding to Panama; thence to New York City; there he remained until fully recovered from an attack of yellow fever, contracted while upon shipboard; from New York he went to Washington, D. C.; thence to Owen Co., Ind., where his parents then resided; in the latter part of 1856, he purchased land where he now resides; Mr. Maxwell has become very popular with all classes; has served as Notary Public over fifteen years; was Supervisor; was also elected a member of the Ninth General Assembly, a position he filled to the honor and credit of his constituents; he is a man of unimpeachable integrity, cool and sound executive ability, as well as benevolent, kindly and social in heart; he is Treasurer of the Pleasant Valley Dairy Association, which was incorporated Feb. 19, 1879. In education and religion, Mr. M. has always taken a deep interest, aiding both in many respects; he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a lay minister over ten years. Mr. Maxwell was first married in Hawkins Co., Ohio, to Miss Rebecca Guyre; present wife was Miss Julia M., daughter of John R. and Ann Twiss, of this township; they have eleven children—Jennie (now Mrs. John Whitsel), Douglas L., John S., Jr., B. McClellan, Annie J., Morgan R., Richard F., Charles R., Eddie M., Mary and Emma. He owns 420 acres of well-improved land. Republican.

A. MARSHALL, boot and shoe manufacturer, Elwood; is a native of Donegal, Ireland; was born in 1829; emigrated to New York in 1856; in 1859, went to Brooklyn, N. Y., in which place he married Miss Alice McGrath; they moved to Lyons in 1862; thence to Elwood in 1877. Mr. Marshall and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; Republican. Owns city property in Lyons, situated on Fifth and Pearl streets.

B. F. NEWCOMER, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Maquoketa; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Jan. 21, 1853; came to Clinton Co. in 1877. In October, 1878, married Mrs. E. A. Phillips, nee Ward; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio; moved to Clinton Co. with her parents, Benjamin and Hannah Ward, who settled in this county about 1854. Mr. Newcomer is engaged in farming; his farm is well improved, and contains 176 acres.

SAMUEL PATTERSON, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Elwood; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Aug. 7, 1841; when he was 3 years of age, his parents

emigrated to Iowa and settled near Mt. Vernon; here his father died, and, in 1845, his mother married again, and removed to Linn Co.; thence to Jackson Co. When Samuel was 21, he went to Mt. Vernon; remained one year, then returned to Jackson Co., where he remained until about 1863, when he came to this county. Nov. 24, 1864, he married, in this county, Miss Mary J. Hiner, daughter of Young and Melinda Hiner; she was born in Virginia Aug. 7, 1842; they have five children—Malowa, George, Mary Melinda, Eugene Addison and Josephine. Mr. Patterson and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns a well-located farm of 120 acres, and is an energetic, go-a-head citizen; is a Democrat.

JOHN D. PARNELL, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Elwood. This gentleman, a resident of the Northwest for over thirty-five years, is a native of Askham, Westmoreland Co., England; was born Jan. 23, 1807. He married, in England, Miss Agnes Cooper; they immigrated to Starke Co., Ohio, in 1834; thence to Pulaski Co., Ind., in 1844, where they remained until 1857, when they removed to this county and settled on the farm where he now resides; his first wife died in this township; present wife was Melinda J. Hiner, nee Anderson, a native of Rockingham Co., Va.; born in 1810; married, in Virginia, T. J. Hiner; he died in 1854, while on their way from Virginia to this State. Mr. Parnell's children by first marriage were James, who married Elizabeth Hurst, resides in Kansas; Mary, now the wife of C. L. Davenport, of Brookfield Township, this county. By his present wife had five children, only one now living—Maria E. By her former marriage, there are Mary J. (now Mrs. S. Patterson), Hannah S. (now Mrs. D. Hicks), Eugene (who married Emma Smith), Hettie J. (now Mrs. John Bowden). Mr. Parnell and wife own 160 acres of land; he is a Republican.

JOHN PERRY, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Maquoketa; is an old resident of Clinton Co., a native of Morgan Co., Ky.; born Feb. 11, 1809. He married, in Lawrence (now Carter) Co., Ky., Miss Juliet Lester, also a native of Kentucky; born Jan. 12, 1814; in 1841, they emigrated to Henry Co., Mo.; remained until 1844, when they removed to Clinton Co. Mrs. Perry died March 19, 1879; their children are Minerva Jane (now Mrs. Amos Wilcox, resides in Brookfield Township); Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry Clay) lives in Linn Co., Kan.; Polly A. (Mrs. H. Wilcox, of Miami Co., Kan.); Margaret (Mrs. Daniel Grover, of Sac Co., Iowa); William (is married and lives in Benton Co., Iowa); Thomas D. (married and lives in Cowles Co., Kan.); Joseph N., M. D. (is married and lives in Wyoming, Jones Co., Iowa); Martha Jane (now Mrs. Stephen Gordon, of Kingwood, Clinton Co.); Elvarda (Mrs. John Wright, of California), and James R. Mr. Perry is a Democrat; he owns 140 acres of land, and has ever been an upright, honorable man and an enterprising citizen.

WILLIAM PETCH, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Maquoketa; is a native of Yorkshire, Eng.; was born in 1829; emigrated to this country and came to Clinton Co. in 1849, where, by his industry and integrity, he has won a competence; he is a man of enterprise and a public-spirited citizen; owns 200 acres of land, upon which are all the modern improvements. He married, in this county, Miss Mary C. Schafer, of Monroe Co., N. Y.; their children are Edward J., Emma Maria and Carrie Jane.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 3; P. O. Maquoketa; is a native of Augusta Co., Va.; born June 4, 1819. Married Miss H. Shaver, a native of Rockingham Co., Va., in 1842; they moved to Clinton Co. in 1869; have six children—Margaret Jane (now Mrs. John Devier, of Brookfield Township), Mary V. (now Mrs. A. L. Dyer); Hannah Elizabeth, Cornelia, John E. and De Witt. Mr. Phillips owns about one thousand acres of land; is largely engaged in stock-raising and buying; is one of the leading farmers and stock-men of the State of Iowa; Democrat.

WILLIAM PITHAN, farmer; P. O. Lost Nation; is a native of Prussia, born in 1824. He married, in Prussia, Miss Helena Mallman; they emigrated to Iowa in 1851, and settled in Scott Co., within fifteen miles of Davenport, where they remained until 1854, when they removed to this county and settled where they now reside; their children were Charles and Henry; Charles was born in 1854; he married, in 1875, Miss M. Cook; they have one child—Mary; he owns 105 acres of land; lives in Sharon Township. Henry was born in 1852; married Miss A. Schultz; he

died April 9, 1877; had one child—Charles W. Mr. W. Pithan and family are members of the Reformed Church; he is a Republican. Owns 300 acres of land, all most desirably located.

CLAUS C. RUUS, a prominent citizen of Clinton Co.; Chairman of the present Board of County Supervisors; a native of Schleswig, Germany; was born May 5, 1836; was liberally educated at the city of Schleswig; emigrated to this country and to Clinton in 1856. He enlisted in Co. L, 2d Iowa Cav.; was enrolled in September, 1861; participated in nearly all the engagements his regiment was in—Stonington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville. He was mustered out in the autumn of 1864, and returned to this county. On March 2, 1865, he married Miss Margaret Teskey; have six children—Ida T., Theresa, Lena, Maggie, Gertie and John. In 1871, Mr. R. was engaged in the lumber trade at Elwood, in which business he still continues, commanding an extensive trade with the surrounding country. In 1876, he was elected a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and was elected Chairman of the same in the spring of 1879, the duties of which office he fills to the satisfaction of all concerned; he has also held various township offices. Mr. Ruus resides on Sec. 28, Brookfield Township; his farm contains 120 acres, is pleasantly located and well improved; he is a public-spirited man, always ready to assist, with time and money, any enterprise that promises to be of advantage to his town or county. In politics, Mr. Ruus is Republican.

G. W. SACKRIDER, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 13; P. O. Maquoketa. Mr. Sackrider was born in Delaware Co. Aug. 24, 1838; in 1853, he emigrated with his parents to Clinton Co. He enlisted in Co. I, 24th Regt. I. V. I.; was enrolled as Corporal in August, 1862; promoted to Third Sergeant, and participated in every battle and skirmish that his command was in until the close of the war; was mustered out with his regiment at Davenport, in August, 1865. Sept. 19, 1866, he married, in this county, Miss Jane A. Rarick, daughter of William and Martha Rarick, pioneer settlers of Brookfield Township; they have two children—Clarence I. and Carrie May. Mr. S. is a Democrat. Owns 260 acres of land; his home farm, on Sec. 13, is well located and finely improved; he is extensively engaged in stock-raising.

SOLOMON SACKRIDER, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Maquoketa; a native of Putnam Co., N. Y.; was born Oct. 6, 1827; when he was 6 years of age, his parents removed to Delaware Co., Ohio; thence to this State and county, in 1851. He married, Sept. 9, 1855, Miss Eveline Green, a daughter of Benjamin Green, an early settler of this county; Mrs. S. was born in Ashland Co., Ohio; they have one child—George. Mr. Sackrider and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He owns 140 acres of finely-improved land. Democrat.

FREDRICK SCHOOF, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Lost Nation; a native of Mecklinburg, Germany; was born Feb. 4, 1841; came to the United States and to Cook Co., Ill., in 1859. He enlisted in Co. D, 9th Ill. Cav., where he served his adopted country faithfully until honorably discharged. Came to Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1865. In 1868, he married Miss Wilhelmina Weat, in Cedar Co.; she was born in Hanover, Germany; they have five children—Charlie T., Sophia, Emma, Albert, Louise. Mr. S. owns 160 acres of land. He is an Independent; member of the Lutheran Church.

JOSHUA SHULTZ, farmer; a native of Franklin Co., Penn.; born Feb. 22, 1815. He married Miss Catherine Fulton Dec. 27, 1838; she was born Aug. 26, 1817, in Franklin Co., Penn.; in 1850, they emigrated to Muscatine Co., Iowa, and settled near Muscatine; in 1854, they removed to Cedar Co., thence to this county in 1859. Their children are John A., born Dec. 18, 1846, married Elizabeth Kaufman; Benjamin, born July 9, 1849, married Elizabeth Newkirk; Jacob F., born July 8, 1851, married Miss Joanna Bachman; Hervey C., born Sept. 8, 1853; Elizabeth C., born Dec. 4, 1855; Alva, born Dec. 26, 1861. The deceased children are Martha, born Jan. 16, 1842, died June 24, 1845; Annie B., born Oct. 30, 1843, died

Oct. 19, 1850; William, born Nov. 17, 1857, died April 27, 1858. Mrs. Joshua Shultz died Nov. 16, 1878; she was a member of the Baptist Church, and a sincere Christian. Mr. Shultz owns 105 acres of land.

GEORGE W. SELLERS, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Elwood; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1837; came to this county in 1856. Married Miss Rachel Wells, in this county, in 1869; she is a native of Pickaway Co., Ohio; they have eight children—Albert C., Mary E., Eva F., George G., Benjamin T., John M., Christopher H. and Gracie M. Mr. Sellers is a member of the present Board of Township Trustees, which office he has held several terms; has also filled various other local offices. He has always taken an active interest in the educational interests of the district; has been a school officer a number of years. Owns ninety acres of land. Is a Republican.

H. C. SHULTZ, Elwood; is a native of Muscatine Co., Iowa; was born Sept. 8, 1853; in 1854, his parents moved to Cedar Co., thence to Clinton Co. Mr. S. learned the trade of house-painting while a boy, which occupation he follows during the summer, and, in winter, teaches school. He is a Democrat. Owns one block in Elwood, on which he has a house valued at \$2,000.

J. A. SHULTZ, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Elwood; a native of Franklin Co., Penn.; born Dec. 3, 1846; he accompanied his parents, Joshua and Catherine Shultz, to Muscatine Co., Iowa, in 1851; thence to Cedar Co. in 1854, and to Clinton Co. in 1859. Married Miss Elizabeth Kauffman; she was born in Berks Co., Penn.; they have two children—Ivan M. and Sarah Agnes. Mr. S. is a Democrat. Owns forty acres of land.

ISAAC SMITH, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Elwood. Mr. Smith was born in Ticonderoga, Essex Co., N. Y., March 9, 1815, where he married, Sept. 9, 1841, Miss Caroline Potter, a native of Vermont, born Oct. 13, 1820; they emigrated to Iowa in 1852, and have been residents of this county the greater part of the time since; their children are Lydia P., born Feb. 23, 1843, married Ed. Waugh Jan. 4, 1860; Melissa S., born Sept. 27, 1844, died Feb. 22, 1845; Delia S., born Jan. 17, 1847, died Feb. 12, 1856; Emma C., born March 30, 1855, married E. S. Hines March 16, 1875; Clinton B., born Feb. 26, 1856, died March 18, 1856; William V., born April 16, 1857. Mr. Smith and wife are members of the M. E. Church at Elwood, in which he has been Class-leader and Steward a number of years. He owns 120 acres of well-improved land. Is a Republican. One of his brothers, William, served in the Union army during the war. Both his grandfathers, James Smith and Daniel Gould, fought on the American side at Bunker Hill, and served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary war. Two of his paternal uncles served in the war of 1812.

JOHN M. SPARKS, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Elwood; born in Salem Co., N. J., in 1824; when he was 2 years of age, his parents moved to Philadelphia, thence to Ohio in 1829; John M. remained there until 1849, when he came to Iowa and settled in Brookfield Township, where he now resides; in 1850, he returned to Ohio, and married, in Hancock Co., Miss Salina M. Birkhead, a native of Tyler Co., Va., born in 1828; they have five children—Catherine Almeda (now the wife of George C. Memmem), Lydia M. (now Mrs. George A. Elwood), Martha Emeline, Joseph Beverly and Mary Alma. Mr. Sparks and wife are members of the M. E. Church, at Elwood; he has been Class-leader over twenty-three years; has also been Church Trustee a number of years; he has held various township and school offices, and has taken an active part in all enterprises tending to the advancement of the public interests of his township. Mr. Sparks acts with the Republican party. He owns 145 acres of finely-improved land.

J. L. STAMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 14; P. O. Maquoketa; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1827; removed with his parents to Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1835, where he married Miss Susan Bowman, a native of Stark Co., Ohio; in 1856, they came West and settled in Clinton Co.; they have nine children—John, married Miss Ellen Sleeper), Mary G., Levi A. (married Miss Mary A. Cook), George, Jacob F., Irwin, Daniel S., Orlando B. and Ivanilla. Mr. Staman has always acted with the

Republican party, and, although never an aspirant for political honors, he has been called upon to fill various offices; he has held the position of member of the Board of County Supervisors several terms; was Justice of the Peace thirteen years; also Township Collector three terms. Mr. Staman owns 445 acres of land, and is extensively engaged in stock-raising.

GEORGE TESKEY, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Elwood. Mr. Teskey was born in Ireland, A. D. 1839; emigrated to this country in 1851; came to this county in 1855. He enlisted in Co. I, 12th Regt. I. V. I.; was in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh; in the latter, was wounded and taken prisoner at the time most of his regiment were captured; they were exchanged Nov. 10, 1862; the regiment was re organized, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, battles of Tupelo, Miss., White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort; he was honorably discharged in December, 1864; returned to this county, and, in 1872, married Miss J. A. Mill. They have four children—Lincoln M., Ella May, Lincy T. and ———. Mr. Teskey has held various local offices; is a Republican. Owns 120 acres of well-improved land.

GERHARD TIMMERMAN, farmer, Secs. 31 and 32; P. O. Lost Nation; a native of Prussia; was born in 1827; he served two years in the Prussian army before coming to this country, where he arrived in 1862. During the war, he served in Co. D, 10th Iowa Regiment, where he did his duty until honorably discharged. In 1865, he came to this county, where he married Mrs. Mary Lenisfield (nee Whippen); he owns 160 acres of land; his wife also owns 80 acres. Is a member of the Lutheran Church. Republican.

J. R. TWISS, Sr., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Maquoketa; is a native of Bennington Co., Vt.; was born June 30, 1811; attended school until 16 years of age, when he removed with his parents to Warren Co., N. Y., where he learned the blacksmith trade. In 1832, he went to Cambridge, where he remained until the autumn of 1849, when he went to Licking Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming. In 1849, he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Brookfield Township, then wild and unsettled prairie. Mr. Twiss is a Democrat. He was the first Assessor elected in Brookfield Township; was a member of the Board of Supervisors during the war, and was one of the first to vote an appropriation for war purposes; he has always taken an active part in the advancement of educational and religious interests; has filled various school offices. Is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he has been Deacon and Trustee for several years. Sept. 14, 1834, he married, in Warren Co., N. Y., Miss Ann Bentley; they have eight children—Minerva A. (now Mrs. L. Eckman), Julia M. (wife of Hon. J. S. Maxwell), John R., Jr. (married Miss Enseba Dunlap), Myron (married Miss A. Riddle), Richard B. (now a leading attorney in Chicago, Ill.), Edward L. (married Miss Josephine Bowers), Emma J. (married David Reynolds). Mr. Twiss owns 180 acres of land; he and his son Edward are engaged in farming and stock-raising.

U. S. WADE, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Elwood; born in 1806, near Newark, N. J., where he married Miss Phœbe Myratt; they emigrated to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1842; thence to Iowa, in 1852, and settled where they now reside, thus becoming early settlers of Brookfield Township. Their oldest son, George, married Miss S. C. Clark; daughter Lucy is the wife of John Dyke; Charles L. served in 8th Iowa Cav. during the war of the rebellion, and was a gallant soldier; he died in 1878. Three are unmarried—John, Phœbe and James. Mr. Wade and wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which he served as Steward a number of years; Mr. W. was a Whig, but since the decline of that party, has been an earnest Republican. Owns 150 acres of land.

OLIVER H. WHITNEY, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Maquoketa; was born in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., June 27, 1820; he received a liberal education in early life. In 1843, he came West and engaged in teaching near Quincy, Ill., which vocation he plied until 1865, when he came to Iowa and settled upon land he now resides upon, which he had purchased at an early day. Mr. Whitney married in Green-

wich, N. Y., Miss Frances E. Toomey. He owns 250 acres of land, well improved and finely located. Is a Republican.

PETER WHITSELL, farmer, Sec. 16 ; P. O. Elwood ; a pioneer settler of Jackson Co., Iowa ; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Aug. 17, 1813 ; in 1836, went to Madison Co., Ill. ; in 1838, came to Jackson Co., Iowa, and entered land within one mile of the city of Bellevue ; was there during the Bellevue War. In 1852, he married, in Jackson Co., Miss C. McCrary, a native of North Carolina ; in 1869, they moved to their present residence ; their children are William, married Miss C. Wilson, lives in O'Brien Co., Iowa ; Charlie, married, and lives in O'Brien Co., Iowa ; John ; Nancy, married A. Sadler ; Martha and Mary. Mr. W. and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has always taken a deep interest ; he acts with the Republican party. Owns 171 acres of land, upon which he has all the modern improvements.

WILLIAM WILCOX, merchant, Elwood ; was born in Elizabeth, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., March 1, 1847, where he resided until the spring of 1863, when he, with his father, Isaac Wilcox, removed to Mt. Vernon, Iowa, for the purpose of attending college at that place ; he graduated in 1867, being the youngest but one of a class of eleven ; he at once took a position in the grammar department of the Tipton public schools, holding the position one year, when the School Board complimented his service by electing him to the Superintendency of the public schools of the place, at a good salary ; he held this position for two years ; was then chosen by the School Board of Belle Plain to grade and organize their schools, only to be recalled for another two years to Tipton ; at the expiration of this time, the situation of Principal of the schools at Manchester, Delaware Co., was tendered him, accepted and held for five years ; in all of these schools many fine classes and proficient scholars have been sent out. Mr. Wilcox married Miss Annie Betts, daughter of Judge Betts, of Tipton, Aug. 3, 1870 ; Eddie is their only living child, Willie having died in 1872. Becoming wearied of school life, extending in all over a period of fifteen years, Mr. Wilcox has concluded to rest for a time, at least, and has engaged in the mercantile business in Elwood, where he has secured a desirable and constantly-increasing trade, possessing the confidence of all the best people of the community.

DE WITT TOWNSHIP.

JAMES N. ARTHUR, farmer ; P. O. De Witt ; born in Cornwall, England, in 1828 ; he emigrated to Hamilton, Canada, when 21 years of age, where he resided four years ; in the fall of 1853, he came to Iowa and entered a farm of 260 acres in Monmouth Township, Jackson Co. ; he then went to Illinois, and returned to England in the fall of 1855, where he remained one year, when he returned to Illinois ; he settled on his farm in Jackson Co. in 1857. He married Miss Harriet Arthur, native of England, but, at the time of their marriage a resident of Massachusetts ; they have two children—William J., born in March, 1860, and Charles H., in November, 1863. Mr. Arthur has 575 acres in his farm in De Witt Township ; since he came to Clinton Co., he has been extensively engaged in stock-raising, but is now giving much attention to the dairy business. Mr. Arthur and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

R. S. BEACH, coal dealer, De Witt ; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1826 ; he removed to Milwaukee in 1855 ; was a resident of that city for sixteen years ; was engaged, during his residence there, as superintendent of a grain elevator ; he came to De Witt in 1871 and engaged in his present business.

ABNER BEARD, retired merchant, De Witt ; was born in Wilmington, Middlesex Co., Mass., in 1800 ; was a teacher in the public schools of Boston from 1822 to 1831 ; he then went to Greensboro, Orleans Co., Vt., where he was for some time engaged in the mercantile business ; thence to Albany, N. Y., where he engaged as book-keeper for the firm of F. J. Barnard & Co., lumber dealers ; e cam

to Clinton with his brother, Eldad, in June, 1838, and took a claim in what is now the township of Orange; in 1841, he went to Barry's Point, near Chicago, and engaged in the hotel business; from 1843 to 1852, was engaged in the lumber business at Muskegon and Marquette; he then returned to Albany, N. Y., and again became book-keeper for F. J. Barnard & Son. He married, in 1855, Mrs. Mary K. Munson, widow of Francis A. Munson; she was born in Williston, Chittenden Co., Vt., April 27, 1815; her parents removed to Burlington, Vt., when she was an infant; she married, in 1832, Francis A. Munson, a native of Colchester, Vt.; she came with her husband to Clinton Co. in April, 1840; they went to Lyons, Ill., in 1841, and engaged in the hotel business; in 1843, they went to Chicago and took charge of what was then called the Illinois Exchange Hotel; Mr. Munson died of cholera in 1849; in 1851, Mrs. Munson returned to Vermont and married Mr. Beard in 1855. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Beard returned to Clinton Co. and settled in De Witt; Mr. Beard engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued fourteen years; he retired from business in 1869. They had one child—Abigail, born Dec. 10, 1856, and died Dec. 16, 1859. Mrs. Beard had five children by first marriage, four now living—Lucia B., born at Greensboro, Orleans Co., Vt., in 1833; Mary F., at Colchester, Vt., in 1838; Alice J.; in Chicago in 1846, and William E., in Chicago in 1847; Francis I., deceased, was born in Lyons, Cook Co., Ill., in 1843.

SAMUEL N. BEDFORD, carpenter, De Witt; born in Morris Co., N. J., in 1819; his parents were David and Nancy Bedford; they removed to Western Pennsylvania in the fall of 1831, where they resided till the spring of 1839, when they came to Clinton Co.; during the first year of residence in Clinton Co., they lived on the farm of Loren Wheeler, at Round Grove, De Witt Township; the next year his father entered a farm in Section 29, where he resided until his death in 1844; his mother died in 1843. Mr. Samuel Bedford married, in 1849, Miss Elizabeth Dunham, native of Fayette Co., Penn.; they have had thirteen children, eight now living—Mary, Lizzie, Annie, Louisa, Ashbel, Josephine, Lillian and Ada; their deceased children died in infancy. Mr. Bedford located in De Witt in 1844; has worked at the trade of a carpenter for thirty-five years.

A. R. BISSELL, retired farmer, De Witt; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in July, 1812; at 20 years of age, he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where for three years he was clerk in a wholesale dry goods store; thence to Alton, Ill., where he remained three years; then returned to his native town and engaged in the dry goods business in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where, in 1838, he married Maria Burr, a native of Massachusetts; he came to Clinton Co. in 1840; engaged in farming in De Witt Township; has followed the occupation of farming most of the time since he came to Iowa, but for a time was engaged in the dry goods business in De Witt; was School Fund Commissioner for eight years. Mr. Bissell has two sons and two daughters—Joseph B., Helen E., Evelyn and Charles P. Mrs. Bissell was born in South Hadley, Mass., in 1809.

JAMES D. BOURNE, De Witt; born in Prince William Co., Va., Jan. 27, 1811; his parents, William and Elizabeth Bourne, removed to Spencer Co., Ky., in 1813; thence to Hannibal, Mo., in 1824; in September, 1832, Mr. Bourne, then a young man of 21 years, went to Wisconsin and engaged in mining a few miles north of Galena, Ill.; in 1833, he went to Potosi, Grant Co., Wis., where he built the first log furnace for smelting ore built at that place; in June of the same year, he removed to Dubuque; he has been a resident of Iowa since that date, forty-six years; he remained in Dubuque till September, 1836, engaged in mining; he then came to what is now Clinton Co.; his only property at that time, to use his own language, was a gun and six dogs; he was appointed Postmaster in January, 1837, of Waubesipinicon, now contracted to Wapsie, situated in the southwest corner of what is now Eden Township, Clinton Co., then Dubuque Co.; he was the first Sheriff of Clinton Co., being appointed by Gov. Dodge March 13, 1840; he served as Sheriff eight years; took the United States census of Clinton Co. in 1840, and also in 1850; was a member of the General Assembly of 1848 and 1849; was elected Recorder in 1851; served two years; since that time has been engaged in general business—farmer, land agent, money-loaner,

etc.; he settled in De Witt in 1841, and now occupies the house, a part of which he built in 1842. He married in 1843 Christiana Dennis, a native of Lockport, N. Y.; born in 1827; has had ten children, only four now living—Mary E. (now Mrs. E. D. Hadley), M. Virginia (now Mrs. George W. Lambortson), Notley A. and Robert Lee; those deceased are James (died in Nevada in October, 1863, aged 20 years), Zachary T. (died March 6, 1879, aged 32 years, leaving two daughters—Abbie and Maud); Sarah K. (married James Simpson; died in 1874, aged 26 years; left one son—Harry B.), Pauline L. (married A. E. Hess; died May 9, 1878, aged 24 years), Anna B. (died in 1863, aged 4½ years), Jefferson (died in 1863, aged 1 year). Mr. Bourne has for many years dealt extensively in real estate, and has been very successful in business. His father was a slaveholder; the only property he received from him was a few slaves, which he sold to his brother for one-half their value rather than have them sold to strangers; he took his brother's note, which he canceled when the slaves were emancipated by President Lincoln.

DR. JOHN H. BOYD, De Witt; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1816; studied medicine in Butler, Penn.; began practice in Clarion Co., Penn., in 1840, where he remained ten years; then removed to Beaver Co., near Pittsburgh, where he remained five years. In 1855, returned to Clarion, disposed of his property and came to De Witt the same year; has resided here since, except one year; was engaged in the drug business at Wheatland, Clinton Co. His twin brother, Jacob K. Boyd, attorney, came to De Witt in 1853; he is now District Judge of Allen Co., Kan. Dr. Boyd married, in 1840, Hannah M. Messenger, a native of Allegany Co., N. Y.; she died Feb. 15, 1870; had six children—five are living; his second child and only son, Dr. Robert E. Boyd, born in 1847, died at Dunlap, Harrison Co., Iowa, Sept. 1, 1878. He was a graduate of the Medical Department of the Michigan State University in 1875; practiced two years with his father, then located at Dunlap, where he had already acquired a fine reputation as a man and physician. His daughters are: Jane, now Mrs. Benjamin Beard, resides in Kansas; Phoebe H., married William L. Spottswood; Nancy S., now Mrs. John Dobler, resides in De Witt.

DAVID H. BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, residence, De Witt; born in Worcester, Mass., in 1811; his parents removed to Erie Co., N. Y., about 1815; he married, in 1832, Philena Evans, born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1812; removed to Erie Co., Penn., in 1833; came to what is now De Witt, in 1837; have six children—Mary Ann, now Mrs. Riggs, born in 1833; Hannah, now Mrs. Stevens, born in 1835; Mercy, now Mrs. Salem Cotton, 1837; James W., born in 1837; Martha E., now Mrs. George Holmes, born in 1846; and George D., born in 1854. Mr. Brown has always been engaged in farming and stock-raising; makes a specialty of Jersey thoroughbreds.

ROLLIN G. BROWN, County Surveyor, De Witt; was born in Vermont in 1825; his parents removed to Ohio about 1832; he graduated at Franklin College, Ohio, in 1849; was for five years Civil Engineer on the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad; he came to De Witt in June, 1855; has been engaged in the mercantile and grain business during the greater part of the time since he came to De Witt; has been County Surveyor two years; his wife was Miss Mary Carter, of De Witt.

PATRICK BURKE, farmer, Secs. 3 and 4; P. O. De Witt; owns 375 acres of land. Mr. Burke was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, about 1825; he emigrated to America in 1847, and located in Chester Co., Penn.; he came to Clinton Co. in 1850, settling in Center Township, Sec. 6; he purchased his present farm in March, 1869. He married Mary Prendergast, born in Canada, of Irish parentage; have twelve children, five sons and seven daughters; have lost two children.

A. JUDSON CLARK, grain, storage and commission merchant, De Witt. Mr. Clark was born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1837. His parents, Rev. T. W. and Ann T. Clark came to De Witt in 1840. He was married in 1866 to Miss Tillie Bell, a native of Waynesburg, Greene Co., Penn., born in 1841; they have five children—John W., Francis W., George H., Albert B. and Anna M. Mr. Clark is an energetic and successful business man; soon after he became of age, he engaged in the banking and real estate business; was in the dry goods business from 1867 to 1870; has for

many years dealt largely in real estate; he owns 600 acres of improved land in Clinton Co.; has been engaged in present business for eight years.

BALIS CARR, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. De Witt; born in Ohio in 1818; he removed to Indiana in 1840; came to De Witt about 1857; he purchased a farm in Orange Township, where he lived two years; sold out and rented a farm near Grand Mound for one year; he bought the farm which he now owns in 1861. He married Miss Marsula Jones, a native of Ohio; they have four sons and three daughters; have lost one daughter.

REV. T. W. CLARK, De Witt; born in New Brunswick Feb. 23, 1808; he removed to Stark Co., Ohio, in 1830. Married, Dec. 19, 1833, Ann Turner, of Horton, Nova Scotia; came to De Witt from Ohio in 1841; was licensed to preach in 1843, and ordained in 1845; was engaged, principally, in missionary work from the time of his ordination until 1866; was some time Pastor of the Baptist Church in De Witt. Mrs. Clark died on the 10th of February, 1866. Mr. Clark married, in 1872, Mrs. Elizabeth Marker, formerly of Lockport, N. Y. During the years that Mr. Clark was engaged as missionary, he preached at Spring Brook two years, also at North Bend and Hickory Grove one year. Mr. Clark had six children by his first marriage, only two of whom are living—A. J., born in 1837, resides in De Witt; George W., born in 1844, resides in Nebraska; those deceased are—Amy, aged 22 years; Sarah J., aged 7 years; Loretta, aged 3 years, and Eliza J., aged 11 years.

DANIEL CONLEY, deceased; was born in Ohio in 1834; he was raised in Perry Co.; went to Dixon, Ill., in March, 1865; he came to Clinton Co. in December, 1865. He married, in 1869, Marietta Taylor, of Sycamore, Ill.; they had three children—Francis D., Marietta and Robert. Mr. Conley came to De Witt in 1876; he had been engaged in the marble business for twenty-six years.

SALEM COTTON, real estate, De Witt; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1833; his parents, John and Mary Cotton, came to Clinton Co. in 1844; his father entered the farm now owned by L. S. and N. S. Harrington; his father died in 1870, his mother several years later. Mr. Cotton married, in 1860, Mary Brown, a native of Pennsylvania; they have five children—Wickliff W., Della, Bertha, Grace and John.

D. J. CRANSTON, dealer in pumps, bed-springs and wheel-barrows, De Witt; born in Ohio in 1842; came to Iowa in 1853; resided in Scott Co. till 1855, when he came to Clinton Co. He enlisted, in 1862, in the 26th I. V. I.; was at the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge; he lost a leg at the battle of Ringgold, in 1863; was discharged in April, 1865. Married, in 1871, Hannah Dawson, a native of Ohio; has three children—Harry O., David G. and Fred. Mr. Cranston located in De Witt in 1869; engaged in his present business in 1873.

R. J. CROUCH, attorney, De Witt; born in Ripley Co., Ind., Feb. 8, 1836; his parents, John and Maria Crouch, came to Clinton Co. in 1854; he taught school from 1854 till 1860; was elected member of the Board of Supervisors in 1861; was for some time Principal of the school in De Witt; was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1862, and served eight years; was admitted to the bar Dec. 9, 1871; admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Iowa in October, 1872. Married Oct. 8, 1868, Philena Foster, a native of Haverhill, N. H.; they have had four children, three of whom are living—Grace, Mildred and Marshall C.; they lost their second daughter, Dora. Mr. Crouch was Grand Worthy Chief of the Iowa Grand Lodge of Good Templars in 1869; is Master of De Witt Masonic Lodge, No. 34; was for several years Secretary of State Teachers' Association. Mr. Crouch is quite fond of literary work, and has been contributor to several magazines and papers.

JOSEPH W. DEARBORN, mechanic, De Witt; born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1830; his parents, Albert G. and Elvina Dearborn, removed to Indiana in 1837; to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1845; they came to Clinton Co. in 1846; his father conducted a dairy in De Witt Township for some time; then engaged in farming; he died in June, 1875. Mr. Dearborn married, 1851, Eliza J. Dennis. He was Deputy Sheriff

of Clinton Co. for four years; was Overseer of the Poor in 1877. Has three children—Willard, Anna and Ella. Mr. Absalom Dennis, father of Mrs. Dearborn, was born in New Jersey in 1800; he married, about 1826, Mary Ann Merritt, of Seneca Co., N. Y.; she died in 1854. Mr. Dennis has two daughters—Mrs. Bourne and Mrs. Dearborn. Mr. Dennis came to Clinton Co. in 1837. He has resided in De Witt Township for thirty-eight years.

EBENEZER DORR, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. De Witt. Mr. Dorr was born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1822; in 1843, he came to Jackson Co., Iowa, and engaged in teaching; he taught the school in Maquoketa during the winter of that year, and was the first male teacher of that town; he returned to New York the following year, but returned in 1845, and again taught the school at Maquoketa; he entered a half-section of land in Richland Township; in 1850, he crossed the plains to California; was absent two years. He was elected to the Legislature from Jackson Co. in 1861, and again in 1863; he came to his present location in the spring of 1864; in 1873, was elected to the Legislature from Clinton Co. He married Miss Catharine Earl, daughter of William Y. Earl, of Maquoketa; they have five children—William H., Joseph W. George E., James E.; their eldest, Amelia, married Mr. Stephen Nowles, a brother of Mr. G. R. Nowles, of Berlin Township.

FRED DRIFFILL, carriage-maker, De Witt; was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1848; his parents, Benjamin and Louisa Driffill, came to this country and settled in Clinton Co. in 1851; they located in Welton Township; his father died of cholera in Davenport in 1856; his mother resides at Rock Island. Mr. Driffill came to De Witt in September, 1866; he served his apprenticeship with Johnson & Rutledge; worked for Mr. William Fuller for six years; then purchased the business of his employer; he now employs ten workmen, and is doing a fine business.

G. B. EARLE, proprietor of Gates House, De Witt; born in Vermont; came to Iowa in 1855; located at Davenport in 1856, where he was for many years engaged in the mercantile business; he was also engaged in the grain trade in Davenport and De Witt for about ten years; was United States Revenue Agent at Davenport for two years; took charge of the Gates House in De Witt in March, 1878. Married, in 1858, Hannah B. Fowler, a native of New York; has one daughter—Stella M.

PETER FLANNERY, dealer in machinery and hardware, De Witt; was born in Ireland in 1826; he came to the United States in 1849; first located in Du Page Co., Ill.; thence to Clinton Co. in 1850; after coming to Iowa, was engaged for some time in farming with his brother, Berard; settled in De Witt in 1861; was engaged in the grocery trade four years; then engaged in the hardware business. He married, in 1861, Rose E. Mattingly, a native of Maryland; they have six children—William T., Ellen G., John, Mary A., George and Henry P. Mr. Flannery is a member of the City Council.

DANIEL W. FORBES, blacksmith, De Witt; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., in 1830; his parents, John and Mary Forbes, removed to Chicago in 1832; they located in Jackson Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1837; his father died in 1864; his mother still lives in Jackson Co. Mr. Forbes enlisted in 1861 in the 1st I. V. C., Co. B; served two years. He came to De Witt in 1858 and engaged in the blacksmith business. He married, in 1851, Susan Usher, of Ohio; has six children—Charles G., Janette, Minnie, Elmer, Susie and Fitz W. Mr. Forbes was a member of Walker's filibustering expedition in 1856; except two years absence in the army, he has been engaged in his present business since he came to De Witt.

WM. FULLER, retired farmer, De Witt; born in Augusta Co., Va., in 1820; he removed to Ohio in 1841; served an apprenticeship to the tailoring business, in which occupation he engaged at Bourneville, Ross Co., Ohio; was also Postmaster at that place for five years. He came to De Witt in November, 1849, and engaged in the mercantile business; also worked at his trade; in 1853, he purchased a farm of 200 acres in Sec. 20; in 1859, he again engaged in mercantile business in De Witt in company with Mr. John Wallace, at the same time continuing his farm operations, Mr.

Wallace conducting the business in town; Mr. Fuller and family were sufferers by the terrible tornado of 1860; all of his family were more or less injured; several have not yet recovered from the effects of their injuries; one son, George A., was caught up by the cyclone, carried about eighty rods and escaped with but slight injuries; the buildings of Mr. Fuller were swept away and much other property destroyed. Mr. Wallace died in 1861; Mr. Fuller then assumed entire charge of the business, which he continued till 1870; he also engaged in the manufacture of wagons from 1868 to 1878; since, has superintended his farming interests alone; he has a farm of 400 acres in De Witt Township and one of 320 in Boone Co. He married, in 1846, Miss Sarah J. Saxton; has had ten children, eight are living—Maria A. (married Mr. George D. Staggs), George A., Kate (now Mrs. M. Mills, of Chicago), Ann A. (now Mrs. Butterfuss), Mary F., Mattie E., Harrie E. and Lois; deceased—Alice S. and Carrie C.

J. M. GATES, De Witt; born in Vermont in 1818; removed to Lowell, Mass., in 1845; worked for a time at his trade of carpenter; afterward, purchased the Lowell Museum, which he owned for three years; he removed to Illinois in the fall of 1852, where he purchased a mill; was burned out the following year; he came to De Witt in the fall of 1855, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He enlisted in the 1st I. V. C.; was promoted to Orderly Sergeant in the fall of 1862; transferred to the recruiting service as Second Lieutenant; raised Co. C of the 6th I. V. C.; became its Captain; was discharged in November, 1865. Returned to De Witt; bought the Knowlton Hotel, now the "Gates House," which he remodeled and conducted for twelve years; he then leased the hotel and is now engaged in farming.

MOSES GOFF, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. De Witt; was born in Canada in 1811. He married Sarah A. Sherman, also a native of Canada. They came to Lyons in the fall of 1841 and settled on their present farm in the spring of 1842; have resided there for thirty-seven years; have two children—Mrs. Mary A. Dean lives in Sioux Co., Iowa, and Lemuel, who married Alice Saxton, a native of Clinton County, has two children—Henry and Florence Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Goff have lost nine children, seven of whom had attained adult age. David, a Union soldier, died at New Orleans during the war; Samuel died at Denver, Col.; Alexander, also a Union soldier, died at home in October, 1862; Mrs. Sarah A. Work, a daughter, died in March, 1878.

W. H. HALL, proprietor of Silver Creek Mills; P. O. De Witt. Mr. Hall was born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1834; he removed to Southern Illinois in 1855, and came to De Witt in 1857. He learned the trade of a millwright, which business he followed till the fall of 1859; he then rented, in company with Mr. George Rule, Rock Creek Mill, in Clinton County, where he remained two years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 26th Regt. I. V. I., Co. H; served till the close of the war; he enlisted as a private; was promoted to 2d Sergeant, 1st Sergeant, 1st Lieutenant and Captain; was commissioned Captain in June, 1864. After the close of the war, in company with Mr. Alexander Work, he bought Clear Creek Mills, which they conducted till 1867; he then sold his interest in that mill, and, with Mr. Timothy Follett, bought the mill which he now owns; he purchased Mr. Follett's interest in 1871. This mill has two runs of stones; its full capacity is about two hundred bushels per day. His wife was Miss Janette Rule, a native of New York State; they have four children—Fannie J., William S., Edgar and Nelson; they lost four children in infancy.

JAMES HEDDEN, harness-maker, De Witt; born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1821. He married Miss Mary A. Wood, also a native of Fayette Co., Penn. Mr. Hedden came to De Witt Township in the spring of 1851; he first located on a farm in Sec. 14, belonging to his father-in-law, Mr. William Wood; he afterward bought and improved a farm in Sec. 15, which he sold in 1868, and came to De Witt in the autumn of that year. Has had nine children, six of whom are living—Hattie E. Miner, (resides in Humboldt Co., Cal.), Leonora J. Evans (resides in Clinton Co.), Loretta B. Hart (resides in San Francisco), Alice Christopher (also lives in California), Anna M., Helen H., and Mary S. are at home.

W. J. HANNUM, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. De Witt; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1820. Married in 1841 Jane Thomas, born in Washington Co.,

Penn., in 1817. He removed from Guernsey Co, Ohio, to De Witt Township in April, 1846. He first located on a farm in Sec. 14, where he remained till about 1866; he removed to De Witt in 1873, lived there till 1875, when he purchased the farm where he now lives. Has had six children, four are living—Joseph A., William N., Abbie J. and Albert R. His oldest son, Jonathan T., born in 1843, enlisted in 1861, in the 8th I. V. I., and died while a prisoner near Chattanooga, July 1, 1862; Nancy A., died in 1872. Mr. Hannum owns 160 acres where he lives; also 122 acres in Sec. 22.

GEORGE HEY, grocer and baker, De Witt; a native of France, born in 1835. He served three years in the 24th Ohio Vol. Inf.; at the end of his first term of enlistment, he re-enlisted as veteran in the 180th Ohio Vol. Inf., where he served till the close of the war; was in fifteen general engagements, including Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, etc. He came to De Witt in the fall of 1866. He married Mary J., eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Hatfield, one of the pioneers of Clinton Co.; Mr. Hatfield was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1800; he married Elizabeth Henry, also born in Fayette Co., Penn.; he came to De Witt in 1839, and settled in Sec. 27, where he continued to reside till his death, Nov. 29, 1875; his wife died Dec. 28, 1870; Mr. Hatfield had five children when he came to Clinton Co.—Mary J. (now Mrs. George Hey), William (died Aug. 12, 1863), Sarah (afterward Mrs. John Frey, who, with her son, was killed by the tornado of 1860), Elizabeth (afterward Mrs. Greer Foster, who died July, 1858, leaving one son—Alfred T., who lives at Valley Falls, Kan. Mr. Hatfield was an extensive land-owner from the time he came to Clinton Co. until his death; he was quite wealthy, upright and honest in his dealings with his fellow men. In 1871, he married Mrs. Sarah Canada, who now resides in De Witt. Mrs. Hey was born in 1826, and was, therefore, 13 years of age when her parents came to Clinton Co.; she has five children by a former marriage—Sarah J. (now Mrs. David Drew), Frances E. (now Mrs. John Saxton), Mary C. (now Mrs. Francis J. Pruyne), and two sons, residents of De Witt.

T. T. HOBBS, furniture dealer, of the firm of Meredith & Hobbs, De Witt. Mr. Hobbs was born in Norway, Oxford Co., Me., in 1830; he removed to Terre Haute, Ind., in 1853, where he remained till 1866; while there, he was engaged as contractor of mechanical work. He married, in 1858, Huldah Creal, of Terre Haute; they have four children—Frederick E., Mary M., Nellie K. and Octavia. Mr. Hobbs came to De Witt in 1866; was engaged as contractor for several years; then purchased a half-interest in the furniture business of his present partner. He owns a farm in Washington Co., also other real estate. His partner in business, Mr. D. P. Meredith, was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1821; removed to Washington Co., Ohio, in 1844; came to Clinton Co. in 1850. Married, in 1842, Sarah Bush, a native of Ohio; has had seven children, five now living. His present wife was Mary S. Baxter, a native of Vermont.

L. S. HARRINGTON, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. De Witt; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1836. His parents removed to Genesee Co., N. Y., about 1853; afterward to Chautauqua Co., where his father, Truman Harrington, died in 1865. Mr. L. S. Harrington learned the carriage trade at Akron, N. Y., where he afterward engaged in that business; removed from Akron to Chautauqua Co., where he also engaged in the manufacture of carriages. In 1867, Mr. Harrington and his brothers, F. W. and N. S. Harrington, with their mother and sister, came to De Witt. He and his brother N. S. purchased the farm, which they now own, of Mr. John Cotton; the farm is now divided, each owning a part of it. L. S. married, in 1861, Louise Hoag, of Erie Co., N. Y.; they have one child—Alta, born in 1868. N. S. Harrington was born in 1829; married, in 1855, Ruth Webb; they have four daughters. L. S. and N. S. were, for many years and until recently, engaged together in business; they make a speciality of fine horses and cattle.

JOHN F. HOMER, hardware dealer, of the firm of Homer & Son, De Witt; born in Massachusetts in 1817; came to DeWitt in June, 1838; married, in 1842, Eleanor Turner, a native of New Brunswick; she died in 1850; March, 1853, he again

married D. A. Vanderberg, a native of Canada; Mr. Homer had one child by first marriage—Ann, who died in 1859; have four children by second marriage—George F., Mary, Nellie and John F. Mr. Homer engaged in farming till 1855; has since been engaged in the mercantile business in De Witt; was Justice of the Peace in 1840, and Assessor in 1841.

E. P. HUBBARD, lumber and coal dealer, De Witt; born in Halifax Co., Va., in 1818; his parents, Clark and Lucy Hubbard, removed to Tennessee when he was 2 years of age; he married, in 1843, Susan Donelson, a native of Kentucky; he removed to Kentucky in 1844. Mrs. Hubbard died in 1849; have three children by first marriage—Ann, who married Mr. J. E. Wick; Mary, now Mrs. E. Hall, and Lewis. The daughters are residents of Kansas; Lewis, of Illinois. In 1854, Mr. Hubbard married Martha Green, a native of Kentucky; have two children by second marriage—George N. and Henry C. Mr. Hubbard engaged in the grocery trade when he came to De Witt, afterward in the live-stock and grain business; he went to California in 1850, and engaged in mining; returned in 1852; he went to California again, in 1875, for the benefit of his health; returned with health improved.

A. W. JOHNSON, proprietor of livery stable, De Witt; was born in Washington Co., Ohio, in 1836; his father, Erastus Johnson, removed to Illinois in 1850, and died in 1877. Mr. Johnson came to De Witt in 1867, and engaged in the livery business; he is also engaged in breeding fine horses, making a specialty of the Morgan; has now several fine specimens of that famous stock of horses. He married, in 1857, Mary J. Johnson; they have five children—Horace, Frank, Walter, Laura and Nellie—the last two, twins.

JOHN JONES, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. De Witt; was born in Clarion Co., Penn., in 1814; learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed till 1836; he was then engaged in the lumber business till 1844; was for some time engaged in building on contract. He married, in 1838, Lucinda Fulton, of Clarion Co.; have six children—Mrs. Angeline A. Gove; Mrs. Nancy C. Shearer, F. C., Cynthia E., P. C. and C. B. Mr. Jones came to De Witt in May, 1855; resided in De Witt one year, then purchased the farm where he now lives.

THOMAS KELLY, farmer and auctioneer, De Witt; born in Antrim Co., Ireland, in 1818; he came to America in 1838, and located in Philadelphia, where he resided seven years; he then returned to Ireland, but in 1847 returned to America and located in Canada. He married, in 1851, Nancy Flaoter, of Canada; he first came to Clinton in 1859, with a drove of horses, which he disposed of and returned to Canada; he located in De Witt in 1860; has five children—Thomas, Mary M., Laura J., and Fred and Edward, twins. Mr. Kelly was engaged in butchering in De Witt for eleven years; he owns a farm of 200 acres, two miles south of town.

FRED. P. KETTENRING, Postmaster, De Witt; born in Lyscombing Co., Penn., in 1836; his parents, Henry and Agnes Kettenring, removed to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1845; his mother died in 1846; his father died in Rock Island Co., Ill., in 1858; he entered the 8th Iowa Regt. of Inf. in 1861; enlisted as private; rose to Second, then to First Lieutenantcy, and promoted to Captain of Co. B Dec. 7, 1864; participated in the battles of Shiloh, Jackson, Vicksburg, etc.; was slightly wounded at Vicksburg, and severely, in the arm, at Spanish Fort; was taken prisoner at Shiloh; was confined as prisoner at Tuscaloosa for thirty days; at Montgomery, Ala., the same length of time; then at Macon, Ga.; thence transferred to Libby Prison, where he was paroled October, 1862; discharged May, 1866. Married, in 1867, Eleanor Hender, a native of England; have three children—Frank, Fred and Carrie E. Was appointed Postmaster, April, 1878.

JAMES W. KIRTLEY, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. De Witt; born in Westmoreland Co., Va., June 15, 1811; he removed to Marion Co., Ill., in 1831; to Galena, Ill., in 1832; then to Dubuque; he came to Clinton Co. in 1836, and entered a claim near De Witt; he has resided in Clinton Co. since that time, a period of forty-three years. He married, in 1858, Dora Guth; they have six sons and four daughters.

THOMAS LARGE, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. De Witt; was born in Ireland in 1821. He married Elizabeth Rogers, a native of same country; he came to the United States about 1844; settled in Boston, Mass., and engaged in the boot and shoe business; he came to De Witt in March, 1859, and engaged in the boot and shoe trade; he located on eighty acres of the farm which he now owns in 1860, which he had bought in 1858; he has now 450 acres; is engaged principally in stock-raising. Mrs. Large died in 1864; his present wife was Miss Mary Gorman. Mr. Large has eight children, four by each marriage.

S. LUM, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. De Witt; was born in New York in 1814; He married, in 1835, Eunice Cass, also of New York; they removed to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1839; settled where they now live in 1840. Mr. Lum has a fine farm of 220 acres, just without the limits of De Witt.

REV. T. McCORMICK, Pastor of St. Simon's Church, De Witt. Father McCormick was born in the State of New York in 1850; he is of Irish parentage; was educated at Niagara Falls; he went to Dubuque in 1874; in 1875, he came to Clinton Co. and took pastoral charge of the church at Center Grove; he came to De Witt in the autumn of 1878. Father McCormick was the founder of St. Patrick's Temperance Society, at Center Grove, organized in 1876; it has connected with it a fine library, also the fruit of his labors; this Society, aided by his faithful labor, has done much to aid the cause of temperance among the people. He is an earnest though quiet worker in the temperance reform, and much good is accomplished wherever his influence is felt. He has organized a school in connection with his church at De Witt, which is now in a flourishing condition; in this school he now employs three teachers; it has an enrollment of over one hundred pupils.

JAMES McKAY, engaged in drilling wells, selling pumps and wind-mills, De Witt; born in 1832; came to De Witt in 1865; he sells the Barnes Pump, manufactured at Maquoketa, Iowa, also the Rockford Pump, and is agent for the Wind-Mill Co. at Freeport, Ill.; has followed his present occupation for eleven years. His wife is a native of Canada; has nine children, two sons and seven daughters.

ALANSON McLAUGHLIN, carpenter and farmer; P. O. De Witt; born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1830. Married, January, 1856, Nancy Bates, a native of Crawford Co., Penn.; born in 1835. They came to De Witt in the spring of 1856, where Mr. McLaughlin worked at his trade until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. H, 26th I. V. I.; served till close of war; was in all the battles in which his regiment took part; was wounded at Arkansas Post. At the close of the war, he returned to De Witt, and resumed his trade, which he continued till 1873, when he exchanged his property in De Witt for the farm he now owns. Has six children—Eugene F., Laura E., Carrie J., Wandy L., Claude and Maud (twins). His parents, Henry and Laura McLaughlin, came to De Witt in the spring of 1870. His father died in July, 1872; his mother resides with her son.

JAMES S. MAYES, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. De Witt; was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Sept. 21, 1835; he came to De Witt Township in the spring of 1860. He married, in 1865, Sarah Ann Barrett, whose parents, Wm. and Ann Campbell, came to Clinton Co. in 1853.

NATHANIEL A. MERRELL, attorney, De Witt; born in the village of Copenhagen, Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1829. His parents, Seth and Mabel Sanford Merrell, were from Connecticut. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution; his father was a soldier in the second war with England. From the time he was 16 years of age until 22, he divided his time between farming, teaching and attending school; he then began the study of law with an elder brother, Eliada S., who was then residing at Copenhagen, now a resident of Lowville, and Judge of Lewis Co.; he was admitted to the bar at Watertown, Jefferson Co., July, 1855, and the next spring came to De Witt and worked up a good reputation as an attorney; his professional career has been one of marked success; he is a fluent speaker, and, in any reasonably just cause, carries the jury with him. Mr. Merrell entered the army in the fall of 1862, as Captain of Co. D., 26th I. V. I.; he was severely wounded at the battle

of Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863. He was Mayor of De Witt two years, and a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly during its fourteenth session, and of the Senate during the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth sessions. He has been a life-long Democrat, but does not "give up to party what was meant for mankind." He was an earnest supporter of the administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. He married at Lowville, N. Y., July 17, 1855, Mrs. Mary A. Momam Merrell, the widow of his brother; they have three children living; have lost two.

MELVIN MORTON, engaged in general draying and expressing business, De Witt; born in Ontario, Canada, in 1849; his parents, Lowell and Emily Morton, removed to Michigan about 1854; they came to De Witt about 1858; his father died in the army during the rebellion; his mother, now Mrs. Robinson, resides in Cedar Rapids. Mr. Morton has been engaged in his present business in De Witt for twelve years. He married Miss Dolly M. F. Familton, of De Witt; she was born in Ohio; her parents were early settlers of this county; they have one son—Lowell W.

MRS. ANN E. NEVILLE, widow of the late George W. Neville; resides in Sec. 21; Mrs. Neville was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1810. She married, in 1832, Mr. George Neville, who was born in Maryland, then a resident of Philadelphia; they came to De Witt Township in the fall of 1837; has resided where she does since 1841; has had eight children, five living—Mrs. Rosaltha Cassey, William T., Lewis L., Winfield S. and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Smith; Mrs. Isabella L. Browning died July 15, 1857, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. T. W. Grear; two others, Anna and Charles, died in infancy. Mr. Neville died June 14, 1864.

REV. DAVID NICOLL, Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, De Witt. Mr. Nicoll was born in the town of Andes, Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1841; he entered Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1861. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery; was wounded at Wahatchie Valley Oct. 28, 1863; from that time till the close of the war, was employed in the Provost Marshal's office in New York City; was discharged May 19, 1865. In September, 1865, returned to Jefferson College; Jan. 1, 1866, he entered Monmouth College, Ill., graduating June, 1867; he graduated at the Theological Seminary, Monmouth, March, 1869; in November of the same year, was ordained, and installed Pastor of the U. P. Church, of De Witt. Married, Jan. 16, 1870, Isabella F. Brown, a native of Bovina, Delaware Co., N. Y.; has four children—Wm. A., Thomas E., Geo. D. and Mary. The U. P. Church at De Witt was organized Sept. 8, 1855, with sixteen members. The Elders were John Barrett and James Bartlett; in June, 1856, the Rev. R. S. Campbell became the first Pastor; remained till April, 1868; he was succeeded by the present Pastor in January, 1870. In 1861, nine members of the Church enlisted in the army—John Barrett, John Henderson, D. J. Cranston, J. A. Hyde, W. H. Hyde, James Barnes, John F. Beard and James V. Patterson. Of these, but one, D. J. Cranston, survived till the end of the war, and he lost a leg at the battle of Chattanooga, in 1863; the others were killed in battle or died of disease while in the service. The Church has now ninety members. The members of Session are James Bartlett, N. T. Baird, Robert McClenahan, J. D. Buchanan and J. S. Mayes.

CHARLES M. NYE, attorney at law, De Witt; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1828; he came to Davenport, Iowa, in 1856, to De Witt in 1858; he went to California, Moniteau Co., Mo., the same year, and engaged in the practice of law. He returned to De Witt in 1862, and enlisted in the 26th I. V. I.; was elected Captain of Co. H; was promoted to Major in 1863; he served a year and a half, resigning on account of ill-health. He soon after engaged in the practice of his profession in De Witt. His first wife was Miss Anna Rodgers; left one child—Charles A.; his present wife was Emma C. Lowe, of De Witt; they have two children—Martha W. and George L.; has lost one child—James B.

A. G. OATMAN, retired farmer, De Witt; was born in Middletown, Rutland Co., Vt., in 1829; his parents, Ira and Lovica Oatman, removed to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., about 1827; his mother died in 1834; he returned to Vermont and lived in the family of his mother's brother until he was of age; he went to Wisconsin in the

fall of 1851; in the spring of 1853, he went to California and engaged in mining; remained in California six years; returned to Vermont in 1859. Married, in October of the same year, Ellen S. Adams, of Vermont. Came to Clinton Co. in February, 1861, and bought a farm in Eden Township the following year; he retired from the farm in the spring of 1877, and came to De Witt; he built a fine residence in 1878, where he now resides.

DR. F. G. POTTER, dentist, De Witt; was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1833; he removed to Jackson Co., Iowa, in 1851; prepared for the practice of his profession at Maquoketa, where he practiced three years; he returned to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1857; returned to Maquoketa in 1865, where he remained till November, 1874, when he located in De Witt. His wife was Miss Sarah J. Barnes, of Maquoketa, formerly of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; they have one child—Irene.

ABRAHAM PRUYN, farmer; P. O. De Witt; born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1807; his parents removed to Herkimer Co. when he was a child. Mr. Pruy's first wife was Sophia Minott; they had six children; three are living—Minott A., who lives in New York; Francis J., lives in Tipton, Iowa; Mrs. Harriet McErlain, lives in Dyersville, Iowa. His present wife was Arvilla Miles, native of New York; they have two children—William E. and Lillian F. Mr. Pruy came to Clinton Co. in 1861; he lived one year in De Witt, then located on his present farm.

DAVID J. PRUYN, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. De Witt; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1831; his parents, Henry D. and Mary A. Pruy, removed to Oswego Co. about 1834, and to Ellisburg, Jefferson Co., in 1845; he went to New York City in 1858. He served in the army as Assistant Quartermaster and Quartermaster during the war. He resided in Raleigh, N. C., from the close of the rebellion till 1870, when he returned to New York City; he came to Clinton Co. in 1872, and located on his farm, which he had purchased in 1867. His father, born in 1800, and his mother, born in 1804, reside with him.

ACHILLES ROBB, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. De Witt. Mr. Robb was born in Knox, now Gibson Co., Ind., in 1801; in the fall of 1827, he removed to St. Louis Co., Mo., where he lived eight years; thence to Greene Co., Ill., where he resided three years; thence to Lewistown, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business for eight years; thence to Albany, Ill., and came to De Witt in 1846; here he entered the mercantile business, but his health failing, he concluded to resort to farming, and entered the farm where he now lives. He married, in 1822, Mary Youngman, of Indiana; she died in 1854; his second wife was Miss Sarah A. Burrows, of Lancaster, Penn., a native of Ireland; she died in December, 1863; his present wife was Miss Chloe M. Merrill, of Lewis Co., N. Y. Mr. Robb has resided on his farm for twenty-seven years; has 200 acres.

J. B. ROSE, proprietor of cheese factory and produce dealer, De Witt; Mr. Rose was born in Canada in 1844; his parents removed to Ohio in 1855; he went to Illinois in 1864. Married, in 1865, Mary C. Lovejoy, of Wellington, Ohio. Mr. Rose went to Davenport in 1874, and engaged in the butter and egg business; he came to De Witt in 1875; built his cheese factory at this place in 1878; this is the pioneer cheese factory in the county, being the first one built in the county; it is one of the finest in the State; has the capacity for the milk of 1,000 cows. Mr. Rose is Manager of the Pleasant Valley Dairy Association, at Berlin, Iowa; his intention is to make Clinton Co., second to none in dairy interests. In 1878, his cheese took the first premium at the State Fair, at Cedar Rapids; also, over thirty competitors in St. Louis, in October, 1878; and again at the International Fair, in New York City, in December of the same year. He is manager of the Dairy Department of the *De Witt Observer*. Has two children—Ida and Ira.

SAMUEL SADDORIS, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. De Witt; born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, 1816; he removed to Holmes Co., Ohio, where he resided till 1845, when he came to Davenport, Iowa; he purchased and improved a farm near Davenport, and lived there seven years; resided in Davenport for twelve years, engaged in real estate business; he then exchanged his home in Davenport for forty acres of the farm

which he now owns of 540 acres in Clinton Co., the most of which is under a fine state of cultivation; has also 240 acres in Boone Co. Mr. Sadoris and Mr. Harrison Dwire were the organizers of the Grange movement in Clinton Co.; he was instrumental in organizing the Farmers' Store in De Witt, in 1874; he is Secretary of the Farmers' Insurance Company, of Clinton, Jackson and Scott Cos. He married Miss Eliza Werum, a native of Germany, then of Ohio; have eight children—Harriet Mummy, Charles, an extensive farmer of Orange Township; Thomas, an extensive farmer of Boone Co., Iowa; Nancy E., Mary C., William H., Clifford E. and Samuel, Jr.; the last five reside at home.

JOSEPH SHEARER, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. De Witt. Mr. Shearer was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., July 4, 1814; he came to Camanche, Clinton Co., in 1854, and located where he now lives the same year. He married, in 1835, Mary A. Milligan, a native of Pennsylvania; have had twelve children, four are living—Mrs. Deborah Kellogg, James M., Robert T. and John M; have lost two sons and six daughters. James M. enlisted August, 1861, in the 8th Iowa V. I.; was taken prisoner at the battle of Pittsburg Landing; was a prisoner eight months; served till close of war; he now resides in Webster Co., Iowa. Robert T. is a lawyer by profession; resides at Ida Grove, Ida Co., Iowa.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER, editor of *De Witt Observer*; born in Chemung Co., N. Y., in 1840; he came to De Witt in 1853; learned the printing business in the office of the *De Witt Clintonian*, published by O. C. Bates; has been engaged in the business since that time, except seven months, which he served in the army; he enlisted in June, 1862, in Co. A, 18th Iowa V. I.; discharged on account of disability; established the *De Witt Observer* in 1864. Married, in 1866, Miss Rette Ferree, a native of Iowa; have two children—Jessie and Frank H. Mr. Shoemaker was appointed Postmaster of De Witt in 1871, which office he held for seven years.

JOHN A. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. De Witt; born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1835. Married Ursula Mummy, a native of Ohio; they came to Clinton Co. from Ohio in 1863. Mr. Smith purchased a part of his present farm in 1867, a part in 1868 and the rest in 1874; he has 160 acres, under a fine state of cultivation; have two children—Lucetta C. and George M.

ROBT. L. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. De Witt; born in Butler Co., Penn., in 1810. He married, in 1833, Molly Graham, also of Butler Co., Penn. Mrs. Smith died April 17, 1879, leaving five sons and three daughters—Alfred B., Ezra J., Orange S., William L., Samuel S., Margarette A., Nancy E. J. and Candace C. Mr. Smith came to De Witt in the fall of 1848; he engaged in the blacksmith business during the following winter; during the season of 1849, he worked a farm, which included that part of the present site of De Witt, lying west of Jefferson and south of Clinton streets; made his present location in the autumn of 1849, where he has since resided.

ROBT. M. SMITH; P. O. De Witt; was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, April 14, 1850; he came with his parents to Clinton Co. October, 1863. He married, in September, 1873, Elizabeth C. Neville; they have one child—Ellsworth L., born October, 1876.

S. SMITH, artist, De Witt. Mr. Smith was born at St. Thomas, Ontario, in 1840; he removed to the State of Indiana in 1865; came to De Witt in 1867. He married, in 1868, Mary E. Nielaus, a native of Indiana; have one child—Harry M.

WILLIAM SMITH, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. De Witt; owns 200 acres; was born in March, 1813, in Belmont Co., Ohio: his father died in Morgan Co., Ohio, where his mother still lives. He married, in 1834, Sarah Beal; she died in 1848; he again married Mary Hill in 1849; has five children by first marriage, and the same number by second marriage; has lost three children. Mr. Smith came to Clinton Co. in 1863; his brother, John N., who came with him, died in 1870. Mr. Smith located on his present farm in 1870.

E. R. TOWNSEND, retired farmer; P. O. De Witt; born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1821. Married, in March, 1848, Miss J. C. Vanderbilt, a native of New York; came to Clinton Co. in 1857, and purchased a farm in Eden Township, which he still owns; this farm contains 220 acres, and ranks with the best farms in Clinton Co.; in 1875, Mr. Townsend purchased a home in De Witt, where he has since resided. His mother, Mrs. Hannah Townsend, formerly Miss Van Vorhees, lives with him; she is 83 years of age, and is a descendant of one of the early Dutch families of New York. Mr. Townsend has four sons and one daughter—James E., John R., Fred, Geo. W. and Julia.

JAMES E. TOWNSEND, proprietor of flour and custom mill. De Witt; is a son of Mr. E. R. Townsend; born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1849. His mill, which is driven by steam power, he built in 1875, at a cost of \$15,000. It has three runs of buhrs for grinding about four hundred and fifty bushels in eleven hours. He married, in 1873, Lydia Harrison, a native of Bridgeport, Ohio; they have one child—Edwin—born in August, 1875.

PETER TRAVER, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. De Witt; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1814. He married, Dec. 27, 1832, Catharine Hanson, also born in Montgomery Co. in 1815; accompanied by his parents, removed to Medina Co., Ohio, in 1834; his father died July 25, 1835. Mr. Traver came to De Witt Township in 1854; purchased his present farm in the summer of 1856, where he located in 1857; have five children—Nicholas P., George P., Nancy A. Hatfield, Mary A. Wallace and James P.; they lost their first and third children—Elizabeth Stanley and Margaret H. Crawford. James P. Traver married, on Jan. 8, 1873, Anna E. Volmer, daughter of Allen A. Volmer. Mr. Traver's father, George E. Traver, was born 1787; died in 1835; his mother, Elizabeth Plants Traver, was born 1797; died at Wheaton, Ill.

MRS. HARRIET TURNER TRITES; P. O. De Witt; widow of Mr. Job Trites; resides in Sec. 14. Mr. Trites was born in New Brunswick in 1823; his parents removed to Harrison Co., Ohio, when he was a child; he came to De Witt Township about 1841. He married his present widow, Harriet Turner Trites, daughter of George William H. Turner, in 1842, and located on the farm where Mrs. Trites now lives in 1845; he enlisted in the 26th Iowa V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Arkansas Post, and died from the effects of his wounds at Memphis Feb. 14, 1863. Mrs. Trites has three children—Mrs. Nancy M. Bird, Lewis Cass and Edwin R.

ALBERT VOLLMER, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. De Witt; owns 200 acres. Mr. Volner was born in Baden, Germany, about 1820; his parents, Michael and Mary Volner, came to this country in 1830; they resided in Baltimore, Md., one year; then removed to Seneca Co., Ohio. Mr. Albert Volner came to De Witt in 1845 and engaged in the tailoring business; he located on his farm about 1850. His wife was Miss Eleanor West, native of Pennsylvania; have six children—Sarah, Ann, Clara, Stella, Willis and Emma.

ALEXANDER M. WALLACE, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. De Witt; born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1840; he removed to Illinois in 1862; came to De Witt Township and bought his present farm of 190 acres in the fall of 1865; his parents, Thomas and Jane R. Wallace, came to De Witt Township from Illinois in the spring of 1866; his father, Thomas Wallace, died Oct. 31, 1872, aged 60 years; his mother, Jane R. Wallace, died Jan. 1, 1868, aged 58 years 2 months and 20 days. He married, March, 1869, Mary A. Traver, of De Witt Township; have five children—Martha J., Harland M., Herman B., Elmer P. and Nannie M. Mr. Wallace enlisted in the 1st Ohio V. Cav. in 1861; served one year; discharged for disability.

G. W. WALLACE, merchant, of the firm of Wallace Bros., De Witt; was the son of Mr. John G. Wallace, who came from Pennsylvania to Clinton Co. in 1843. Mr. John G. Wallace purchased a farm in De Witt Township, where his family resided till 1860; they were among the sufferers by the tornado of June 3, of that year; he then removed his family to De Witt, where he had established a store in 1856; he continued in business till his death, on Sept. 17, 1863; his widow, Mrs. Mackey

Wallace, is still a resident of De Witt; she has five children, all residents of De Witt, except a daughter, Mrs. T. H. Ellis, who resides in Clinton. G. W. Wallace was born Dec. 26, 1847. He married, in 1874, Miss L. E. Beach, of Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa. A. J. Wallace, brother of G. W., and engaged in business with him, was born Oct. 24, 1854. He married, Oct. 1, 1875, Miss Estelle Beach, of De Witt.

MONROE WARREN, blacksmith, of the firm of Warren & Son, De Witt; was born in Ohio in 1823; his father, Bennett Warren, came to Clinton Co. in 1841, and engaged in farming; he died in 1857. Mr. Monroe Warren came to De Witt in the fall of 1844; he is the pioneer blacksmith of De Witt; has followed that business here for thirty-five years. He married, in 1845, Betsey A. Soliss; has three sons—John N., James W. and Thomas M.; the latter is engaged with his father in business.

M. R. WAGGONER, M. D., De Witt; born in Ontario, Canada, in 1837; his parents, George and Mary Waggoner, removed to Jones County, Iowa, in 1854; the Doctor attended the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in the winter of 1861-62; he began practice in De Witt in 1863. In 1870, he attended the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, Ill., graduating February, 1871; returned to De Witt, where he has since practiced his profession. He married, in 1862, Lucelia E. Sozier, a native of New York; they have three children—Mortimer C., Lucelia E. and M. R., Jr. The Doctor is a member of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa; also of the Homeopathic Medical Department of the University of Iowa.

JOHN T. WATERS, De Witt; born in September, 1832, in England; his father settled in Ohio in 1842. In 1849, Mr. Waters, then a young man of 17, passed four years along the Mississippi River, returning to Ohio in the fall of 1853; he came to Clinton County in the fall of 1855. Married, in December, 1855, Rosina Dinsmore, a native of New York. He entered the army in 1863; was 2d Lieutenant in the 9th I. V. C.; served till February, 1865. Have two children—Maggie I. and Carroll W.; he went to California in 1875; his wife, who accompanied him, died Aug. 26, 1877; he returned in March, 1878. Mr. Waters was Clerk of the office of County Judge from 1858 to 1860; was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1860, under Charles H. Toll, Sheriff; was re-appointed under George Griswold; engaged in farming during 1865-66; from the spring of 1867 till 1877, was, with Thomas F. Butterfield, in the grain, lumber and agricultural implement business; during that time, held most of the township offices; was Township Collector four years; holds that office at present; has been Assessor for township and city, member of School Board, etc.

JAMES WELCH, farmer; P. O. De Witt. Mr. Welch was born in County Wexford, Ireland; he came to the United States in 1854; lived in Dutchess Co., N. Y., for five years; came to Clinton Co. in 1859, and settled on the farm he now owns in 1861; he has 212 acres of land. His wife was Catherine Hall, a native of Ireland; they have seven children—James, Helena, Catharine, Mary, Ellen, Ann and John.

EDWARD WEST, farmer, Sec. 23, P. O. De Witt; born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1803. He married Miss Sarah Phillips in 1828; they came to Clinton Co. in 1843; in 1852, Mr. West bought a quarter-section of school land, south of De Witt, which he sold the next year, and entered the farm where he now lives. He has five children—Mrs. Ellen Vollmer, Mrs. Sarah Barre, William H. H., Daniel and Mrs. Rachel McCulloch.

HENRY WESTON, farmer; P. O. De Witt; Mr. Weston was born in England in 1813; he came to the United States in 1835; he was one of the early settlers of McHenry Co., Ill, where he located in 1837. He came to De Witt in 1851; he resides just without the limits of the city, where he has a farm of 100 acres; he also owns another farm of 146 acres in De Witt Township. His first wife was Miss Sarah Baldwin, a native of England; she died April 3, 1840. His second wife was Elizabeth Watson, of English parentage; she died Dec. 9, 1870; he has two children by first marriage—John H., born in 1836, and Thomas, born in 1838; has 9 children by second marriage, seven of whom are living—Mary J., George E., James, Daniel, Ann,

Amelia and William M. K. Three nieces of Mr. Weston—Ann, Mary Jane and Margaret Walker—reside with him; they came from England in 1868.

MRS. SARAH A. WESTBROOK, née Burton, De Witt; her parents, S. P. and Eliza Burton, came to Clinton Co. in March, 1840; her father entered the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Henry Weston; her parents had seven daughters, two now living. Mrs. Westbrook was born in April, 1828; her sister, Mrs. W. H. McCracken, born in 1827, resides in Kansas. Her father, now 75 years of age, is a resident of De Witt. Mrs. Westbrook married, in 1848, Mr. R. L. Westbrook; Has had two sons, both deceased; her eldest son, James A., was born May 13, 1849; he entered the army as drummer-boy in August, 1862; his health failing, he was discharged Feb. 19, 1863, learned the printing-business, and gave bright promise for the future, but the disease he contracted in the army resulted in consumption. He went to California for the benefit of his health, in July, 1871, and died at San Jose, in December of that year; her younger son, Leonard, died at the age of 2½ years.

LORING WHEELER, retired farmer; P. O. De Witt; was born at Westmoreland, Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1799; in 1821, he went to Alton, Ill., thence to Greene Co., Ill., where he remained two years; then to Morgan Co., Ill., where he remained three years. Mr. Wheeler served in the Black Hawk war; was a member of Gen. Dodge's regiment. He was for some time employed in mining at Galena, Ill.; in 1834, went to Dubuque, where he engaged in mining and in the mercantile business till the spring of 1841. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin for two years; the first session was held at Belmont, Grant Co., Wis.; the second at Burlington, which was then included in the Territory of Wisconsin; in the spring of 1841, he settled on the farm which he still owns, near De Witt, and in the autumn of that year was appointed Clerk of the Court for the county of Clinton, and held that office during the Territorial history of Iowa; in 1846, he was elected to the State Senate for the term of four years. In 1849, Mr. Wheeler went to California by way of the overland route, and returned via the Isthmus in 1853. In 1854, was elected Clerk of Clinton Co.; continued in that office till 1862; since has been a member of the County Board of Supervisors four years; was Chairman of that body for three years of that time; is a stockholder in the Clinton National Bank, and has been one of its directors; several years since he lost the use of his right eye from inflammation; he retired from active life in 1873. Mr. Wheeler married in 1837, Susan, R. Harrison, sister of Jesse M. Harrison, of Dubuque, and of Alvin G. Harrison, of De Witt; has had nine children, four of whom are living—George L., Thomas W. and Lloyd B., residents of Clinton Co.; his daughter Martha Frances, married Mr. Frank Cottrell, formerly of Dubuque, now a farmer of Harrison Co., Iowa.

DENNIS WHITNEY, attorney and real estate, De Witt; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1828; his parents, Dennis and Elizabeth Whitney, removed to Niagara, N. Y., in 1839; Mr. Whitney came to Clinton Co., in 1856, to De Witt in 1861. Was Deputy Treasurer of Clinton Co. till 1864; was Recorder from 1864 till 1866. Since that time has been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married in 1854, to Helen Butrick, of Lockport, N. Y.

V. YEGGE, brewer, De Witt; was born in Switzerland, in 1831; he came to America in 1852; he resided in Hillsdale, Mich., from 1853 to 1859, when he came to De Witt; he established his brewery in De Witt in the fall of 1859. He married in 1856, Mary F. Holly, a native of Germany. He has seven children, five sons and two daughters.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN CRAPSER, Sec. 32 ; P. O. Lyons ; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1837. In 1850, he removed thence with his parents to Cleveland, Ohio, and remained there till 1860, when he removed to Iowa, locating in Clinton Co., where he has since resided. He married, in 1857, Miss Kate Tyler, in Cleveland, Ohio. They have six children—Anna, Edward, Samuel, Charles, Bertha and Earl. Mr. C. has held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years. His family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. C. was engaged in the lumber business at Cleveland prior to coming West ; is a staunch Republican.

DANIEL EARHART, farmer, Sec. 33 ; P. O. Clinton ; was born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1822. In 1851, he removed thence to Clinton Co., Iowa, where he has since resided. He improved the fine farm on which he now resides, consisting of 125 acres. He married at Freeport, Penn., in 1849, Miss Mary H. Bowman, a native of Crawford Co. ; they have had two children—Mazilpha J. (now Mrs. L. C. Granpher), and Elfieda V. (now Mrs. Frank Crapser). Mr. E. has held the office of Magistrate for many years. Members of the M. E. Church ; he has for many years been a very influential member of that Church ; has held the offices of Steward, Class Leader and Trustee ; has devoted the greater part of his life to the Church and the upbuilding of Christianity. He is a staunch Republican, and was ever an uncompromising foe to human slavery.

GEORGE HOUKE, farmer, Sec. 9 ; P. O. Clinton ; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1818, where he resided till 1851 ; then he removed West, settling in Clinton Co., Iowa, on the farm on which he has since resided and improved, containing of 180 acres. In 1844, married Miss Margaret Polhamus ; she was also a native of Pennsylvania. They have seven children—Samuel W., William H., Margaret A. (now Mrs. McComb), Martha L., George E., Mary Ida and Thomas J. Mr. H.'s family are members of the M. E. Church ; his parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and resided there till their death some years since. Mr. H. has ever been a staunch Republican.

JAMES KING, farmer, Sec. 11 ; P. O. Clinton ; was born in Roscommon Co., Ireland, in 1830. In 1849, he took ship on the 17th of December, and on the 15th of January, 1850, landed in the city of New York, remaining there till the summer of 1852, removing thence to Chicago, Ill. In 1858, he came to Iowa, locating in Clinton Co., on the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 328 acres. On the 21st of August, 1853, Mr. K. married Miss Anna Winn, from the same county as himself. They have had ten children, six of whom are now living—Patrick, Ellinor, Mary, Elizabeth, Catherina and Thomas. Mr. K. and family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. K. is a Democrat.

MRS. MARTHA S. McDANIEL, nee Beck ; Sec. 5 ; P. O. Clinton ; daughter of John and Nancy (Patten) Beck, was born in Jefferson Co., Penn., in 1833. When she was about 3 years old her parents removed to Pittsburgh, where she remained till her marriage. While attending the female seminary at Cannonsburg, in Washington Co., Penn., she met Mr. McDaniel, a native and resident of Cannonsburg, at that time attending Jefferson College there. They were married at Pittsburgh, in 1837, and the same year came to Iowa, locating at Clinton, where he engaged in the dry goods business, starting the second store in the city of Clinton, which he carried on very successfully for eleven years, during and after which time he was engaged in various speculations. He was for some years prior to his death engaged in the live-stock business quite extensively. He died in 1878, in the 45th year of his age. Mrs. McD. has reared a family of five children—John, Mary, Rudolph, Dorsa and Nannie. The parents of our subject are still living in the city of Pittsburgh. Mrs. McD. is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. McD., while living, was a staunch Republican.

S. T. PERIN, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Clinton; is a native of Indiana; born in 1833, near the city of Indianapolis; came to Iowa with his parents in 1836; he made the principal improvements on the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 168 acres; he has improved several farms since he came to the State; Mr. P. was engaged in freighting on the plains of the West for several years. Married, in 1856, at Clinton, Miss Malvina Star, a native of Ohio; they had four children—Lulu, Marion, Noble and Annie; Mrs. P. died in 1866; Mr. P. again married, in 1868, Miss Nellie Burton, of this county; they have three children—Earl S., Samuel and Bruce. Mr. P. has for some years been quite extensively engaged in the cattle business in this State and the West. Enlisted in the 20th I. V. I., Co. C, and served through the war. Is a staunch Republican in his political views. His parents, Noble and Sarah G. (Nixon) Perin were natives of New Jersey, and came West in a very early day, settling near Indianapolis, Ind.; resided there till 1836, when they removed to Iowa; his father was killed by the explosion of the steamboat Potosi, on the Mississippi River, at Quincy, Ill., in 1844; he was a blacksmith by trade, and had been carrying on a shop at Clinton for some three years, and, at the time of the explosion, was returning from St. Louis, where he had been to purchase stock. His mother is still living.

THOMAS POLHAMUS, shoemaker, Sec. 10; P. O. Clinton; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1825; resided there till 1851, then removed to Iowa, locating on the farm on which he has since resided, which he improved, consisting of eighty acres. He married Miss Matilda, daughter of Reuben and Marinda (Weatherbee) Lacock; they have two children—Hannah M. (now Mrs. Harvey) and Rachel R. Mr. P. is a shoemaker by trade, which calling he followed prior and for some time after he came to Iowa. He has held the offices of Township Trustee and Collector for a number of years. The parents of our subject, Evan and Hannah (Star) Polhamus were natives of Pennsylvania, where they resided till the death of Mr. P.; he died of hydrophobia, caused by a bite from his own dog; his wife then came to Iowa; she is now deceased. Mr. P. was formerly a Whig, and, since the organization of the Republican party, has acted with it.

CHARLES L. SEYMOUR, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Clinton; son of Reuben and Almira (Haynes) Seymour, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1818; in 1842, he came West, and after a year's traveling in quest of a place for a future home, he located in Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1843, locating and improving the farm on which he has since resided, consisting of 108 acres. In 1840, Mr. Seymour married Miss Clarissa Day, at Hartland, Niagara Co., N. Y., a native of Vermont; they had nine children, seven of whom are living—Charles S., Julia E. (now Mrs. Charles Seymour), Oscar W., Martha J., Marcus D., Alfred L. and Edgar D. Mrs. S. was a consistent member of the Congregational Church until the time of her death in 1861. Mr. S. again married, in 1864, Miss Mary J. Wilson, of this county, but a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. S. and wife are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. S. is a Democrat. His parents were natives of New York and Massachusetts, and were married in New York Jan. 1, 1817; came to Iowa in 1841, and laid claim to quite a tract of land, and afterward purchased another tract of school land. He was for many years Judge of Probate in the county. He departed this life in 1873, having attained the 79th year of his age. His wife is still living with her son, having attained the ripe old age of 84 years.

A. C. SMITH, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 34; P. O. Clinton; owns 360 acres of land in Clinton Co., and 800 acres in Monona Co., Iowa; he was born in Madisonville, East Tenn., Dec. 21, 1824, where he lived until 12 years old, when his parents removed to White Oak Springs, Iowa Co., Wis.; in 1839, they removed to Jackson Co., Iowa, where he received his education; in the fall of 1866, he moved to Clinton Co., on the property now owned by him. He has often been solicited to run for office, but has constantly refused, as he has no desire to be associated with any political office-seeking. He has always been a staunch Republican, taking pride and pleasure in thus following in the footsteps of his forefathers. He married Martha E. Hawkins, a native of Washington Co., Penn., in Jackson Co., Iowa, Feb. 25, 1847, and

had five children, four now living—Nancy Ellen (married J. H. Walliker, of Clinton), J. W. (married Chloe Hart, a daughter of Hiram A. and Mary Jane Hart, of Clinton Co., and resides in Crawford Co.), Sarah N. and George F. Mr. Smith was brought up in the Baptist Church; his wife in the Presbyterian. When he first started in Iowa, Mr. S. was penniless, and, his family being only in moderate circumstances, could not give him any aid; his life shows the results of will, determination, hard work, economy and enterprise. He has a beautiful homestead, costing some \$20,000, and a fortune estimated at about \$75,000.

WILLIAM L. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Lyons; was born Aug. 9, 1816, in South Wales; emigrated to the United States in 1850, settling in New York State; remained there nine years; in 1859, he removed thence to Iowa, locating a short distance west of Lyons, where he has since resided; he improved a farm of 162 acres, on which he now resides. He married Miss Sophia Thomas, a native of the same part of the country as himself; they have seven children—John, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Thomas) James, Mary, Benjamin, Isaac and Anna. Mrs. S. is a member of the Episcopal Church. His eldest son, John, served four years in the war. Mr. S. is a staunch Republican.

CHAS. THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Clinton; was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1825; in 1835, his parents removed to Chicago, and, in 1837, to Iowa, locating in Clinton Co., on the farm they entered and improved, consisting of 160 acres, and which Mr. Charles Thomas now occupies. Mr. T. married, in 1858, Miss Ellen Little, a native of Ireland; she came to this country in the fall of 1856; they have six children—Francis, Maggie, Bennie, Lucy, Fannie and Nettie. Mr. T. is independent in politics. His parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Cady) Thomas, were natives of New York and came to Iowa in 1837, where they resided till their death—Mr. T. in 1862, in the 74th year of his age; Mrs. T. in June, 1876, in her 85th year. They were noted for their hospitality in the early settlement of the country, and a weary emigrant was never turned from their door tired and hungry. He was a wagon-maker and wheelwright, and, owing to his cunning workmanship in wood, the early settlers came from far and near to have their plows made, as the wooden mole-board plows were the style in that early day.

JAMES WHITE, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Elvira; was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1818; emigrated to the United States in 1842, locating first at Pittsburgh, Penn., remaining there till 1851; removed thence to Iowa, locating in Clinton Co. He entered and improved the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 160 acres. In 1848, he married at Temperanceville, near Pittsburgh, Miss Keziah Dixon, a native of Pennsylvania; they have seven children living—Lydia, A. (now Mr. Striley), Cynthia S. (now Mrs. Willson), Martha J. (now Mrs. Wilson), Ida A., William S., Harry J. and Fannie M. Mr. White held several of the most important township offices. He is a staunch Republican.

EDWARD VOSBURG, farmer; P. O. Clinton; he owns 240 acres of land; he was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1828, where he was educated; he removed during the fall of 1855, to the property now owned by him, where he has erected a beautiful homestead and amassed a fortune of about \$20,000, after having begun life without capital, save in being strong in health, will and determination. He has always been a strong supporter of true Jacksonian Democratic principles. He married Nancy Perrin, of Indiana, in Clinton, Oct. 9, 1857, and had six children, three are living—Noble Edward, Paul Bruce and Veleria Mabel. He and his family are all members of the Methodist Church. He is a carpenter and joiner, but some years ago dropped his profession and has been a farmer ever since.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

THERON BENHAM, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Camanche; was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1822, emigrated to Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1856, and into Iowa in 1858, locating upon the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 190 acres. He married in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1853, Miss Loise Ann Sherwood, a native of that county; they have two children—Mary, now Mrs. Wiley, and Theron. Mr. B. is a staunch Republican.

S. W. BRAZELL, dealer in agricultural implements; P. O. Low Moor; was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1848; in 1858, his parents removed to Clinton Co., where he has since resided. Mr. B. lived on a farm until 1868, when he moved into Low Moor and engaged in the mercantile business, but after a short time returned to his farm again. In 1871, returned to Low Moor, where he engaged in the agricultural implement business, and has since resided there. He married, in 1869, Miss Eliza Ralston, of this county, a sister of the banker Ralston, of San Francisco, Cal., who was drowned in San Francisco Bay, in 1877; they have four children—Robert J., Thomas W., Harriet B. and Maude. Mr. Brazell's parents, Andrew J. and Berenice Brazell, were natives of Kentucky and Indiana. Mr. B. has held many offices of responsibility and trust in the county, although he is yet a young man. Democrat.

GEORGE BURKINSHAW, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Elvira; owns 200 acres of land; he was born in Lincolnshire, England, May 5, 1828, where he was educated; in 1855, he emigrated to this country, and located in Clinton Co., where he has lived since. He has served two terms as Township Road Supervisor. Republican. He married Sarah Jane Smith, a native of Lincolnshire, England, in Clinton Co., April 17, 1857, and had seven children, all living—Sarah Ann, William John, Mathew, George, Amy, Eliza and Charles. He was raised in the belief of the Church of England. When he first commenced in Clinton Co., he had but a limited capital, which he invested in a small farm which he has continually increased, until he has built a fine homestead, and has a fortune estimated from \$13,000 to \$15,000. During his passage to this country, he had a stormy trip, resulting in the death of some of the crew; he, however, feels recompensed for all the dangers he passed through, by the happy results of his labors in Iowa.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Camanche; was born in Gefle, Sweden, in 1825; came to the United States in 1839, settling permanently in Iowa, in 1851; he was in the United States sea-service during the Mexican war, and was one of the seamen on board one of the ships that transported Gen. Scott's army from New Orleans to Vera Cruz. He married, in 1853, Miss Charlotte Vincent, daughter of William K. Vincent, known among pioneers as Deacon Vincent; they have six children. The parents of Mrs. C., William K. and Harriet (Horbottle) Vincent, were natives of England; came to the United States in 1834; the mother died in Ohio in 1836; the father, in Iowa, in 1869. Mr. C. has a farm of 100 acres, which is a part of one of the first farms improved in the county, first improved in 1836 by Mr. Ketcham. Mr. C. is Independent.

N. W. COFFMAN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Camanche; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1808; came to Iowa in 1855, settling in Clinton Co., where he has since resided; he improved the farm on which he resides, consisting of eighty acres. He married, near Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1831, Miss Rhoda Williamson, a native of that county, born in 1811; they have nine children—Elizabeth (now Mrs. W. Tallman), Melvina (now Mrs. Ramier), William H., George, Belle, Carrie (now Mrs. Dinsmore) Frank, Ella (now Mrs. Edlin) and Blanche. They are members of the M. E. Church. Two of his sons were in the army; George enlisted in the 8th I. V. I., Co. A, and served through the war; was taken prisoner at Pittsburg Landing, while under Gen. Prentiss; Frank went out with the hundred-day men. Mr. C. is a blacksmith. He was formerly a Whig, and, at the organization of the Republican party, joined it

ranks, and has since acted with it. His parents, Martin and Sarah (Whitehurst) Coffman were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia; his paternal grandparents removed to Virginia while his father was quite young; there he was married and removed to Ohio, which at that time was a new country, and resided there till their deaths.

WILLIAM M. COPE, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Camanche; was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1812; came to the United States in 1840, settling first in Salem Co., Mo., where they resided till 1844, in which year they removed to Iowa, settling in Clinton Co., near Lyons, removing thence to De Witt, thence to the farm on which he now resides, and which he improved, consisting of 440 acres; he located on his present farm in 1852. He married in England, in 1838, Miss Eliza Richardson; they have four children—William T., Kezia, Nora and George W. Mr. C. is a veterinary surgeon. Democrat.

WILLIAM COUSINS, retired farmer; P. O. Low Moor; was born in Killingham, Lincolnshire, England, April 10, 1818, where he was educated; in 1851, he emigrated to the United States and located in Clinton Co., where he has lived since; has filled the offices of Township School Director and Road Supervisor. He is a Republican. He married Elizabeth Lancaster, a native of Lincolnshire, England, in 1838; had seven children, five still living—William L., a farmer residing on Section 5, Center Township, post office Elvira; he owns 400 acres of fine land; he was born in Lincolnshire, England, May 2, 1839, where he lived until 14 years of age, when with his parents, he emigrated to the United States and located in Clinton Co., where he has resided since; has been, for a number of years, School Director and Road Supervisor. He married Elizabeth Dawson, a native of Lincolnshire, England, in Clinton Co., Iowa, June 16, 1861, and had ten children, nine still living—Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Emily, Edward, Charles, Merritt, Medelia, George and Arthur. All attend the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Elvira. He was very poor when he started out on his own account, working the first year for \$30 and the second for \$50, and now is worth from \$30,000 to \$35,000. The next child of William Cousins was Elizabeth, who married Robert Boyd; both were killed in the terrible tornado of June 3, 1860. Sarah Jane married Columbian Halbert, and died in Crawford Co. March 28, 1876. Mary Ann married William Smith, and resides in Eden Township. George married Emily Trousdale, a native of Yorkshire, England. Martha died in infancy, and Aaron, their youngest son. All are members of the M. E. Church. He owns 320 acres of fine land in Clinton Co., Iowa, and two town lots in Low Moor, valued at from \$30,000 to \$35,000. When he first started in Clinton Co., he was a very poor man and over \$100 in debt, and now he has a handsome competency, and the satisfaction of seeing his children all well provided for.

B. J. CROSS, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Malone; born in Grafton Co., New Hampshire, in 1814; his parents, Benjamin and Eliza Cross, removed to Vermont in 1818, and to Essex Co., N. Y., in 1819; they located in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1822; his father died in 1840. Mr. Cross came to Clinton Co., in November, 1852, and located where he now lives the same year. He married, in 1840, Sabina Jackson, who was born in Franklin Co., N. Y.; have three children, two now living—Mrs. Martha Miller, who resides in New Mexico, and Mrs. Adeline Trainor, of De Witt; his son, Edgar, enlisted in August, 1862, in the 26th I. V. I., and died near Vicksburg, in 1863; his wife died in December, 1874; his present wife was Miss Mary McIntyre.

WM. H. DRAPER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Malone; owns eighty-five acres of land; he was born in Westport, Essex Co., N. Y., Oct. 21, 1840; during the war, he was in Company K, 20th Iowa V. I.; served faithfully three years; he was 3d Sergeant of his company. He married Lelia Nichols, a native of Essex Co., N. Y., in Camanche May 21, 1870, and have one child—Nellie A. His wife is a daughter of Jonathan and Anna Nichols, of Camanche Township; all members of the Baptist Church; when he first started in Clinton Co., he was without capital and in debt, but, by industry and perseverance, has a snug homestead and a fortune estimated at from \$8,000 to \$10,000. He has always been a staunch supporter of Republican principles; he first started in Iowa in 1859, in Scott Co., and took up his permanent residence in Clinton Co. in 1866.

S. B. DANIELS, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Malone; owns 150 acres of land. He was born in Randolph Co., W. Va., Sept. 5, 1835; in 1857, came to Iowa, where, after spending a year in looking around, he located in 1858 on the property now owned by him in Clinton Co.; has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Constable, Township Trustee and Township School Director; during the war, he did gallant service in Company F, 26th Iowa V. I.; was First Lieutenant. He married Sarah Ann Trainer, of Randolph Co., W. Va., Sept. 17, 1857; had ten children, nine still living—Mary, Minerva Eva, Laura Daisy, Charles B., Frank, Harvey, Israel, Edward Sherman and Maggie. All members of the Congregational Church. He is a staunch Republican. He was a poor man when he began life in Clinton Co., without any capital, and, by hard work and economy, he has built a homestead and amassed a fortune of from about \$10,000 to \$15,000.

B. B. HALL, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Camanche; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1828; came to Iowa in 1854, where he has since resided; he made the principal improvements on the farm on which he resides, consisting of 160 acres. He married, in Glenn Co., N. Y., in 1853, Miss Alida J. Willett, a native of that State; they have four children—Eugene V., Henry D., Eva M. and Nigal. They are members of the Baptist Church; he is a staunch Republican.

B. B. HAMMOND, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Malone; owns ninety acres of land; he was born in Essex Co., N. Y., March 15, 1822; in 1849, he emigrated to Clayton Co., Iowa; lived there one year, then removed to Fulton Co., Ill., and resided for one year; again removed to Clinton Co., and entered the land on which he now resides, buying and laying the warrant in person. He has served two terms as Road Supervisor, much against his will, however, as he is no office-seeker. Republican. He married Mary Ann Hawkins, a native of Huntingdon Co., Penn., in Clayton Co., Iowa, Oct. 6, 1856, and had eight children, five now living—Bertie Vincent, Lillie Eluta, Douglas Dakin, Edith Rose and Bertha Barton. When he first came to Iowa, he was without capital, but, going straight to work and putting his shoulder to the wheel, he has succeeded in building a nice homestead and amassing a fortune estimated at from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Family are all members of the Baptist Church.

R. J. HART, M. D., P. O. Low Moor; was born in Ripley Co., Ind., in 1852; came to Clinton Co. with his parents, James P. and Anna C. Hart, in 1860, where he and they have since resided; he attended the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and, in March, 1876, graduated in the Medical Department of that institution with honor to himself and credit to the school. After graduating, he took up the practice of his profession at Camanche, but, in the fall of the same year, removed to Low Moor, where he has since resided, and enjoys a good and successful practice.

ISRAEL HIGGINS, merchant and grain-dealer; P. O. Malone. Mr. Higgins was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., in 1835; removed to Rock Island Co., Ill., in 1856, and to Camanche, Clinton Co., in the fall of the same year; in the spring of 1857, he returned to Rock Island Co.; spring of 1859, returned to Clinton Co. and settled on a farm in Eden Township, where he lived for nine years; then came to Malone and engaged in grain-buying; has been engaged in mercantile business for several years; has also been station agent and Postmaster for eleven years. Married, Oct. 20, 1859, Hannah S. Daniels; born in West Virginia; have two children—Jonathan M. and Mary A.

MRS. HARIETT HILL, nee Bower, Sec. 29; P. O. Low Moor; was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1833; came to the United States with her parents in 1853, settling in Clinton Co., where she has since resided. She married Mr. Thomas Hill in 1856; he was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and came to Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1852; he improved the farm on which Mrs. H. and family now reside, consisting of 160 acres. Mr. Hill died in December, 1876, leaving a widow and eight children—Mary, George, John B., Lizzie, Thomas L., Clara, Bertha and Jessie H.; the parents of Mrs. H. were John and Elizabeth Bower; they were natives of Lincolnshire, and both died in Clinton Co., Iowa.

CHAS. KISTNER, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Low Moor; was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1821; resided there till 1842, when he removed to Lycoming Co.; there he married Miss Hannah Ulsh, in 1845; in June, 1850, they crossed the Mississippi River at Camanche; the same year, he entered the tract of land on which he now resides, consisting of 160 acres, but did not improve for several years after; in 1857, he built and moved upon the farm, and has since resided on the same; in the tornado of June 3, 1860, his house was completely demolished while the family were in it, but, miraculous as it was, none of them were injured; they have six children—Mary, Emaline (now Mrs. John Van Epps), George, Martin L., Charles H. and Harry. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. K. is a carpenter, which trade he followed prior to, and for some years after, coming to Iowa; he built the first school-house in Eden Township in 1856. Republican.

JOHN LANCASTER, farmer; P. O. Low Moor; he lives on Sec. 10, and owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; he was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1846, and came to the United States in 1873, settling upon the farm upon which he now resides; in 1874, he returned to England, where he married Miss Sarah Ellen Allwood, in June of the same year; she was a native of Lincolnshire, England; they came to the United States and located upon the farm described above; they have two children—William J. and Elizabeth Anna. He and his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Elvira. He is a Republican.

D. H. PAUL, farmer; P. O. Malone. Mr. Paul was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1826; he came to Camanche, Clinton Co., in 1854, where he labored for some time in the interests of the Baptist Home Missionary Society; he was also at Bloomfield, Davis Co., three years in the same capacity; he also preached in De Witt for about the same length of time. His wife was Miss Charlotte E. Cady, born in Otsego Co., N. Y.; they have one son and six daughters—Fanny, Mary, Emma, Elizabeth, Roger W., Julia and Annie. Mr. Paul purchased the farm where he now resides when he finished his pastoral labors at De Witt.

GEORGE PEARSON, retired farmer; P. O. Low Moor; was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1806; emigrated to the United States in 1851, locating in Clinton Co., near Low Moor, where he has since resided; in 1851, he entered 160 acres of land in Sec. 28, which he improved and resided upon until 1876, when he retired from his farm to the town of Low Moor, where he expects to spend his declining days. He married, in England, in 1829, Miss Elizabeth Dreary; they have two children living—George and Henry. Mr. P. has farms and land to the amount of 570 acres in Clinton Co.; he is Independent in politics.

HENRY PEARSON, farmer; P. O. Malone; lives on Sec. 7, and owns the celebrated "Cherry Wood Farm" of 280 acres; his farm is justly celebrated, as it is the oldest and most historic farm in Clinton Co., and originally had some 1,400 acres in the tract known as "Cherry Wood;" he was born in Lincolnshire, England, July 2, 1831, where he resided until 1851, when he and his parents emigrated to the United States, and located the same year in Clinton Co., where the entire family have lived ever since. He married, Nov. 16, 1852, at Camanche, Miss Elizabeth Crampton, a native of Lincolnshire, England, who came to this country about the same time that he did; they had fifteen children, ten now living—George R., Mary Jane, William, Betsy Ann, Sarah, Annie, Emma, Eliza, Jemima and Alice. He is a Democrat; son of George and Elizabeth Pearson, whose biography appears in another part of this history; his farm is valued at \$45 per acre.

CYRENIUS PELHAM, Sr., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Malone; was born in Greene Co., N. Y., in the town of Catskill, in 1806; came to Clinton Co. in 1855, and has since resided in the county and on the same farm of 220 acres, which he improved from a wild state. He married, in 1830, Miss Melinda Stratton, a native of the same State and county as himself; they have seven children—Esther (now Mrs. Metcalf), Margaret (Mrs. Ames), Henry, Walter, Eleta (Mrs. Deen), Adaline (Mrs. Draper) and Cyrenius; they are members of the Baptist Church; one of his sons enlisted in the 26th I. V. I., Co. H, and served through the war; Mr. P. is a staunch Republican.

DAVID PURINTON, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Low Moor; was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1823; removed thence, with his father, to Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1826; he was a seafaring man till 1851, when he came to Iowa from California, first settling in Jackson Co.; in 1869, he removed to Clinton Co., where he has since resided; he has a farm of 240 acres, on which he has resided and made some improvements. He married, in Warren Co., N. Y., in 1852, Miss Lydia J. Moore, a native of that State; they have six children—John, Amanda (now Mrs. George Powell), George, Mary, Sidney and Jane. Mr. P. is a member of the A., F. & A. M. and of I. O. O. F.; he was in the United States Army and marine service for some years; he was with Commodore Biddle when he was sent over to make the treaty with Japan—the first expedition sent out by the Government. Mr. P. is a Republican.

LAWRENCE TIERNEY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Elvira; owns eighty acres of land; he was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1829; in 1854, he emigrated to the United States and located in Clinton Co., where he has lived since; Aug. 12, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 8th Iowa V. I.; he served his country faithfully till the 20th of April, 1866, when he was honorably discharged at Selma, Ala.; as a soldier, he did gallant service at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Jackson, Miss., and the siege of Vicksburg. He is a strong Republican, stands ever ready to do service under the flag of the country of his adoption. He married Bridget Welsh, a native of Dublin, Ireland, in Chicago, July 8, 1856; had no children; in 1878, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, and he leads his lonely farmer's life at his old home. He was a very poor man when he came to the United States, but, by care, patience, and industry, he has a comfortable homestead and a fortune of about \$5,000.

JONATHAN WATERBURY, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Camanche; was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1819, within ten miles of Albany, and had resided in various counties of the State till 1843, when he emigrated into Rock Island Co., Ill., settling at or near Cordova, where he resided four years; came to Iowa in 1848, settling in Jackson Co.; resided a short time; removed thence to Clinton Co., where he entered a tract of land and improved it, making the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 160 acres. He married, in Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 25, 1841, Miss Fannie L. Tripp, a native of that State; they have four children—Arthur, Homer B., Ida May (now Mrs. William Hardy) and Charley. They are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. W. is a member of A., F. & A. M. Mr. W. is a Republican. Mrs. W. died June 14, 1875, of apoplexy; she left a kind and loving husband and family to mourn their loss.

ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

A. S. ALLISON, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Orange; Mr. Allison was born in Rockingham Co., Va., in 1821; came to Clinton Co. in 1850, and purchased the farm which he now owns; his parents, Robert and Hedeska Allison, came to Orange Township in 1851, and lived with their son A. S. till their deaths; his mother died March, 1859; his father, February, 1867. Mr. Allison married Rosannah Bets, born in Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1829; they have four children—Mrs. Josephine Scaggs, of Crawford Co., Iowa; Robert D. and Elmira, twins, and Elizabeth C.; have lost three children—twin girls, aged 1 year, and an infant. Mr. Allison has been Township Clerk and Assessor for many years; also member of Board of Supervisors, and Postmaster for twenty years.

DAVID ALLISON, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Orange; he is a brother of A. S. Allison; born in Rockingham Co., Va., in 1810; he came to Clinton Co. in 1852; he settled on the present farm in the spring of 1854; his wife was Miss Elizabeth Perry, of Virginia; they have four sons and five daughters—Mrs. Sarah H. Dutton, Mrs. Catherine Thomas, Mrs. Fannie Churchill, Mrs. Susan Davis and Mrs. Elizabeth Scaggs; the sons are Robert T., Marion L., David and George.

LEWIS ARTIS, retired farmer; P. O. Grand Mound; was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1826. He married, in 1851, Mary A. Hedden, also a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Artis came to De Witt in 1856; remained one year, then removed to Orange Township; he purchased the farm which he now owns, in 1866; he came to Grand Mound in 1871; kept hotel, the "Phoenix House," for five years; has three children—George W., Sarah L. and Celestia B.

NATHANIEL BARBER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Grand Mound; owns 350 acres; was born near Syracuse, N. Y., in 1809; he removed to Pennsylvania in 1832, where he lived about five years; then went to Dixon, Ill., where he resided one year; he came to Clinton Co. and made a claim of the farm where he now lives, in 1837, where he settled the following year. He married Mary A. Persall, born in Chenango Co., N. Y., 1817; her parents came to Clinton Co. with Mr. Barber, in 1838; he has five children—Mary E. White, William R., Eugene, George W. and Albert.

MARIA BLUNCK, owns farm in Sec. 13; P. O. Grand Mound; the widow of Peter Blunck; they came to the United States about thirty years ago. Mr. Blunck died in Scott Co., Iowa; Mrs. Blunck and family came to their farm about 1864; she has five children—Mrs. Louisa Wiese (Mr. Wiese is the present Postmaster at Grand Mound), John, Adolph, Henry and Peter; the last two sons reside on the place with their mother.

HIRAM BROWN, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Orange; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1818; he learned the trade of tanner and currier, which business he followed till he came West in 1839; he was then, for some time, peddling clocks; he came to Orange Township, and settled on the farm which he now owns in 1841; has resided where he now does for thirty eight years; he was Sheriff of Clinton Co. for the first four years after Iowa became a State; has been a member of the Board of Supervisors for two years; is at present Justice of the Peace, and has been for many years. He married Miss Caroline Dawson, daughter of R. H. Dawson; have six children—Francis M., now an attorney of Greenfield, Adair Co.; William A., Emma, Ella, Carrie and Hattie.

HARRISON DWIRE, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. De Witt. Mr. Dwire was born in Darke Co., Ohio, in 1840; his father, Daniel Dwire, came with his parents to Clinton Co. in 1854, and entered a part of the farm which Harrison now owns, where he resided till his death, in August, 1868; his mother died in 1873; his parents had twelve children, only three of whom are living—Henry, who lives in Linn Co.; Samuee who resides in Mills Co., Iowa, and Harrison; six sons entered the army during the rebellion, four of whom lost their lives in the service of their country. Hezekiah enlisted in the 2d Iowa Cav.; was killed in Mississippi in 1864; Samuel belonged to the 6th Iowa V. C.; David enlisted in the 8th Iowa V. I.; was killed at Spanish Fort, Ala., in April, 1865; Daniel enlisted in the 43d Ind. V. I.; died at Memphis in 1864; Mark, also a member of an Indiana regiment, died at Nashville in 1864; Harrison enlisted in the 33d Ill. V. I. in 1861, and served till the close of the war. He owns 280 acres of land.

HENRY N. HAHN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Grand Mound; was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1829. He married Sophia D. Frahn, also of Holstein, Germany; they have eight children—Henry M., Mrs. Amilta Blunck, Mrs. Lisetta Tanner, Mrs. Sophia Munsen, Louisa, Louis, Julius and Minnie. Mr. Hahn came to the United States in 1854; went to Baltimore, Md., and lived about six years; came to Clinton Co. in 1860; he lived for eight years in Sec. 6, Orange Township; he bought his present farm in March, 1868. Mr. Hahn has 200 acres of land; made all improvements, which are among the best in Orange Township; he has excellent buildings, and has on his farm over one mile of hedge in fine condition.

MATTHEW A. HARRINGTON, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Orange; Mr. Harrington was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1809; his father died when Matthew was but 2 years of age; two years later, his mother removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga Co.; he came in possession of the farm which his father owned in Otsego Co.; this farm he

sold in 1832; he then purchased a farm in Erie Co., N. Y., where he lived till 1836; then went to Erie, Penn., and purchased a "tavern," which he owned about one year; he came to Clinton Co. in May, 1837, and purchased a claim at what is now Welton Station, which he exchanged for his present farm; his wife was Miss Elizabeth Walrod, of De Witt Township; they have eight children—Richard, Mrs. Margaret Miller, Levi, Mrs. Mary Bowen, Hannah, Melinda, Anna and Luella; have lost two children—their eldest, Orris, and their sixth, Sarah. Mr. Harrington has been a resident of Orange Township forty-two years.

LUCIUS HITCHCOCK, Homeopathic physician; P. O. Grand Mound; Dr. Hitchcock was born in Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1829; his parents, Z. M. and Sally Hitchcock, removed to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1839; the Doctor came West in the summer of 1866; located at Camanche, Clinton Co., in 1870; he pursued the study of medicine for several years before he came West; afterward, with Dr. Waggoner, of De Witt; he came to Grand Mound in January, 1879. He married, in 1857, Eether Waggoner, a sister of Dr. Waggoner, of De Witt; born in 1831; they have one daughter—Lucia.

JOHN HITE, farmer and carpenter; P. O. Grand Mound; born in Canada West June 15, 1821; his parents, John and Mary Hite, removed to York (now Toronto), Canada, about 1830; his father was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother was born in Canada. Mr. Hite came to Grand Mound Oct. 9, 1865; he worked at the trade of carpenter for some years; he built the house where he now lives, then the fourth dwelling-house in town; he owns a farm in Sec. 17, Orange Township. He married, in 1846, Phebe J. Brundage, of Canada; have one daughter—Sarah, born in 1847.

GEO. W. INGRAM, farmer; P. O. Grand Mound; born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1846; his parents, William and Charlotte Ingram, still reside in Madison Co. Mr. Ingram came to Clinton Co. in 1865; he worked at the carpenter trade at Grand Mound for one year; he also conducted the blacksmith business at this town for some time; he was in the employ of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company for two years; he purchased and located on his present farm in 1865. He married Mrs. Huldah Brown, a sister of J. R. Merrill, of Grand Mound; have three children—William, Edison and Johnson; his wife has one child by former marriage—Harry Brown.

ROBT. JAMIESON, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Grand Mound; was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Sept. 9, 1825; with his father, Mr. David Jamieson, he removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1849; he went to Scott Co.; in 1854, came to Clinton Co. and settled where he now lives; his father removed to Scott Co. in 1850, where he died in 1877. He married Jane Campbell, whose parents came to Clinton Co. from Ohio in 1855, and settled in Orange Township in what was known as Folk Grove; her father died January, 1871. Mrs. Campbell resides with her daughter, Mrs. Jamieson. Mr. Jamieson has six children—Mary A., Nancy M., William L., Robert M. C., Sadie S. and Mattie J.

JONES & JENSEN, merchants, Grand Mound. James C. Jones was born in Lawrence Co., Ill., in 1852; he removed with his mother to Wisconsin; they came to Grand Mound in 1877. Ole Jensen was born in Norway in 1857; his father, Jens Oleson, came to Grand Mound in 1861; he resides in Orange Township, engaged in farming. The firm of Jones & Jensen engaged in business in Grand Mound in 1877.

JOHN M. JORDAN, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Grand Mound; born in Canada East in 1838; his parents, Josiah H. and Catharine Jordan, removed to Michigan in 1850. Mr. Jordan enlisted, in 1862, in Co. C, 18th Mich. V. I.; served one year and eight months as a private; was promoted to 1st Lieutenant; was engaged on detached duty at Nashville from the fall of 1863 till the spring of 1864; on the death of Capt. Penoyer, he succeeded to the Captaincy of his company; he was at the battles of Richland Creek, Pulaski, Spring Hill, and lost an arm at the siege of Nashville; was discharged Oct. 4, 1865. He married Miss Sarah Knowles in 1868; her parents were early settlers of Clinton Co.; bought his present farm (eighty acres) in 1865; has five children—Kittie M., Louis E., Jessie M., Edith I. and Joanna.

HENRY KAHLER, merchant, firm of Henry Kahler & Bro., Grand Mound; was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1845; his parents, Ernest and Abel Kahler, came to America in 1855, and to Clinton Co. the same year; his father first located on the Wapsie; thence to Berlin Township in 1863; they came to Grand Mound in 1875; his father died in 1877; his mother still lives at Grand Mound; his brother William is engaged with him in business. William was born in 1847.

ROGER KELLY, merchant, grain and stock-buyer, Grand Mound; born in Jennings Co., Ind., in 1840; his parents, Alexander and Eliza Kelly, came to Clinton Co. in 1854; they settled in Olive Township; his father died in 1873; his mother resides in De Witt. He married, in 1865, Jane A. McDevitt, born in Iowa; they have two children—John W. and Maggie. Mr. Kelly engaged in the mercantile business, in Grand Mound, in 1868; has been buying stock and grain since 1870.

JOHN LOWRY, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. De Witt; was born in Fayette Co., Penn., in 1826; he removed to Ohio with his parents, Louis and Maria Lowry, in 1844. Mr. Lowry came to Davenport, Iowa, in 1850, where he worked at his trade of miller till 1852; then came to Clinton Co. and entered the farm which he now owns. Mr. Lowry was one of the sufferers from the tornado of 1860; his buildings were swept entirely away, and other property destroyed. He married Miss Nancy Crawford in 1855; they have seven children—Mrs. Elizabeth McLeod, Henrietta, Elmer E., William C., Eleanor, Thomas and Ida.

JOHN R. MERRILL, engaged in general merchandise and grain trade, Grand Mound; Mr. Merrill was born in London, Canada, in 1840; he came from Ohio to Grand Mound in 1861; his father, who died in 1867, was the first Postmaster of Grand Mound. Mr. John R. Merrill married, in 1873, Lizzie Downs; have had three children, two of whom died of diphtheria, in the spring of 1879; Nannie is his only child living. Mr. Merrill is the pioneer merchant of Grand Mound, and is doing a fine business.

EZRA A. MILLER, farmer and carpenter, Sec. 16; P. O. De Witt; Mr. Miller was born in Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1836; his parents, Ezra M. and Jane Miller, removed to Rockford, Ill., in 1839. Mr. Miller came to Orange Township in 1861. He married, in 1857, Jane Palmer, born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1837. Mr. Miller enlisted August, 1862, in Co. H, 26th I. V. I.; he was discharged by reason of disability, Feb. 24, 1863; has seven children—Ada, Frank, Herman, Ernest, Ralph, Herbert and Fay; located on present farm in 1866.

H. D. MILLER, druggist, Grand Mound; was born in Conesville, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1840; his parents, John E. and S. A. Miller, settled in Orange Township in 1845; his father died in the fall of 1846. Mr. Miller enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in the 26th I. V. I., as private; promoted to Corporal; served until close of war; during the last part of his service, was flag-bearer under Gen. Stone; was at the battles of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Resaca and Atlanta; was with Sherman in the march to the sea, and took part in the battle of Bentonville. He married, Nov. 5, 1869, Isabelle M. Twogood; they have one child—Perry Bismark. Mr. Miller established the drug business in Grand Mound in March, 1868.

WALTER ORDWAY, farmer, Sec. 14; owns 163 acres; P. O. De Witt; was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1832. He married Miss Louisa Spaulding, born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1832. Mr. Ordway went to Illinois in 1852, and came to Clinton Co. in March, 1853; they have six daughters and one son—Mrs. Mary Calkin, resides in Nebraska; William, who married Miss Alice Fuller, resides in Orange Township; Mrs. Ellen E. Vosh and Mrs. Rosella B. Artis, also residents of Orange Township; Julia R., Emma M. and Eva B.

THOMAS OLIVER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Grand Mound; born in England in 1823; came to the United States in 1847; he lived for several years in Sussex Co., N. J.; he came to Clinton Co. in 1855; purchased his farm in the fall of 1864, where he located in March, 1866. He married Emma Evans, of County Hereford, England; born in 1826; they have six children—John, Lizzie, Mary, Edwin, Charlotte and

Beassie. Mr. Oliver devotes much attention to the short-horn breed of cattle; has now a fine herd of about thirty of this noted breed of cattle.

GEORGE WOURMS PASCAL, Grand Mound. "I was born March 14, 1828, in Longeville, Le St. Avold, in Lorraine, France; my father, mother and their children came to Canal Dover, Ohio, in the spring of 1841; we were Catholics; I went to common school and soon became American in head and heart, loved the American people in all their general habits and sought to imitate their good qualities. In 1846 and in 1847, I learned to make and paint chairs, in Shanesville, Ohio; there became a Methodist and was thrown on my own resources; taught school one term, then went to Allegheny College at Meadville, Penn., where I was a student during 1848, 1849 and 1850; I found many fast friends there; Hon. John F. Duncombe, now of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was a classmate and friend. March 11, 1851, I married Miss Talitha Cumi Cotton, sister of Hon. A. R. Cotton (now in Clinton; she is a pure Yankee of the old Plymouth stock, born Feb. 13, 1829, in Austintown, Trumbull Co., Ohio; we commenced life in Parkman, Geauga Co., Ohio, and, Dec. 26, 1851, was born to us our first babe—Diophantus L.; in 1852, I was a short time in Cleveland, Ohio, learning surveying with the City Engineer, and at the close of that year started for De Witt, Clinton Co.; walked over the Mississippi from Albany to Camanche. on the ice; Camanche, then the chief town of Clinton Co., was small, but it had some men of enterprise in it, honest, upright and friendly to all, who encouraged the new settlers; I walked to De Witt and was delighted with the beautiful prairies, and resolved to make our home in Clinton County, then an almost uninhabited prairie; there were a few small houses and cabins along the margins of the groves; the people were very friendly, good and kind; I entered some prairie Jan. 8, 1852, now our Malone farm; on May 1, 1853, I landed in Camanche with my wife and babe Diophantus, and Lucy L. Parker (aunt to wife and Hon. A. R. Cotton, sister of John Cotton); she was old and of the pure Yankee blood; she was Lucy Cotton, born in Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 8, 1783 (the year of peace with Britain); she loved the many New England settlers who kept coming with their enterprise; we made our home near De Witt, entered some land and bought some; the country was new and wild; I taught school the winter of 1853, and quite a number of the young men now active business men, were little boys then in my school in De Witt; I surveyed for many years and traveled over the almost trackless prairies with my compass; then the timber in the groves consisted of old trees in a half dying condition, and in many groves it appeared that timber could not grow; a clear sight could be taken through most of the groves and timber belts; there was not much underbrush or young growth; this was burned from year to year, and it then seemed that fuel would fail as soon as the few old trees were consumed; people were very careful to save the timber and protect it from the prairie fire; from this vigilance there are now many beautiful groves of thrifty young trees, and there is much more timber in Clinton County than before it was settled; I surveyed in Lyons when it seemed to be but a bush with some huts and very few small houses near the river bank; Elijah Buell was then a man of great force and foresight, and did much to encourage the early settlers; I surveyed in the main town when all was bush over the square and the main part of the town, and I could not get a clear sight without cutting brush; this had been protected from the fire; I surveyed Buell's Addition to Lyons, when it was almost all brush, timber or field, and when Clinton was yet farms and bush; it had been marked on the old maps of Iowa as a town and was called "New York;" this shows that some of the pioneers on the river had an eye to the future of the side now occupied by the thrifty city of Clinton; I traveled over the expanded prairies with my chain and compass, spread out my tripod from place to place and surveyed a parcel to be the future home of those who came to share our hardships and enjoy our hopes and pleasures, and with much delight watched hut after hut, and shanty after shanty rise on the prairie; we all knew each other for many miles around and were happy to meet and greet each other as neighbors and friends. I made my home one mile north of De Witt, on an eighty-acre lot, and built a comfortable strong house, planted the orchard that is there, and there were four of our children born. The college year of 1859-60, I was a student of astronomy and the higher mathematics in the

University of Michigan and the Detroit Observatory, under James Watson, Director; this was a source of great delight to me; March, 1861, I was admitted to the bar as an attorney at law under Judge John F. Dillon; I did not like to earn my living by meddling with other people's quarrels so did not practice.

During the rebellion, I was on the Union side, always hating slavery, and could not endure the thought that slaves should have to toil and breathe in our otherwise fair land. I enlisted in the 26th I. V. I., with the privilege of joining the Engineers as soon as convenient; but when the volunteer engineers were dismissed, I was dismissed and came home, and was never mustered in. I was drafted, near the close of the war, to fill the Clinton County quota; got Albert Roseman, of Davenport, to be my substitute, at a cost of over \$1,000 cash.

In politics I take but little part, letting Americans rule and manage the public affairs of the country they have built so nobly. I, like most foreign people, was a Democrat, then a Free-soil Democrat; but, as my knowledge increased, I advanced, joined the Republican standard, and took part in the organization of the Republican party in Clinton County, and have adhered to its general principles ever since; have sometimes voted for Democrats of good principles and fair talents, rather than vote for men of my party whose good faith I doubted.

We have spent our best days in Clinton Co., and have tried to act our parts as well as our talents permitted. Here we have laughed, smiled and wept; here were born to us four sons and three daughters; here in De Witt we buried our infant son Dio, brought with us, who died in Lyons August 29, 1854; in De Witt, we buried grandma Lucy L. Parker, who died on our farm near Malone Feb. 28, 1870, aged 87 years and 20 days. Our children were born in Clinton Co., the eldest in Lyons, four on the farm near De Witt, the two youngest on the farm near Malone: Aylett Leveriere, born Oct. 25, 1854; John La Place, born Feb. 5, 1857; Lucy Anna, born March 29, 1860; Arcana Celestia, born March 20, 1862; Talitha Cumi, born March 27, 1866; George Wourms, born April 10, 1868; Daniel Descartes, born Aug. 18, 1870. Aylett L. was a student of the University of Iowa in 1875-78, and, in June, 1878, took his degree as Bachelor of Laws, was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State, and is now practicing in De Witt. He married Miss Celia Purcell, of Iowa City, Aug. 21, 1878. We have made three farms in Clinton Co.: one of only eighty acres, one mile northeast from De Witt; one of 240 acres, half a mile west of Malone; one of 410 acres, one mile east of Grand Mound; have 160 acres of woodland, two miles southeast from De Witt, near the old Ames homestead. We have now left in Clinton Co., 810 acres and a few lots; once owned a block and a half in De Witt; have 800 acres in Pocahontas Co., Iowa, since June, 1858; have raised many thousand bushels of grain and many thousand pounds of pork and beef; have a good comfortable home on a farm of 410 acres near Grand Mound, a railroad station, and the palace cars glide by our door on one of the best steel-track railroads in the world. On Oct. 4, 1876, I, the little wife and Aylett L., our eldest son, started to see the Centennial Exhibition, in Philadelphia, where, for eight days, we with great delight saw the best works of the civilized world.

We have, for over one quarter of a century, lived and labored in Clinton Co.; have tried to do our part in converting the wild prairie into fertile fields, and improving Clinton Co.; have paid taxes generally quite cheerfully, knowing well that time would reward us; have lived long enough in Clinton Co. to see it rise from a wild prairie to a beautiful county in a great State. We have not been lonesome; we have met intelligent people here, and brought with us from the halls of college some rare books of great thinking men. I have now some of the text books which Bishop Calvin Kingsley studied when he was a student of old Allegheny College, of Meadville, Penn.; I received them from his own hand Feb. 22, 1851, at Meadville, Penn. One book is a rare one—Sir Isaac Newton's immortal Principia; also Euclid, and Coffin's Conic Sections, &c., The good Bishop died in Beyroot, Asia Minor, while traveling in the Holy Land; he was my teacher in mathematics, while he was professor of Allegheny College.

During my labors in Clinton Co., I have ever sought to solve some great problems, or demonstrate some celebrated theorems in the higher mathematics, and thus I fed my

innate vanity for intellectual pleasures; I have ever been conscious that I seemed odd to most persons who first saw me; the cause was simply this: I was ever thinking intensely on some intricate theorem in physical astronomy, and trying to simplify the integrations of the complex differential formulas in celestial mechanics. The differential and integral calculus were the engines by which I developed my knowledge of the universe. My knowledge of chemistry was a constant source of pleasure, and I hope that more than one young man will, in his future life, think of me, when he thinks of his early studies. We have generally enjoyed good health, with much pleasure and a great many blessings, for all of which we return thanks to God and to the good people of Clinton County."

WILLIAM D. SMITH, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. De Witt; was born in Rockingham Co., Va., in 1816. Married Miss Catherine Knopp. Came to Clinton Co. and settled on present farm in the spring of 1851; he has two sons—Abraham and Anderson; his youngest son, Isaac, was killed by the walls of the house falling in during the tornado of 1860.

B. T. STUART, Justice of the Peace, Grand Mound; was born in Montgomery Co., Mo., in 1842; his parents, Simpson and Mary Stuart, removed from Missouri to Illinois in 1847; his father died in 1856; his mother in 1878. Mr. Stuart enlisted in 1861, in the 9th Ill. V. C.; he served in that regiment three years, and in the 134th for six months; was First Sergeant of a company in both regiments; was discharged October, 1865; was in the Peninsula campaign, and wounded at Malvern Hill; was at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; wounded at Brandeth's Station, in 1863. After the war, he resided in Henry Co., Ill., till 1869, then came to Clinton Co. and engaged in farming until 1874, when he moved to Grand Mound; he was station agent for three years. Elected Justice of the Peace in 1878. He was married, in 1867, to Lucy Kent, of Henry Co.; they have three children—William, Laura and Charles.

PERRY TWOGOOD, farmer and grain buyer; P. O. Grand Mound; was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1817. He married Josephine F. Cranston, also of Madison Co., N. Y. He came to Lyons in 1854; settled permanently in Clinton Co. in 1860; for some time employed in farming in Olive Township; came to Grand Mound in 1864, and engaged in the grain trade, which he has since followed, except two years, which he spent in California, where he went in 1876, returning in 1878. He has three children—Isabelle, Daniel P. and Niles B.

JAMES WEEKS, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Grand Mound; was born in Connecticut in 1818; his wife was Miss Phebe A. Smith, also a native of Connecticut; they removed to Grant Co., Wis., in 1853, and came to present location in 1863; they have three children—Rufus J., resides in Texas; Julia, lives with her brother Rufus, and Fred. W. Mr. Weeks' farm contains 280 acres; he makes a specialty of sheep-raising, having now on his farm a flock of 500.

WELTON TOWNSHIP.

EGBERT BANKS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Welton; born in Putnam Co., N. Y., in 1839; his father was drowned at Albany, N. Y., about 1849; after the death of his father, he lived in the family of his uncle, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., for four years; he also lived in Connecticut one year; lived for some time in Fairfax Co., Va.; went to Illinois in 1854; he came to Clinton Co. in the fall of 1864. Fall of 1864, went as a recruit in the 11th I. V. I.; was on detached duty at Ringgold, Ga., until February, 1865; was afterward engaged in the battle of Kingston, N. C.; was mustered out of service with his regiment in July, 1865. He married, 1867, Elizabeth Dannatt, a native of Lincolnshire, England; has two children—Caroline and Benjamin D. Mr. Dannatt has a well-improved farm of 120 acres.

JOHN BLACK, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. De Witt; born in County Antrim, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1817; he removed to England in the spring of 1836, and to New York the same year, where he lived five years; then went to Alabama, where he lived till 1850, when he came to Clinton Co., and bought a claim to the farm where he now lives. He married, in 1836, Ann Comer, a native of County Mayo, Ireland; they have had ten children, none now living, and but one of whom attained adult age—James F., died Oct. 11, 1873, from the effects of an injury received two weeks previous; he married Mary Ann Eberhart; she has two children—Bridget A. and Mary M.

ANSON W. CARR, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Welton; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1842; his father, George Carr, came to Clinton Co. in the spring of 1856, and settled in Welton Township; he now resides in Jones Co., Iowa. Mr. Carr enlisted in the 2d I. V. I., Co. I; was mustered into the U. S. service at Keokuk, in May, 1861; discharged on account of disability, in 1862. His wife was Miss Emma Jane Webster, daughter of Orange Webster, of Welton Township; has six children—Willis H., Minnie M., Rosella F., George, Frederick and Edward. Mr. Carr owns eighty acres of land, purchased in 1868.

ALPHONSO CHAPPET, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Welton. Married Mrs. Ann Cooper, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, about 1823; her maiden name was Scholey; she married for her first husband Mr. William Ackerill, who died in England; in 1859, she married Mr. George Cooper, also native of England; they came to this country the same year. Mr. Cooper had been a resident of Clinton Co. for about eight years, at the time of their marriage, but had returned to England; he had entered the farm where the family now reside; he died Aug. 14, 1876; his widow married Mr. Chappet, February, 1878. Mr. John Scholey, a nephew of Mrs. Chappet, resides with her; he was born in England in 1844, and came to the United States in 1865. He married Martha Ann Smith, a native of Ohio; she died Aug. 14, 1867; had two children—Fred and Mary A.

FREDERICK COUNCILMAN, farmer; P. O. Welton; born in Broome Co., N. Y., in 1816. He married Aucelia Ann Horton; they removed to Illinois, but came to De Witt in 1854 and settled on present farm in 1855; have eight children—Sidney, Almedia, Augusta, Eugene, Bessie, Charles, Addie and Hattie. Mr. Councilman has 170 acres of land; is engaged in general farming and dairying.

NATHAN DAVIS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Welton; born in Ohio in 1822; his parents, Ananias and Sarah Davis, were natives of Virginia; removed to Ohio; thence to Indiana, where they died. Mr. Nathan Davis came to Clinton Co. and purchased the farm which he now owns in 1863. He married Nancy Doty, native of Indiana; they have eight children—Marion C., Samuel D., Joseph D. James B., Abraham L., Thomas and Sarah C.; have lost four children.

MARTIN DOBLER, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Welton; born in Alsace, then a province of France, in 1821; his parents, Martin and Maria Dobler, emigrated to the United States about 1829; settled in Pittsburgh, Penn. His father was killed by a train of cars in Western Virginia, in 1876; his mother died in Pittsburgh, in 1839. Martin Dobler was a glass-blower in Pittsburgh for about twenty years; he came to Clinton Co. in the summer of 1854, and purchased his present farm, where he located in the spring of 1857. He married Catherine Garshbach, a native of Cambria Co., Penn.; they have eight children—John M., George E. W., Catherine C., William L., Charles E., Joseph P., Louis O. and Francis A.; lost six—Mary Ann, James A., Charles H., James R., Lawrence, and an infant. Mr. Dobler's farm contains 200 acres of land. He has held the office of School Director for seven years; also Road Supervisor for many years.

JEREMIAH DONAGAN, farmer; P. O. De Witt; was born in County Cork, Ireland; he emigrated to Maine in 1836; from Maine he removed to Boston; thence to Rhode Island; then to Connecticut; thence to Chicago, and to California in 1849, where he remained till 1852; he then returned to Ireland, but came back to the United States in March, 1853; he came to Clinton Co. in the fall of the

same year, and purchased the farm where he now lives. His wife was Mary Lucey, born in England in 1835; they have eight children—John, Michael, Jeremiah, Patrick, Mary C., Dennis, Morris and James; lost one son—Edward, aged 5 years.

ISAIAH HARMAN, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Grand Mound; son of John A. and Naomi Harman, who came to Davenport in the fall of 1857; remained one year, then settled on a farm in Lincoln Township, and lived there nine years, then purchased the farm now owned by their son Isaiah. Mr. John A. Harman died June 30, 1871. Mrs. Harman resides with her son Isaiah; she has seven children—William G., resides at Grand Mound; Mrs. Mary E. Colder, lives in Nebraska; Mrs. Lucinda Jordon, resides in Orange Township; Urias, who lives in Washington Territory; Isaiah; Mrs. Abiah D. Johnson, resides in Missouri, and Rodney, who lives in Sioux Co., Iowa. Isaiah was born in Canada in 1842; he removed to Genesee Co., N. Y., with his parents, when a child, and thence to Iowa; he enlisted, in 1861, in the 2d I. V. Cav., Co. E; served over three years; was at Fort Donelson and Island No. 10, Shiloh, the siege of Vicksburg, Corinth, and in all the battles in which his regiment took part. He married, in 1865, Mary May P. Jordan; she died in 1868; he married Rosanah Markland in 1873; her parents were early settlers of Clinton Co.; her father died in the army. Mr. Harman has one child by first marriage—Gertrude M., and one by present wife—Roy L.

IORNS & PERRINE, merchants, dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, drugs, etc.; Welton. Henry F. Iorns was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1840; he was in the Union service during the rebellion three years; his health became impaired and, after the war, he returned South, where he was engaged in business for some time; was employed for a time as steamboat clerk; afterward rented a cotton plantation in Louisiana, which he conducted one year; then returned to Ohio and engaged in farming; went to Illinois in 1873, and engaged in the drug business with his present partner. Mrs. Iorns is a native of Ohio, a graduate of a Normal school of that State; they have two children—Martha J. and Leola. Mr. Demas Perrine was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1849; he attended school at Antioch College for three years; he engaged as clerk in a general store, conducted by his brother, at Fort Ancient, Ohio; went to Illinois and engaged in business with Mr. Iorns in 1873; in 1874, they came to Welton, and bought the stock of goods of H. H. Stow; they now keep a large stock and a general assortment of goods, and are doing a good business. Mr. Perrine married Nancy D. Luddington, a native of Clinton Co., Ohio; they have one child—Gertrude.

ISAAC W. JONES, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. De Witt; born in Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, in September, 1818. He married, in 1840, Hannah Knight, of Harrison Co., Ohio; came to Davenport in May, 1853; in April, 1854, removed to De Witt; he is a cabinet-maker, and followed that business for sixteen years before he came to Iowa; he worked as a carpenter at De Witt for five years; he entered his present farm in 1853, and settled there April 1, 1859; has had ten children, five now living—Mrs. Mary E. Hicks, resides in Welton Township; Jennie, Perley, Josephine and Edwin S.; J. K. graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in March, 1868; he died Nov. 5, 1874; James Albert was apprenticed to the harness maker's trade at De Witt; died, November, 1865; two others died in infancy. Mr. Jones has 400 acres of land in Clinton Co. and 160 in Crawford Co.; he has been Assessor of Welton Township six years.

ISAAC W. KNIGHT, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Welton; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1843; he enlisted in August, 1861, in 15th Ohio V. I.; served four years and eight months; was at the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, etc.; he enlisted as a private, was promoted to Corporal; discharged December, 1865; he returned to Ohio after the war, and came to Welton Township in 1866; he worked two years for Mr. I. W. Jones; bought his farm in 1868. He married, February, 1868, Miss Sarah M. Robinson, daughter of James M. Robinson; they have three children—Charles L., Carrie A. and Cynthia.

ROBERT LINCH, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Welton; owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; son of James and Eleanor (nee Whiteside) Linch, was born in 1805 in Maryland; his parents moved to Lancaster, Lancaster Co., Penn., when he was about 7 years old; at an early age, he was apprenticed to the shoemakers' trade, and for several years followed journey work through several of the New England States; in 1831, went to Wheeling, W. Va., and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and, in 1833, removed to Morrison, Belmont Co., Ohio, where he continued the same business till the spring of 1856, when he emigrated to Clinton Co., Iowa, locating on his present farm. Married Miss Eliza Miller, of Pennsylvania, in March, 1827; she was born in 1807; have eight children—Mary, Robert, Sarah, George, Francis, Eliza, James and Edwin; lost two—Virginia and Lucinda. Democrat.

ISAAC N. LOOFBORO, farmer; P. O. Welton; born in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1832. He married Lucy Jane Van Horn; she died before Mr. Loofboro came to Iowa, leaving one son—Augustine. Mr. L. came to Clinton Co. in 1858; he enlisted, in 1860, in the 8th Iowa V. I.; served three years; was at the battle of Shiloh and other engagements; he was mustered out with his regiment. He married, in 1863, Ann M. Davis; they had four children—Horace R., Yulee, Mary L.; have lost one child—Viola A. Mr. Loofboro settled on his present farm in 1863.

JOHN W. LOOFBORO, farmer; P. O. Welton; born in Clark Co., Ohio, April, 1834; he came to Clinton Co. with his parents, David and Mary Loofboro, in March, 1858. He married, August, 1862, Susan Forsyth; born in Clark Co., Ohio; her parents came to Clinton Co. from Ohio in 1862. Mr. Loofboro enlisted, in August, 1862, in Co. F, 26th Iowa V. I.; served till the close of the war; was slightly wounded at the battle of Arkansas Post, and severely in the head at the siege of Vicksburg; was mustered out of service July 8, 1865; has six children—Ralph E., Beecher E., Alice S., Wade J., Eli F. and Erlow B. Mr. L. settled on his present farm in 1865.

LEWIS A. LOOFBORO, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Welton; number of acres, 220. Mr. Loofboro was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1838; his parents removed to Illinois in 1850; to Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1858; his father located in Bloomfield Township, where he resided about fourteen years; he then came to Welton Township; he died, February, 1878; his mother died, August, 1878. Mr. Lewis A. Loofboro purchased his present farm in 1865. He married Tamar Forsyth, a native of Ohio; they have five children—A. Chase, Stella, Amelia, Sarah and Orpha. Is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

JOHN L. BANDS, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Welton; born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1833; he came to the United States in 1852; to Clinton Co. the same year; he spent several years in traveling in different parts of the country, and settled on present farm in 1863. He married Jemima Paul, whose parents were early settlers of Clinton Co.; they have six children—George, Mary J., Emma, Lawrence, Florence and Rose.

JOHN SPAIN, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Charlotte; born in Canada in June, 1838; his parents, Cornelius and Margaret Spain, came to Clinton Co. in 1852, and settled in Waterford Township; his father died about 1873; his mother still lives in Waterford Township. He married, in March, 1862, Bridget Quigly, of Clinton Co., formerly from New York; they have eight children—Margaret, John T., Cornelius, Mary C., Bridget, William E., Ellen and James J.

AI VAN HORN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Welton; born in Harrison Co., Va., in 1823; his parents, Bernard and Elizabeth Van Horn, removed to Ohio in 1829. He married Amaranda Loofboro; they removed to Peoria Co., Ill., in 1851; came to Clinton Co. in 1856. Mr. Van Horn enlisted in the 26th I. V. I. in 1862; was discharged on account of disability, in 1863; was at the battle of Arkansas Post and at the siege of Vicksburg. Has five children—Francis M., Christopher C., Theodore, Athalia A. and Cordelia E. His parents came to Clinton Co. with their children; they are now deceased.

JOHN B. VAN HORN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Welton; born in Clark Co., Ohio, in 1832; he removed to Illinois in 1851; came to Welton Township in 1855, and worked on the farm of his uncle, Job Van Horn, during that season; he returned to Illinois, but came back in the spring of 1856, and settled on the farm which he now owns. He married, in April, 1856, Martha Babcock, a native of Ohio; they have four children—Ulysses Sherman, Clara L., Naomi Ruth and Elizabeth. Mr. Van Horn has 100 acres of land.

JOB G. WALROD, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Welton; son of David Walrod, who came from Chautauqua Co., N. Y., to Clinton Co., in 1843; his grandfather Walrod came the year previous; his father died, September, 1854; his mother still lives in Welton Township. Mr. Walrod enlisted, in August, 1862, in the 26th I. V. I.; served three years; was in the battle of Arkansas Post, where he was wounded; was at the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Lookout Mountain, and in all the battles in which his regiment took part; was discharged June 5, 1865. Married Emma McConnell, whose parents, Joseph and Elizabeth McConnell, were early settlers of Jackson Co., now residents of Linn Co.; have two children—Mary E. and Warren. Mr. Walrod purchased the farm where he now resides, in 1871.

NICHOLAS N. WALROD, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Welton; he belongs to a numerous family of early settlers of Clinton Co.; he was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1820; his parents removed to Onondaga Co. the same year; to Michigan about 1825, but returned to New York, where his mother died in 1842; his father, Abram Walrod, came to Clinton Co. in the fall of 1842; he settled in Welton Township on the farm now owned by his son, John R. Walrod; he died in August, 1863. Mr. Nicholas N. Walrod came to Clinton Co. from Onondaga Co., N. Y., in the fall of 1843; in 1847, he entered forty acres of the farm of 160 acres which he now owns. He married, in July, 1848, Miss Polly R. Tyler, daughter of Mr. C. Tyler, a pioneer of Clinton Co.; have had five children, four living—Mrs. Lucretia Huebner, Mrs. Ellen E. Mudge, Horace H., married daughter of Capt. Joseph McConnell, and Mrs. Viola Dobler. Mr. Walrod was Justice of the Peace from 1863 to 1869; was also County Supervisor for one term.

HIRAM M. WEBSTER, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Welton; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1829; his parents, Orange and Reumah Webster, removed to Illinois about 1838; they came to Eden Township, Clinton Co., about 1853; to Welton Township in 1856; his father still resides in Welton Township; his mother died in 1878. Mr. Webster settled on present farm in 1870; his first wife was Margery A. Blackwell; born in Indiana; she died in 1870; they have one daughter—Edith L.; his present wife was Mrs. Sylvester Markland, who came to Clinton Co. in the fall of 1854 and settled in Camanche. Mr. Markland enlisted, in 1862, in Iowa V. I., and died in hospital at Marietta, Ga., in 1864. Mrs. Webster has four children by her former marriage—Mrs. Alice Harman, resides in Sioux Co., Iowa; Mrs. Rosanna Harman, resides in Welton Township; William P. and Nellie E.

CAMANCHE TOWNSHIP.

HORACE ANTHONY; P. O. Camanche; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1816; there he received his early education and resided till 1834, when he removed to New Haven, Conn.; in 1838, he came to Quincy, Ill.; remained one year; he then removed to Rock Island, Ill., where he was engaged as clerk in various businesses. Married, in 1840, at Davenport, Iowa, Miss Elizabeth McCloskey, a native of Pennsylvania; she came West in the early part of that year; they formed an acquaintance on board a steamer, while coming up the Mississippi River, and in the fall of that year married; they have had nine children, eight still living—Mary C. (now Mrs. Toy), Martha O. (now Mrs. Cady), both made widows by the late war; John J., Napoleon B., Lucy J. (now Mrs. Tong), William R., Edward F. and Frederick H. In

1850. Mr. A. came to Iowa, locating at Camanche, where he has since resided and been engaged in business; the same year he purchased and improved a tract of land, consisting of 320 acres, and, in 1855, engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business, in which he is still engaged quite extensively. Mr. A. is one of Camanche's most enterprising and public-spirited citizens, ever lending a helping hand to every commendable enterprise; he has held several offices of trust and responsibility since he located in the county; in 1859 and 1860, he represented the county in the Legislature, being elected on the Republican ticket; he also held the office of Treasurer of the county for four years; himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, he being one of the leading members in that Church, having assisted and used his influence in its organization in 1851. Mr. A. is a staunch Republican.

OSCAR ANTHONY, insurance agency; P. O. Camanche; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., April 15, 1833; in 1850, he removed to New Haven, Conn., the birth-place of his parents, and the home of his ancestors for several generations previous; there, in November, 1853, he married Miss Hannah M. Rood, a native of that city; they have had three children, two still living—Will O. and Merrill P. Mrs. A. is a daughter of John and Hannah (Baldwin) Rood, natives of New Haven. The Baldwins emigrated from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, settling near New Haven, Conn., where the original homesteads are still occupied by their descendants. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the War for Independence; her father and one of her grandfathers were also in the War of 1812. In 1855, Mr. Anthony emigrated to Iowa, settling in Camanche, where he has since resided; was first engaged in the grocery business for fourteen years; then in the dry goods trade four years; he has served as Supervisor for years; held the office of Postmaster at Camanche a number of years; in 1866, he was appointed Assistant United States Assessor of Distilleries at Camanche, and, in 1870, to the office of Assistant United States Marshal, taking the census of a part of Clinton Co. Mr. A. and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is also a member of A., F. & A. M. and A. O. U. W.; held office of Master in both of them; is a staunch Republican; he has ever been a strong advocate of temperance and a foe to human bondage; his ancestors have been noted for longevity, his father attaining his 99th year, and his mother is still living at the advanced age of 89 years.

EDWARD G. BUTCHER, breeder of thoroughbred horses; P. O. Camanche; was born in Beverly, Randolph Co., Va., Sept. 1, 1823; son of Eli and Elizabeth (Hart) Butcher, both natives of Virginia; he is also a lineal descendant of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, his mother being the daughter of Edward, who was a son of John Hart; the paternal grandmother of Mr. Butcher was a Drake, related to Sir Francis Drake, of England; in 1837, when 14 years of age, Mr. Butcher came West with Mr. Stalnaker, settling near what is now Cordova, Rock Island Co., Ill.; there was but one house and family there at that time, and his only playmates that winter were Indian boys. He says they could excel him in shooting with bow and arrows, but when it came to a foot-race, he could distance them. They laid claim to a tract of land and began improving it; in 1839, sold that and removed to White-side Co., where they made a large claim near what was then known as North Grove; that season they broke 100 acres; a little over a year after, they sold it; in the fall of 1840, Mr. Butcher was started out to look for another location; crossing the Mississippi at Camanche, he traversed Iowa to the Walnut Forks of the Wapsipinicon River before he found suitable land; returning, he found that Mr. Stalnaker had partially purchased a large tract of land three miles back of Albany, Ill.; they concluded the purchase, improved and resided on it until the death of Mr. S., when the entire property was left to Mr. Butcher; in 1851, Mr. Butcher sold the farm, consisting of 1,000 acres, 500 under cultivation; the farm is still known as the Butcher farm; the same year, he came to Camanche and associated with the firm of McIlvaine & Co. in the general merchandise and grain business, then the largest firm in Clinton Co.; four years after, the firm was changed to Butcher & Dailey, and for years did the largest grain business in the county. Mr. B. built the first steam saw-mill in the county, at Camanche; it was burned, and the old brick stack is still standing and in

use by W. R. Anthony & Co.; the engine of that mill was the first steam engine brought into the county; he was also interested in the first steam flouring-mill, known as the Lettig mill, afterward converted into a distillery. Mr. B. is one of Clinton Co's most enterprising citizens; has done more for its improvement than any other man in it; he has, for a number of years, been engaged in raising and breeding thoroughbred horses, and has been the owner of several quite noted ones, among them Alice Ward, now the property of P. Lorillard; while she was the property of Mr. B., he ran her in 113 races, winning ninety-three of them. Mr. B. married, July 8, 1845, in Whiteside Co., Ill., Miss Sarah Ann Willson, a native of Virginia; they had nine children, four are living—Laura L. (now Mrs. Samuel C. Williams), Elvira V. (now Mrs. T. B. Hatcher), Anna (now Mrs. R. L. Chalk, of Belton, Tex.), and Grace G. (now Mrs. Joseph Aulhon). Mrs. B. died in 1878, leaving a husband and four daughters to mourn their loss. Mr. B. has held the office of Mayor of the city of Camanche for a number of years; he is a strong Democrat.

ADDISON BARKER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Camanche; was born in Greene Co., N. Y., in 1825; came to Iowa in 1851, laid claim to 160 acres of the Iowa school land, and when it came into market purchased and improved it; he is a broom-maker, which business he followed for ten years after he came to the State, in connection with his family. He married, in the fall of 1850, Miss Christiana Kilmer, a native of New York; they had five children, four still living—Edith, Kilmer, Florence and Windle A. Mr. B. has held the office of Justice of the Peace for some years, since he has been a citizen of the county. Mr. B. and family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. B. was formerly a Whig, and at the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks; was ever an uncompromising foe to human slavery.

WM. CANTY, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Low Moor; was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1823; emigrated to the United States in 1852, settling in Clinton Co., Iowa, where he purchased and improved a piece of land containing 160 acres, on which he has since resided. Married, in 1850, Miss Sarah Willis, a native of the same shire as himself; they have five daughters and four sons—Mary S., Robert, Dinah, William, George, Joseph, Elizabeth, Alice and Sallie. His parents, William and Mary (Smith) Canty, were natives of England, and resided there till their deaths. Mr. C. is a staunch Republican.

JOHN S. DANNATT, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Camanche; was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1834; emigrated to the United States in 1851, settling in Clinton Co., Iowa, where he has since resided on his fine farm of 560 acres. He married, in 1858, Miss Emily Evison, a native of the same part of England as himself; they have nine children—Johanna L., Mary A., William L., Asa, Eva, Ida, Elbert J., Nettie and Ernest. They are members of the Baptist Church; Republican.

CHAS. B. ELCE, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Camanche; was born in Clinton Co., Penn., in 1837; came to Iowa in 1855, where he has since resided; he and his father improved the farm on which he resides, consisting of eighty acres. He married, in 1858, Miss Mary F. Pierce; she was a native of New Jersey; they have three children—Harry M., Georgiana and Fred B. They are members of Methodist Episcopal Church; he is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. E. enlisted in Co. A, 16th Iowa V. I., and served four years. Mr. E. is a staunch Republican.

WM. D. FOLLETT, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Camanche; was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1811; removed to Iowa in 1837; he laid claim to a tract of land in the southeast part of Clinton Co., which he improved, and on which he still resides; his present farm consists of 400 acres, and is valued at about \$65 per acre. He married, in 1830, Miss Maria Ketchum, a native of New York; they had five children, four still living—Kate (now Mrs. Millar), William E., Mahala and Helen. Mrs. F. died in 1856, leaving a husband and four children. Mr. F. again married, in 1862, Miss Davidson, and has two children—Charles and Genevieve; his son, William E., was the first male child born in Clinton Co.; his oldest son, Zander, died at Little

Rock, Ark., while in the army. Mr. F. was formerly a Democrat; acts with the Greenback party.

JACOB GROHE, Sec. 30; P. O. Camanche; was born in Strasbourg, France, in 1814; came to the United States when he was 4 years old, locating in Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he married, in 1855, Miss Sarah A. Bence, a native of that State; they had eleven children, nine now living—Clemence (now Mrs. Charles), Lavina, William C., Catharine (now Mrs. Charles Thomas), Susan (now Mrs. E. D. Selby), Sarah A., (now Mrs. L. Van Eps), Mila M., Jacob N. and Florence. His wife died in 1870. Mr. G. and family are members of the Baptist Church; he has been a member of that church for over twenty-seven years; is a staunch Republican.

HIRAM A. HART, Sec. 20; P. O. Camanche; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1808; came to Iowa in 1849 and entered a tract of land; returned to Indiana, where his family was residing. He married, in Indiana, in 1848, Miss Mary J. McGuire; they have four sons and four daughters living—Abraham P., Flora B. (now Mrs. Ciswell), James W. M., Clotie (now Mrs. Smith), Charles R., Francis M., John S. and Mary Jane; the parents of Mrs. H., James and Susan (Fleck) McGuire, were natives of Ireland and Indiana; her father entered a very extensive tract of land in 1849, lying between Camanche and Low Moor. In 1850, Mr. Hart removed to Iowa with his family, and improved his land, a part of which he now resides upon; his home farm consists of 800 acres. The parents of Mr. Hart, William and Annabelle (Piatt) Hart, were natives of Ohio, where they resided till their deaths. Mr. Hart was elected to the office of Representative of Dearborn Co., Ind., and served one term prior to coming to Iowa. He is a member of A., F. & A. M., in the higher degrees of that Order. He is a Democrat.

GEO. F. HOWSON, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Camanche; was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1846; in 1856, he, with his parents, Richard and Jemima Howson, emigrated to the United States, settling in Clinton Co., where they have since resided. Mr. H. improved the farm on which he resides, consisting of 160 acres. He married, in Clinton Co., Miss Anna Tongue, in 1871; they have three children—Grace L., Nora A. and Ira F. Mr. H. and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a staunch Republican.

CAPT. WM. H. HOYT, P. O. Camanche; was born in the city of New York in 1826; he, with his parents, removed to Ohio in 1836, settling in Marietta; he there learned his trade of millwright; he came to Iowa in 1853, settling at Camanche, where he has resided since; he built the first flouring-mill erected in Camanche, in 1860; it was destroyed by fire in 1871; in 1872, he rebuilt on the site of the former mill, which he operated for a short time and sold, removing thence to Fulton, Ill., and built another, which he operated a short time, removing again to Camanche; in 1861, he enlisted in the 16th I. V. I., Co. A; was elected Captain of the company, and served through the war; the last eight months was in the rebel prisons at Charleston, S. C.; he, with the other prisoners, was placed under the fire of the Union batteries, to protect the city; he was removed thence to Columbia, S. C., and thence to Raleigh, from which prison he was paroled on the 2d day of March, 1865, and received his discharge some time after. He married, at Marietta, Ohio, Miss Adaline Vaughan, a native of that State; they have three children—Nora (now Mrs. Carter), Andras W. and Freeman V. Mr. H. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and was for fourteen years the Master of Camanche Lodge, No. 60; is a staunch Republican.

S. HYMAN, grain-dealer, Camanche; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1828; came to Iowa in 1851, where he has since resided; he is a carpenter by trade, which he followed prior to, and some time after, he came to the State; in 1858, engaged in the hardware business; continued until the tornado of June 3, 1860, when his storehouse was demolished with its contents; he afterward engaged in the grocery and hardware business, which he carried on for several years, then engaged in the grain, flour and feed business, which is still occupying his attention. In 1853, he visited Pennsylvania, the home of his boyhood, and there married Miss Mary E. Elce, a native of Lycoming Co.; the following spring, returned to Iowa with his wife; they have two

children—Thomas J. and William D.; members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. H. has taken an active part in the church affairs for many years; he is also a member of I. O. O. F. and the Encampment, also of the A. O. U. W.; he held the office of Mayor of the city of Camanche, and has been identified with its various offices since the town was first organized. Mr. H. was a Whig, now a Republican; his parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and his mother still resides in that State.

SIMPSON JAMES, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Camanche; was born in Essex Co., N. Y., 1824; came to Iowa in 1851; he made the principal improvements on the farm on which he resides, consisting of eighty acres; he first settled in Scott Co., of this State, remaining till 1855. He married, in 1849, Miss Louisa Nichols, daughter of Jonathan and Dexalana (Wallace) Nichols; they are members of the Baptist Church; Mr. J. is a staunch Republican.

JOHN McCLOSKEY, P. O. Camanche; was born in Allegheny Co., Penn., in 1823; emigrated West in 1836, locating in St. Louis till 1840, when he went to Davenport, Iowa; in the fall of 1854, he removed to Camanche, where he engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business, and where he has since resided; from 1845 to 1854, he was most of the time on the Pacific coast, in Oregon, and, while in that State, he met and married, in 1854, Miss Sarah E. Oxner, a native of Kentucky; Mrs. McCloskey died in 1860. Mr. McCloskey again married, in 1861, Miss R. A. Lawton, of Clinton Co., a native of Illinois; they have two children—Lottie and Horace. Mr. and Mrs. McC. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is also a member of A. F. & A. M.; he was in the Indian war in Oregon, in 1848; he was a Democrat before the war, but since that time has acted with the Republican party.

DANIEL NICHOLS, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Camanche; was born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1816; emigrated to Iowa in 1853, locating in Clinton Co., where he has since resided; he made the principal improvements on the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 224 acres. He married, in 1838, Miss Emily Stone, a native of New York; they had three children, two of whom are living—Dexalana (now Mrs. Fenn) and Nettie E. Mrs. N. died in the spring of 1875. The parents of our subject, Jonathan and Dexalana (Wallace) Nichols, were natives of New York; the mother died in New York, in 1844; she was born in 1795; the father was born in 1793, and served through the war of 1812; he came to this State, and died in 1875, at the age of 82 years. Mr. N. again married, in 1875, Miss Josephine Weldrof; is a staunch Republican.

J. NICHOLS, Jr., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Camanche; was born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1818; came to Iowa in 1853, locating in Clinton Co., upon the farm on which he now resides, consisting of eighty acres. He married, in 1840, Miss Anna Finney, a native of New York; they had four children—Chestina (now Mrs. George Walls), Elbert W., Adna J., Lelia L. (now Mrs. William Draper). Mrs. N. departed this life in October, 1850. Mr. N. again married, in 1851, Miss Orrila A. Angier, a native of New York; they have one child—Luella; they are members of the Baptist Church; Republican.

DANIEL PATE, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Camanche; son of David and Billzorah (Peas) Pate; was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1836; came to Iowa in 1856, locating in Clinton Co.; he and his brother, James R., improved the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 160 acres; Mr. P.'s occupation is that of farmer and stock-raiser; he is a member of the I. O. O. F.; is a Democrat.

JAMES R. PATE, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Camanche; was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1840; in 1856, he removed to Iowa, locating in Clinton Co., where he and a brother improved a farm of 160 acres, which they still own. In 1870, he married, at Camanche, Miss Alpha Millard, a native of Jackson Co., Iowa, and daughter of David and Emarette (Jinkins) Millard; her father was killed in the tornado of June 3, 1860, at Brophy Creek, of this county; her mother is still living in Adams Co., of this State. They have two children—Charles P. and Myrtie E.; members of the Baptist Church; he is also a member of I. O. O. F. His parents were David and

Billzorah (Peas) Pate; they were natives of Virginia and New York, both now deceased; the father died in 1853, the mother in 1864; Mr. P. is a Democrat.

CHAS. N. PIERCE, carpenter and joiner; P. O. Camanche; was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., in 1835; came to Iowa in 1848, locating at Camanche, where he has since resided. He married, in 1859, at Camanche, Miss Ellen Lee, a native of Ohio; they have one child—Charles A. Mr. P. enlisted in the 16th I. V. I., Co. A, and served through the war; he was promoted to Sergeant, First Lieutenant, and then to Captain of the company; he was wounded at the battle of Atlanta, Ga., from which will always suffer; he is a member of A. O. U. W.; he is a staunch Republican.

CHAS. SEWARD, blacksmith; P. O. Camanche; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1842; removed, with his parents, to Ohio, while very young, settling in Ashtabula Co., where he remained some years, attending school; there learned the blacksmith trade, but before he had finished his apprenticeship, he removed to Erie Co., Penn., where he finished his trade, and again attended school for some time; he enlisted in the 2d Independent Battery of Pennsylvania, known as Mehuler's Battery, or the Flying Dutchmen, and served through the war; he returned to Erie Co., Penn., after being discharged, and in 1866 came to Iowa, locating at Camanche, where has been engaged in blacksmithing most of the time. He married, in 1869, Miss Annis Bigelow, of Camanche, daughter of Timothy Bigelow; they have two children—Eugene and Alice. Mr. S. resided at Low Moor, of this county, for some years, and while there was appointed Postmaster, which office he held for eight years; Mr. S. is a staunch Republican; he fought through the war and received four wounds.

MERRITT H. SPOONER, agent C. & N. W. R. R.; P. O. Camanche; son of Elijah and Lois Spooner, who were natives of Connecticut and New York; were married in the latter State, where they resided till the death of Mrs. S., in 1827, when Mr. S. removed to Ohio, where he died in 1837. Their son was born at Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., March 16, 1818, where he received a good common-school education; in 1856, removed to Iowa, residing at Lyons three years, then removed to Camanche, where he has since resided; while quite young, he was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker trade; serving out his time, he commenced for himself, carrying on that branch of business for some years after he settled in Iowa; he has for several years been in the employ of the C. & N. W. R. R., as station agent at Camanche. He married, in 1844, Miss Delia E. Ripley, a native of Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; daughter of Noah W. and Eliza (Bowen) Ripley; she was born Sept. 10, 1828, and when 10 years old, removed, with her father, to Otsego Co., N. Y., where she was married; they have had four children, three are living—Emma (now the wife of H. T. Matthews), Willard E. and Mary; Mrs. S. is a consistent member of the Methodist Church; Mr. S. is a member of A., F. & A. M., also of the I. O. O. F.; is a staunch Republican.

ANDREW J. SMALL, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Camanche; was born in Highland Co., Ohio, in 1822. He came to Illinois in 1837, locating in Knox and Fulton Cos., where he remained till 1839, when he again returned to Ohio, remaining there till 1844; removing thence to Aurora, Ind., where he married Miss Susan McGuire, a native of Dearborn Co., that State; they were married in 1850. In the same year, he came to Iowa and entered a half-section of land in Section 18; returning to Indiana, he remained till 1861; he then moved his family to Iowa, bought some more land, and improved what he had entered. He is now the owner of a fine farm of 400 acres. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, which he followed for seventeen years in his younger years. They have two children—George H. and Charles McG. Mr. S. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., he has also taken the Chapter degrees. Mr. S. is a Democrat.

BENJAMIN TOLLMAN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Camanche; was born near New Holland, Pickaway Co., Ohio, in 1832. Came to Iowa in 1854, where he has since resided. He improved the farm on which he resides, consisting of 270 acres. He married at Camanche, in 1857, Miss Sarah Lyman; she was a native of New York; they have eight children, three sons and five daughters. Mr. T. is one of Clinton Co.'s

enterprising farmers, having one of the finest improved farms in the section of country where he lives. Is a staunch Republican.

J. H. TONG, farmer, Sec. 25 ; P. O. Low Moor ; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1820. Came to Iowa in 1853, settling on the farm on which he now resides and improved, consisting of 160 acres. Married, in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1843, Miss Rebecca Poorman, a native of that place ; they have seven children—Mary C. (now Mrs. Crawshaw), Ann (now Mrs. Howson), William M., Flora (now Mrs. Bittinger), Ada (now Mrs. Risley), John and Rebecca. Members of the M. E. Church. Mr. T. was a Whig ; at the organization of the Republican Party, joined its ranks.

W. A. TYLER, farmer, Sec. 31 ; P. O. Camanche ; was born in Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1848, and has always lived on the farm which was his birthplace. His parents, John A. and Phebe J. (Pearsal) Tyler, were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania ; came to Iowa in 1837, and were married in this county in 1845, and resided here until their deaths. W. A. married on Sept. 14, 1869, Miss Hulda M. Stafford, a native of Ohio, who came to Iowa in 1863 ; they have three children—Kittie M., Clara Eva and Fannie. Mr. T. has a farm of 270 acres, which his father located and improved. He is a Democrat.

JOHN V. VAN EPPS, farmer, Sec. 1 ; P. O. Camanche ; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1813. Came to Iowa in 1855, and has accumulated a competence for his declining years. The farm on which he has resided since he came to Iowa consists of 470 acres ; he is probably the largest land owner, in the county, owning over 1,450 acres. He married in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in April, 1834, Miss Catherine Smith, a native of that State ; they have six children—Charles H., Margaret, John E., Lewis, Alden and Clarence. His son Charles served through the war. He is a Democrat. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Veder) Van Epps, were natives of New York. Paternal great-great-grand parents came to America from Holland at an early day, settling in New York State, near what is now the village of Fultonville, which occupies a part of the tract of land that they first located upon, consisting of 1,800 acres, for which they received a patent from the English Government, and which has never gone out of the hands of the Van Eppses, as three of the fifth generation now own and occupy the greater part of it.

A. A. WAGNER, County Auditor, Camanche ; is a native of Allentown, Lehigh Co., Penn. ; was brought up there. He came to Illinois in 1862, to Iowa in 1864 ; located at Camanche, and engaged in the distilling business. He was elected County Auditor in the fall of 1875 ; re-elected in 1877. He married Ann E. Mertz, from Allentown, Lehigh Co., Penn. ; they have one son—Frank M.

J. C. WILKES, grocer, Camanche ; was born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1824 ; emigrated into Illinois in 1840, and, in 1847, came to Iowa, locating in the south part of Clinton Co., where he bought and improved a farm, and was for some years engaged in farming. In 1854, he moved into the town of Camanche, where he has been engaged in various kinds of business ; has for several years been engaged in the grocery business. He married, in 1858, Miss Jane Vincent, of Lyons, Iowa ; she is a native of England, and came to this country while very young. Mr. W. is a staunch Republican.

SHELDON WOOD, farmer, Sec. 11 ; P. O. Camanche ; was born in Addison Co., Vt., in 1814. In 1834, he removed to New York, where, in 1834, he married Miss Sibot S. Ketcham, a native of that State. Came to Iowa in 1842, where he has since resided. He located and entered land when he first settled, and the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 275 acres, is a part of the same tract. He enlisted in the 37th Iowa (known as Col. Kincaid's Gray Beards), and served through the war. He is a staunch Republican. His paternal grandfather was a native of England, and came to this country some time in the eighteenth century ; his parents, Lemuel and Hannah (Ives) Wood, were natives of Vermont, and died while he was quite young.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

J. D. AHRENS, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Bryant; owns 200 acres of land; he was born in Germany, Aug. 29, 1834, where he was educated; in 1852, he emigrated to this country and settled in Lee Co., Ill.; remained two years, then removed to Clinton Co., Iowa, on the property now owned by him; has been Township Trustee, Township School Director and Road Supervisor; he is a conservative Republican. He married Katie Naeve, a native of Germany, in Clinton Co., March 15, 1860; she was a daughter of John and Katie Naeve, of Elk River Township; he had nine children, five are living—Detleff, Melie, John, Alvenie and an infant; liberal in his religious views; he started with no capital, but by hard labor and economy, has built a handsome homestead and amassed a fortune of about \$15,000.

H. ANDERSON, merchant, Sec. 2; P. O. Bryant; he was born in Schleswig, Germany, May 8, 1825; in 1867, he emigrated to the United States and immediately settled in Iowa, where he has lived since; he has been a staunch Democrat since becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States. He married Charlotte Williche, a native of Holstein, Germany, in that country, March 18, 1847, and has four children—Elizabeth, who married Herman Grouth, of Jackson Co.; Charles Theodore, who married Emma Stalenberg, of Bryant; Mathilde, who married Marenus Van Tull, of Crawford Co.; Adolph G., who married Caroline Voss, of Clinton Co. Members of the German Lutheran Church. He started in Clinton Co. with but a limited capital, working as a laborer for six months; then started in merchandise, which he has kept up, keeping the same stand, known as the "Ten-Mile House," for the past twelve years, and amassing a fortune of from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

JOSEPH BAIR, farmer; P. O. Elvira. He lives on Section 3, and owns 160 acres of land. He was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., July 29, 1842, where he was educated. In 1863, he removed to Clinton Co., Iowa, and has lived there ever since, except the time he was in the army. He first enlisted in Company H, 168th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for nine months; came to Iowa and enlisted in Company F, 11th Iowa, where he remained until the close of the war. During his residence, he has been Road Supervisor for several years. He married Mary Elmira Kelly, a native of Iowa, in Dunleith, Ill., May 26, 1869, and has six children—Elsie Adella, Ora Myrtle, John Torrence, Frankie Bell, Robert Clifton and Adam Kelly. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Elvira. When he first commenced in Iowa, he was poor and without capital, has now a fine homestead and a fortune of from \$20,000 to \$25,000. He a life time Republican.

N. E. BROOKS, Postmaster, Elvira; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1834. Removed to Iowa in 1850, and located at Camanche; came to Elvira in 1869. Married Eliza N. Welsh, of Indiana; has two children—Laura E. and Mary Elizabeth. Is not a member of any Church, but attends the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Moved to Tama Co. in spring of 1860, but, finding no place like his old home, returned in the fall of 1862.

WILLIAM WOBK BEATTY, farmer, Sec. 24 and 25; P. O. Elvira. He owns 170 acres of land. He was born in Crawford Co., Penn., Oct. 29, 1811; was educated there. In May, 1846, he removed and located in Kane Co., Ill., where he remained until the spring of 1852, when he removed to Clinton Co., Center Township, where he now resides. He held for several years the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk, Township School Director and Road Supervisor. He was very active in the war of the rebellion, and sent four sons to battle for their country, one of whom was killed at the battle of Peach Tree Creek. He married Eleanor H. Stuart, in Crawford Co., Penn., on the 24th day of September, 1833, and have twelve children—Finlaw, John S., Montelius Murry, Joseph Henry, William Emmett, Mary Ann S., Rebecca J., Annis M., Hattie E., Emma I., Carrie F., Eva Ella. He and most of his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Elvira. When he arrived in the West, he had the sum of 25 cents to begin life with; and, as the fruits of industry

and economy, he has now a beautiful residence finely improved, and a fortune variously estimated at from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

C. N. CHRISTIANSON, farmer; P. O. Elvira; he lives in Sec. 30, and owns 715 acres of land. He was born in Schleswig, Germany, Jan. 4, 1820, where he was educated; in 1852, he emigrated to this country; came to Iowa and settled in Clinton County, where he has lived since. He landed in New Orleans June 29, 1852, after a hard and stormy passage of seventy-one days from Liverpool. He married Seckoe Piason in Schleswig, Germany, Jan. 7, 1840; had nine children; five are living—Anna (married H. Schroeder, of Clinton County); Hans Peter (who married Emma Weise, of Clinton County); Martin Henry, Charles Julius and Carstan Nicoli. All members of the German Lutheran Church. Has been Township School Director and Road Supervisor; he is a Republican. On Mr. C.'s trip from the old country, two of his daughters died of ship fever, caused by poor accommodations, poor food, no medicines and no physicians. When he first located in Clinton County he had but a scanty capital, which he immediately invested in a small farm, which he rapidly improved and enlarged, until now he has a good homestead and a fortune estimated at from \$50,000 to \$60,000, besides having given homes to all of his children, who all live around him.

PAT CLARKE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Elvira; owns 310 acres of land; he was born in County Mayo, Ireland, April 29, 1803, where he was educated; in 1864, he emigrated to this country and located in Clinton County, Iowa, where he has lived ever since. He married his first wife, Margaret Rooney, in Ireland, in 1826, and had six children, one only now living—Mary, wife of James Dolan, of Clinton County. His second wife, Mary Dolan, he married in Ireland in 1839, and had ten children, eight now living—Margaret, Ellen, Bridget, Ann, Patriok, Mike, John and Jim; all members of the Roman Catholic Church. He has always been a staunch Democrat. He first commenced life by dealing in stock in Ireland, and, having some success, he came to this country and invested his money in lands and located as a farmer in Clinton County, on the property mentioned above.

GEORGE CRONE, farmer, Section 3, Township 82, Range 5 east; P. O. Elvira; he owns 240 acres of land; born in Franklin Co., Penn., Dec. 5, 1824, where he lived until he was 5 years old, when his family moved to Richland Co., Ohio, where he was educated; in 1856, he left Ohio and located in Camanche Township, where he lived for seven years, when he moved to Center Township, where he has resided ever since; since his residence he has held for several years the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee and Township School Director. He is a true Democrat of the Jacksonian stamp, and has always been an expounder of "Old Hickory" principles. He married Zeruah McBride, of Richland Co., Ohio, Oct. 21, 1847, and had six children; four are living—Emily Ann, Archibald, Thomas J. and George W.; Emily and Archibald are married. He and his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Elvira. When he first commenced in Clinton County he had no means whatever, but by hard work and economy he has been able to comfortably provide for all his children, erect a beautiful homestead, and amass a fortune of from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

WILLIAM W. CRONE, farmer, Section 4; P. O. Elvira; was born in Clinton Co. Aug. 16, 1855, and has lived there all his life. He married Myrtie I. Allison, of Clinton Co., March 15, 1877; has one child—Myrtie Ethel. He is a Republican of the old stamp. He and his family are all members of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES CROSSBY, blacksmith; P. O. Elvira; he owns four town lots in Elvira; he was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., April 10, 1833, where he was educated; in 1857, he left his native country and settled in Center Township, Clinton Co., Iowa, where he lives at present, and works at his trade. Democrat ever since he became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He married Martha Fatchitt, a native of Lincolnshire, Eng., May 28, 1859; had five children, three still living—Sarah Ann, Helen and Hannah, all members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He

was a very poor man when he began life in Clinton Co., but by perseverance and hard work has a homestead and a fortune of about \$5,000 to \$7,000.

THOMAS EAST, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Elvira; he owns 120 acres of land; he was born in Lincolnshire, England, Dec. 23, 1803, where he was educated; on the 8th of April, 1852, he emigrated to this country, and has resided ever since in Center Township; for several years he has been Township Road Supervisor; he has been a Democrat since he was naturalized. He married his first wife, Mary Evison, in Cadney, Lincolnshire, England, in 1827, and had six children; one is living—Henry. He married his second wife, Ann Evison, April 25, 1848, in Brigg, Lincolnshire, England, and had six children, three now living—Thomas, Jr., John and Almy Jane. Thomas East, Sr., and his family were originally members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but, a few years back, changed their belief and united themselves with the United Presbyterian Church of Elvira, of which they are now members. During the war, he had two sons who joined the Union army and went out to battle for their country. When he commenced in Center Township, he had but small capital, and since his residence here he has built a beautiful residence, given his children homes, and has a fortune of from \$8,000 to \$10,000. Mr. East's second wife, Ann Evison, was a widow when he married her; she was the relict of Joseph Evison, of Lincolnshire, England, and had five children, three of whom are living—Emily, who married J. S. Dannatt, of Camanche Township; Clark, who is married and lives in Crawford Co., and Robert, who is also married and resides in Crawford Co.

JOHN ENGLER, hotel-keeper; P. O. Elvira; he owns eighty-two acres of land; born on the river Rhine, in Prussia, Sept. 2, 1827, where he was educated; in 1852, he came to this country, and after spending some years in the States of New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois, he moved to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1856, and in 1862, to the property now owned by him in Elvira. He married Eva Polser, a native of Prussia, in Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 24, 1858, and had eight children, five now living—Kate, Lizzie, John, Regina, Adam; all members of the Catholic Church; Democrat.

R. J. GIBSON, farmer; P. O. Elvira; he lives on Sec. 32, and owns eighty acres of land; he was born in Butler Co., Penn., Feb. 10, 1844, where he lived until he was 8 years old, when his parents moved to Jackson Co., Iowa, where he received his education; in 1876, he removed and located on the property now owned by him, leaving his father and mother in Jackson Co.; he has always advocated the principles of Republicanism. He married Melissa Hamilton, a native of Mercer Co., Penn., Oct. 10, 1872, in Jackson Co., Iowa, and had two children, one of whom survives—William Bruce; he and his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Elvira.

REV. G. W. HAMILTON, Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Elvira; he was born in Mercer Co., Penn., March 1, 1848, and when but 6 years old, his family removed to Jackson Co., Iowa; he was educated at Monmouth, Ill.; he received his theological education in Zenia, Ohio, and the Presbyterian University of Chicago. He married Anna Young, of Center Township; has always been a staunch Republican.

A. B. HAMMOND, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Lyons; owns 250 acres of land; he was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., June 26, 1818, where he lived until he was 14 years old, when his family emigrated to Oakland Co., Mich.; resided until 1850, when he removed to Center Township, on the property where he now resides. He has been School Director and Road Supervisor. He is an old and tried Jacksonian Democrat, which, also, are his family for several generations. He married Caroline Ryman, of Saxony, Germany, April 23, 1860, in Center Township, Clinton Co., Iowa; had three children, two still living—Charles R. and Earl Willis. He and his family are attendants of the Presbyterian Church. When he started in Clinton Co. he had a capital of about \$300, which has been increased by economy and hard work to from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

OLUF JANSEN, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Elvira; owns 120 acres of land; he was born in Schleswig, Germany, April 24, 1836, where he was educated; in 1859,

he emigrated to Clinton Co., Iowa, where he has lived ever since, except a short absence in 1865, when he returned to his native country, and married Caroline Nickelsen, returning with his bride during June, 1865; they have had five children, four now living—Ulrich, Annie, Charley and Julius. He has always been a Republican. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church. When he first started in Clinton Co., he had but little capital, and, by hard work and economy, he has earned a beautiful home, and has a fortune of from \$8,000 to \$10,000. Before Mr. Jansen concluded to make Clinton Co. his home, he went to California, and was a sailor on the Pacific Coast for about three years, during which time he made his first start in life, and enabled him to buy a small place to begin with in Clinton Co., which he has continually improved, with the above result.

ADAM KELLY, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Elvira; owns 160 acres of land; he was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1814; in 1851, removed to this township, where he has lived since. He married Elizabeth Sagar, of Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1839; had six children—Robert, Richard Gaily, Albert Merchant, Samuel, Mary Margaret and Mary. He was formerly an Old-Line Whig, but latterly a staunch Republican. He and all his family are members of the United Presbyterian Church, of Elvira. He started in Iowa with a capital of \$400; since has accumulated a fortune of from \$65,000 to \$75,000.

LUTHER KELLOGG, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Elvira; owns 400 acres of land; he was born Feb. 25, 1825, in Hadley, Hampshire Co., Mass., where he lived until 1835, when his family removed to Kenton, Hardin Co., Ohio; December, 1851, he started out on his own account, and settled in Camanche Township, Clinton Co., where he remained until 1854, when he removed to Center Township, where he lives at the present time; he landed in Center Township without any means, but, by industry and economy, he has 400 of the finest acres of land in the county, a fine house and a fortune ranging from \$15,000 to \$18,000. He has held the offices of Township Trustee, School Director and Road Supervisor; Republican since the decline of the Old-Line Whig party. He married Deborah E. Shear, of Westmoreland Co., Penn., Oct. 3, 1854; have eight children—Joseph I., John Edwin, Charles Elmer, Albert Boes, Chester W., Mary Abbie, Rosaline W., Nelly J. He and his family are all members of the United Presbyterian Church of Elvira.

JOHN KINKAID, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Elvira; owns 160 acres of land; he was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Jan. 9, 1826; he removed, in 1848, to Scott Co., Iowa, remained four years, then removed to Center Township, Clinton Co., where he now lives. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Constable, Township Trustee and School Director. He married Mary Burneyham, of Queen's County, Ireland, in Center Township, March 7, 1858; have six children—John H., David A., Kate I., Elizabeth B., Mary V. and Francis A. During the war, he was a member of Company K, 14th Iowa V. He is a staunch old Jacksonian Democrat; always has voted a Democratic ticket since he reached his majority. He and his family are all attendants of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Elvira.

ROBERT LEE, mechanic, Elvira; he was born in Lincolnshire, England, Oct. 23, 1819; June 6, 1856, he emigrated to this country and settled in the town of Elvira, in Center Township, where he has lived ever since. During the war, he was drafted, but not being a naturalized citizen, was honorably discharged. During his residence, he has filled various offices in the county and township, such as Constable, Road Supervisor and Justice of the Peace, which latter office he holds at present. He was the first resident of the town of Elvira who was awarded the contract of carrying the United States mail between Low Moor and his own town. This was a work of pure right and justice on the part of Mr. Lee, as a former contract had been badly abused, and his interest was awakened to the fact that the citizens must and should have their mails regularly. He married Sarah Croft, of Binbrooke, England, Nov. 20, 1847; had eleven children, eight still living—Mary Elizabeth, John Thomas, Louisa, Henry, Lewis Eugene, Almy Jane, Ella Belle and Robert Westfield. He and his family are attendants upon the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Elvira.

RICHARD A. LYONS, farmer, residence Sec. 34; P. O. Elvira; he owns 600 acres; he was born in Inverness, Scotland, Nov. 26, 1822; in 1833, he emigrated to Boston, Mass.; he was educated at Inverness, Scotland, Greenwich, England, and Portland, Me. After leading a seaman's life for eighteen years, he removed, in 1848, to Camanche, where he lived till 1862, when he removed to Center Township, Clinton Co., where he lives at present. He was a man of only fair means, when he reached Elvira, and, by hard work and economy, has amassed a fortune of about \$75,000. He is a life-long Democrat, and, although many county and township offices have been offered him, he persistently refused them all. He is a widower, and lives alone with his two children, a son and a daughter—Charles A. and Hannah B.; his wife died on Feb. 22, 1879. He was brought up in the Scotch, or Old School Presbyterian Church, which his family all attend.

J. C. McCONNELL, farmer; P. O. Elvira; he lives on Sec. 1, and owns 104 acres of land; he was born in Richland Co., Ohio, March 13, 1835, where he was educated. He removed to Iowa in 1856, and located in Clinton Co., where he has since resided. In the fall of 1865, he left Clinton Co. and located in Boone Co., where he lived for seven years, when he returned to Clinton Co. and took up his permanent residence. He held the position of Township School Director for one year. He has always been a staunch Republican, casting his first vote for Fremont. He married Catherine Bohart Feb. 9, 1859; she was the daughter of Jacob and Susan Bohart, of Clinton Co., and was born in Hardin Co., Ohio, April 12, 1840; they have one child—Susan Elizabeth. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Elvira. He was a poor man when he started in Clinton Co., now he has a homestead and a fortune, estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Have a son, adopted when 5 years old—Harry S. McConnell.

THOMAS J. McGUIRE, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Elvira; owns 310 acres of land; he was born in the city of New York Nov. 7, 1838, where he lived until 5 years of age, when his parents removed to Upper Canada, near Hamilton, where he was educated. In 1851, he removed to Scott Co., Iowa, where he resided until 1873, when he removed and permanently located in Clinton Co., where he has lived since. Served one term as Road Supervisor. He is a Democrat. He married Mary Cassidy, a native of Ireland, in De Witt, Iowa, Nov. 26, 1865; has five children—Ann Genevieve, Mary Philomena, Josephine Rozella, Thomas Francis, Bridget Clara, and an adopted son, Michael Brown, all members of the Roman Catholic Church. When he commenced labor in Clinton Co., he had limited capital, and has, by hard labor, industry and economy, built a good homestead and amassed a fortune of about \$20,000.

GEORGE MAHAN, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Elvira; owns 567 acres of land; he was born on the 10th of May, 1821, in County Wicklow, Ireland; in 1847, he emigrated to this country and located in Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he remained for two years, when he removed to Clinton Co., Iowa, and located upon the land which he now owns; he has held for several years the offices of Township School Director and Road Supervisor. He married Mary Smith, of Center Township, Iowa, on the 5th of May, 1862, and have five children, one boy and four girls—Roger, Maria, Luella, Minnie and Katie. He and his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Elvira. When he landed in America, he was a poor man and had nothing; but, by hard work, has a beautiful homestead and a fortune aggregating from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

DANIEL MANLEY, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Elvira. Owns 280 acres of land. Born at North Bridgewater, Mass., March 4, 1831, and educated there. In the spring of 1855, he removed to Center Township, where he has lived ever since. When he reached Iowa, he had just enough money to purchase his land and a team, and thus began the battle of life, which has proved a success, as he has a beautiful homestead, and can now be said to be worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000, thus showing the fruits of honest industry and economy. He has served for several years in various county and township offices, Township School Director, Wood Supervisor, Justice of the Peace and Road Supervisor. During the war, he went into service, but was honorably discharged

on account of disabilities. He married Fanny F. Spear, of West Randolph, Vt., June 17, 1855, who died on Oct. 2, 1872. He married again on the 1st of December, 1874, Charlotte Einwichter, a native of Boston, England. He has six children—Cassius M., Daniel, Solomon, Charlotte I., Lizzie N., Fanny Alice. He and his family are regular attendants of the United Presbyterian Church of Elvira.

JACOB MAIER, farmer, P. O. Lyons. He lives in Sec. 26, and owns 280 acres of land. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Feb. 2, 1823, where he was educated. In 1854, he came to the United States, settled immediately in Clinton Co., where he has lived since. He is a Democrat of the conservative stamp, always voting for the best man in local elections, but, in Presidential or Gubernatorial, standing by the nominations of the Democratic Party. He married Lizzie Ammer in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 2, 1850, and had eight children, seven are living. His wife died Sept. 27, 1877. His children are—Jacob, Frank, John, Barbara, Dora, Lizzie and Mathilda. Family are attendants of the German Lutheran Church. He had but small capital when he first started in this country; and now, by hard work and economy, he has a fine homestead, and a fortune estimated at from \$25,000 to \$30,000. In addition to the property owned by Mr. Maier in Clinton Co., he owns 640 acres of fine land in Crawford Co., Iowa; this property is valued at about \$20 per acre.

E. D. MOREY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. De Witt. Owns 360 acres of land. He was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., July 22, 1830, where he lived until 7 years old, when his parents removed to Ashtabula Co., Ohio. In 1853, he removed to Clinton Co., where he has lived since. He has served as Clerk, Justice of the Peace, School Director and Township Trustee. He is a staunch Jacksonian Democrat. He married Charlotte J. Mathar, a native of Ohio, in 1848, and had nine children, five are living—Nathan Monroe, Emma Anna, Edward A., William Albert and Minnie Francis. His family are inclined to the Baptist belief. He was very poor when he started in Iowa, and has by industry secured a fine homestead and a fortune of from \$35,000 to \$40,000. In 1855, the second year of his stay in Clinton Co., he lost nearly everything he had by a prairie fire which swept over an area of the county ten miles long, and about two miles wide, carrying everything before it. Nothing daunted by his loss, he immediately commenced work, and in a short time had everything in as flourishing condition as before.

NICHOLAS NAEVE, farmer; P. O. Lyons. He lives in Sec. 24, and owns 400 acres of land, 160 in Clinton Co., and 240 in Crawford Co. He was born in Schleswig, Germany, Aug. 23, 1831, where he was educated. In 1849, he emigrated to this country and located at Davenport, where he lived for twelve years, when he removed to Clinton Co., where he has lived ever since. He has been a Republican since he took out his papers as a naturalized citizen of the United States. He married Elizabeth Hoenecke, of Schleswig, Germany, Oct. 10, 1854, and has eleven children, all living—William (who married Mary Schneider, a native of Germany), Henry, Mary (who married Peter Bodhold, of Cedar Falls, Black Hawk Co., Iowa), Louisa, Frederick, Christian, Annie, Nicholas, John, Caroline and Albert. Family all members of the German Lutheran Church. When he first started in Clinton Co., he was very poor, without capital, but, by hard work and economy, he has built a beautiful homestead, and amassed a fortune of about \$15,000.

HENRY PAYSON, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Elvira; owns 118 acres of land; he was born in Schleswig, Germany, Feb. 10, 1837; in 1860, he emigrated to the United States and settled in Clinton Co., where he has lived since. He has served his township as Road Supervisor. He has always been a staunch Republican. He married Mary Katherine Peters, a native of Schleswig, Germany, in Clinton Co., November 6, 1866; and has one son, Peter Martin, born in Clinton Co., Jan. 4, 1869; came to this country with no capital; hired out as a laborer, saving his earning and putting it into a little farm, which he has yearly increased until he has a fine homestead and a fortune of from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

JOHN C. RICE, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Elvira; owns 160 acres of land; born in Center Township, Indiana Co., Penn., May 11, 1817; brought up and educated there; removed in 1849, and located in Scott Co., Iowa, in 1850, after looking over the

county for a few months, but becoming dissatisfied, moved to Clinton Co., and located in Lyons, now Hampshire Township, where he lived for three years, when he bought the property on which he lives at the present time. He has held for several years the offices of Township Assessor, Township School Director and Road Supervisor. He married Elizabeth Kinkaid, of Cumberland Co., Penn., on the 19th of October, 1864, and, not having any children, adopted a son and a daughter, Francis Xavier Albert and Mary A. Shambaugh. He and his whole family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Elvira. When Mr. Rice landed at Davenport, on his first arrival in the State, he had only 50 cents, and, by strict economy and hard work, he has succeeded in making a fine home and amassing a fortune of \$5,000.

JOHN F. RICE, farmer, Sec. 35 ; P. O. Elvira ; owns eighty acres of land ; he was born in Indiana Co., Penn., on the 15th of September, 1825 ; he was educated there ; he removed from his old home and located in Center Township, where he now lives, on the 4th of March, 1863. When he landed, he had only enough money to buy a team and some farm implements, when he rented and went to farming, since which time he has bought the tract on which he lives, built a good homestead and is worth about \$8,000 to \$10,000. He has held for several years the offices of Township School Director and Road Supervisor. He married Eliza Hice, of Indiana Co., Penn., on the 13th of February, 1851, and had six children, four boys and two girls—George C., William S., Harry S., Albert E., Maria C. and Mary J. ; he and his whole family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Elvira.

WILLIAM F. RICE, farmer, Sec. 36 ; P. O. Elvira ; owns eighty acres of land ; born in Indiana Co., Penn., March 15, 1833, and educated there ; in 1854, he removed to Freeport, Ill., and located, but in 1856, becoming dissatisfied, he removed to Center Township, where he has lived ever since. He has held during his residence, for several years, the offices of Township Trustee, Township Assessor and Road Supervisor. During the war, he was a staunch Union man, and assisted in raising several companies who went out and battled for the Union. He always voted the Republican ticket. He married Maria A. Schott, of Indiana Co., Penn., on the 5th of February, 1863, and had three children—John C., Mary C. and Bella M. He and his family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Elvira. When he first came to the county, he had not a dollar, but by perseverance and energy, he managed to buy the place he now lives upon, and has also accumulated about \$25,000.

CHARLES C. SCHRADER, farmer, Sec. 21, Center Township ; P. O. Charlotte ; born in Holstein, Germany, in 1836 ; he came to the United States in 1862 ; he first purchased a farm in Sec. 19, Center Township ; settled on his present farm about 1865. His present wife was Charlotte Schrader ; he has four children by a former marriage. He has 200 acres of land. Mr. Schrader has just completed a house at a cost of about \$3,000.

A. A. SCHWARTZ, farmer ; P. O. Elvira ; lives in Sec. 23, Township 82, Range 5 east ; he owns 240 acres of land ; was born in Prussia Feb. 24, 1825 ; removed to Iowa and settled in Center Township in 1856. He married Louisa Studeman, in Prussia, Feb. 17, 1850 ; had five children—William F., Henry, Robert J., Bertha L. and Rosa J. ; members of the German Lutheran Church. He was a poor man when he came to Clinton Co., but by hard work and strict economy he has an elegant home and a fortune of from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

JOHN SHAMBAUGH, farmer, Sec. 26 ; P. O. Elvira ; owns 720 acres land ; born in Cumberland Co., Penn., Feb. 17, 1830, and educated there ; removed to Iowa in 1853 and settled on the property owned by him at present. During his residence he has held the office of Township Trustee for eight years, School Director for ten years, Township School Treasurer for five years, and served on the County Board of Supervisors for three years. Married Eva Ann Ressler, of Cumberland Co., Penn., March 10, 1853, and have seven children, five boys and two girls—Samuel R., Charles A., Herbert, George, Benjamin F., Anna Margaret, Edith Ella ; his daughter Margaret married a farmer living near them—Valentine Bohart. Although a God-fearing man,

he is not a member of any church, yet his family are all either members or regular attendants of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Came to the country poor, and by dint of industry accumulated a good fortune, and owns one of the finest and largest places in Center Township.; he commenced labor on his own account at the age of 17, without a dollar, working for \$5 a month through the summer months, saving his money, and paying his own schooling through the winter months. Owns a large number of cattle, horses, hogs, etc., while his good wife keeps one of the finest poultry yards in the county.

FREDERICKA STUDEMAN, widow of Frederick Studeman, Sec. 24; P. O. Lyons; owns 280 acres of land; she was born in Prussia Feb. 17, 1832; March 28, 1854, married Frederick Studeman, and, May 17, 1854, emigrated to this country, and, within two months after landing, made their home in Center Township, where they have lived ever since; her husband died Aug. 27, 1867; she has two children—Ida (married Louis A. Pohlman, a druggist of Carroll City, Iowa); Albert Henry is living with his mother, managing her farm. All members of the German Lutheran Church. When her husband began work in Clinton County he was a very poor man, but on his death left his widow and children a handsome fortune of from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

WILLIAM L. THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Elvira; owns seventy-seven acres of land; he was born in South Wales, Great Britain, in 1809, and, in 1835, after being educated, emigrated to this country; after spending some time in Louisiana, Missouri and New York, he removed to Center Township, Clinton County, Iowa, in 1859, where he has lived ever since. Has been Road Supervisor of the township. He married Ann Morgan, of Gloucestershire, England, in Lyons, April 6, 1869; he has three children by a former marriage—John E., Sarah and Mary, all married. He and his family are all members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Elvira. He was a poor man when he started, and now has a fortune of from \$8,000 to \$10,000; he is also a retired merchant of Elvira. Republican.

CYRUS TRAYER, farmer, P. O. Elvira; he lives in Sec. 36, and owns ninety-five acres of land; he was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., on the Hudson River, Nov. 21, 1825, where he was educated; in the spring of 1857, he moved to Iowa and settled upon the property now owned by him. He has filled the offices of Township School Director and Road Supervisor. He is an old and tried Republican. He married Abby Moorehouse in Livingston Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1855; she is daughter of Ezra and Marietta Moorehouse, and was born in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1824; they had four children; three are living—Charles Henry, Edgar Moorehouse and Elmer Ezra. Family all members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Elvira. When he first started in the county he had no capital, but by dint of perseverance, economy and hard work, has a very pretty homestead and a fortune estimated at from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

RUFUS A. TRAYER, farmer, Section 2; P. O. Elvira; he owns 160 acres of land; he was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1831, and, in the winter of 1855, removed to Whiteside Co., Ill.; resided for one year, then removed to Center Township, where he now lives. Has held for several years the offices of Assessor, Justice of the Peace, member of the County Board of Supervisors, Township Trustee, Township School Director and Road Supervisor. Republican. He married Mary J. Valentine, of Hardin Co., Ohio, Oct. 21, 1858; has four children—Mary Ellen, William Rufus, Daisy Agnes and Roy L. Members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Elvira. When he first started farming in Clinton Co. he had a capital of about \$2,000, and, by hard work and strict economy, he has managed to erect a beautiful homestead, and has amassed a fortune of from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

JOSEPH W. WINTERS, farmer; P. O. Elvira; lives in Section 5, and owns 520 acres of land; he was born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 19, 1839; his family removed to Pittsburgh, where he lived until he was 7 years old, when his family removed again to Washington Co., Penn., and, in 1850, he moved to Clinton Co., and is now residing upon the old family homestead, which was entered by his father in 1851;

he is the oldest son of Henry and Mary Winters, both natives of Ireland; emigrated to this country when quite young, and married in Philadelphia; had fifteen children; ten now living—Ellen, Catherine, Joseph W., Michael, Mary Ann, Patrick Henry, Hugh, Rosanna, Clara and Caroline (twins). Mr. Winters has never married. Since his residence he has filled the office of Township Trustee. He follows in the footsteps of his ancestors, and is a true blue Jacksonian Democrat. He resides upon the homestead with four of his sisters, who keep house for him, and render his old-bachelor days pleasant and comfortable. Family are all Catholics. When his father died he left no will, and, consequently, he had to buy in the old homestead, as well as the lands mentioned above; he has accumulated by industry, economy and hard labor, a handsome competency, and is worth from \$35,000 to \$40,000.

TREVER WILLIAMS, farmer, Section 33; P. O. Elvira; owns 320 acres of land in Clinton Co., and 1,680 in Cherokee Co., Iowa; he was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., April 15, 1820, where he was educated; in 1854, he emigrated to the United States and settled in Clinton Co., where he has lived since. He married Charlotte Shepherd, a native of Nottinghamshire, but lived and was educated in Lincolnshire, Eng. Their marriage was on June 29, 1844; they had seventeen children; ten are living—Rachael, Job Shepherd, John, George, Esther Anna, Harriet, Thomas, Charles, Mary Elizabeth and Mary Ann. They have four children married and ten grandchildren. He was for several years Road Supervisor. Always has been a staunch Jacksonian Democrat. Members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Elvira. Aug. 7, 1870, he was at work in the field when he was prostrated by sun stroke, from which he lost his hearing, which he has never recovered. When he first landed in the State of Iowa, he had not a shilling in the world, and went out upon a farm as a laborer at \$200 a year; he has now a pleasant homestead, and a fortune estimated at about \$75,000.

MICHAEL WINTERS, farmer; P. O. Elvira; he lives on Section 4, and owns 160 acres of land; he was born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 31, 1840, where he lived until 11 years old, when he removed to Iowa and settled in Clinton Co., where he has lived ever since. Since his residence he has held the offices of Township School Director, Secretary of the School Board and Justice of the Peace. He is a Democrat. He married Kate Clinton, a native of Montgomery Co., Penn., in Chicago, Nov. 20, 1874, and has three children—Mary Augusta, Frances Lillian and Louis Clinton. All members of Catholic Church. He was a poor man when he started, and is now the possessor of a fine homestead, and a fortune estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

JOHN A. YOUNG, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Elvira; born in Orange Co., N. Y., June 8, 1815; family removed to Pennsylvania in 1815, where he was educated; in 1848, he moved to Oakland Co., Mich., where he remained for eight years, when he moved to Iowa and located at Elvira, where he has lived ever since; owns 160 acres of land. He was elected to the 16th and 17th Assembly of Iowa as Representative on the Democratic ticket, where he served his country faithfully for four years; he was elected, in 1860, to the office of County Supervisor, which he held for six years. He married Martha Ann Cox, of Pennsylvania; they have eight children, four boys and four girls—John C., James W., Edward E., Charles A., Martha A., Anna C., Sarah L. and Hattie Irene; three of his daughters are married; one the wife of the Rev. G. W. Hamilton, Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Elvira, and the other two marrying farmers. He and his family belong to the United Presbyterian Church. Capt. Young, while in his 25th year, was elected Captain of the Shippensburg Troop, an old cavalry company which had served in the war of 1812, and during the time of his captaincy volunteered for the Mexican war; the Captain, although now in his 64th year, is still a member of the 17th Assembly of Iowa, which office he will hold until January, 1880; he was Collector of taxes of his township, Township Clerk and President of the Township School Board for several years.

DEEP CREEK TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL ALBRIGHT, farmer; P. O. Goose Lake; lives on Sec. 21, and owns 200 acres of land; he was born in Columbia Co., Penn., May 10, 1833, where he lived until he was 9 years old, when his father removed to Clinton Co., Iowa, where he has lived since. He married Mary Ann Killam, a native of Lincolnshire, England, in Clinton County, Dec. 17, 1861, and had two children, one is living—Albert Burdet. His family were all raised in the Evangelical Lutheran faith, while his wife was raised in the belief of the Church of England; he is a Republican; he has served his county and township faithfully as Township Trustee and Road Supervisor. When he first came to Clinton Co. he was a poor boy, without any capital; now he has a good and comfortable homestead and a fortune of from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

JOHN S. BASCOM, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Preston; owns 370 acres of land. He was born in Windsor Co., Vt., August 12, 1834; his parents removed, in 1835, to Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1850 removed to Racine Co., Wis., and, in 1854, he removed to Clayton Co., Iowa, where he lived till the spring of 1845, when he permanently located in Clinton Co., Iowa, where he has lived since. He has served as Collector, Trustee, School Director and Road Supervisor. He furnished considerable money during the rebellion, to aid the Government in crushing it; he is a Republican. He married Phebe A. Spencer, a native of Racine Co., Wis., February 23, 1858, and had five children—Allison Walter, John Luman, Fayette Spencer, Homer Lincoln and Abbie Orilla; his wife died December 20, 1873, and was buried in Clinton Co. He married his second wife, Martha Brown, a native of Pennsylvania, in Clinton Co, Iowa, September 24, 1874. He started in Clinton a comparatively poor man, but through industry and economy he has built a homestead and a fortune of from \$25,000 to \$30,000. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church. He is a son of Luman and Abigail Bascom; his father is dead, and he cares for his aged mother, who lives with him. Mr. Bascom is a man of considerable influence in his township, and universally respected and admired.

DANIEL CONRAD, local minister of the M. E. Church and farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Bryant; owns 200 acres of land in Clinton Co. and 200 acres in Sac Co., Iowa. He was born in Center Co., Penn., May 8, 1820, where he received an ordinary common-school education; he is entirely a self-made minister, never having received a theological education. He emigrated to Iowa in 1844, and located in Scott County, where he lived for fourteen years, then removed to Clinton County, where he has lived since. When he first came to Clinton County he was without capital, but by industry and economy he has obtained a fine homestead and a fortune of \$15,000 to \$20,000. He has been a minister for thirty years; he has for several years been Justice of the Peace, County Supervisor and Secretary of the School Board; he is a Republican. He married Nancy Harpster, a native of Center Co., Penn.; they were married November, 12, 1840, and had twelve children, eight of whom are living—Elizabeth, who married Alfred Bedford, and resides in Hamilton County; Mary, who married Amos Hunt, and resides in Storey County; Martin L., who married Marcia L. Coting, and resides in Jackson County; Margaret Jane, who married R. W. Northrup, and resides in Hamilton County; Samuel H., who lives in Colorado; Anna E., who married G. W. Curtis, railway agent at Bryant; Wilbur F. and Alice C., the latter being twins; he also has a boy by the name of August Meyer, whom he has raised and tenderly cared for as if really his own, since a babe of five months old; Mr. Conrad had a son named John, who went out at the beginning of the war, and was killed while doing brave service on the battlefield at Iuka Springs, Miss.

JOHN DICKEY, merchant and farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Goose Lake; owns 300 acres of land; he was born in Butler Co., Penn., Dec. 6, 1827, where he was educated; while very young, his parents removed to Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he lived

till 1846, when he came to Iowa and settled in Clinton Co., where he has resided since. He married Miss Anna Morrill, a native of Vermont, in Clinton Co., in 1858, and had five children; four are living—Frank L., Clara A., Minnie and Nellie. In 1872, he had the misfortune to lose his wife; in his church views he is liberal; he is a staunch Republican; he was, for many years, Postmaster at Goose Lake, and has faithfully served his township as School Director and Road Supervisor; when he came to Iowa, he was poor and dependent upon his own labors for support; but, possessed of great energy and determination, he put his shoulder to the wheel, and, as a result of his well-spent life, has a homestead and a fortune of from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

ROBERT C. DICKEY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Goose Lake; owns 220 acres of land; he was born in Butler Co., Penn., June 26, 1834, where he lived until 10 years of age, when his parents moved to Trumbull Co., Ohio; in 1847, they moved to Clinton Co., Iowa, where he has lived since. He married, in this county, Julia Clark, a native of Vermont, Nov. 7, 1861, and had seven children; six are living—Alice C., Hattie, Fred; Mary, Emma and Lydia; he and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church; he has held the offices of Township Trustee, School Director and Road Supervisor; he is a staunch Republican; he came with no means to Iowa, and is now worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000; he enlisted in Co. K., 26th I. V. I., where he did active service for three years. In 1859, Mr. Dickey was seized with the California excitement, and, with wagon, made the overland route to the "gold regions," returning to his home by vessel, via the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, landing at New York, and from thence by rail.

N. D. FARLEY, druggist; firm of C. Farley & Co., Goose Lake; he was born in Jackson Co., Iowa, July 24, 1853, and is a son of James and Margaret Farley, of the same county; he received his education in Davenport, Iowa; he was Township Clerk at Preston, Jackson Co., for three years; he commenced in the drug business at Goose Lake in 1878, and has a very fine business established. He is a steady Greenbacker, ever maintaining and defending the principles of that party.

G. W. FIELD, M. D., physician, Bryant, Deep Creek Township; he was born in Utica, N. Y., May 8, 1849; during his infancy, his family removed to Madison, Wis.; Nov. 14, 1878, he removed to Bryant, and started in the practice of medicine, which he has followed since; he engaged in practice first at Mineral Point, Wis., for three years; he is a graduate of the Chicago Medical College; he is a staunch Jacksonian Democrat; he was raised in the Episcopal Church.

HERMAN GLAHN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Goose Lake; own 160 acres of land; he was born in Holstein, Germany, June 4, 1836, where he was educated; in 1854, he emigrated to the United States, and immediately settled in this township, where he has lived since. He is a Republican; he has served as School Director, Township Trustee and Road Supervisor. He married Magdaline Dammon, a native of Germany, in Scott Co., Iowa, Feb. 26, 1862, and has eight children—Anna Margaret, Caroline Rebecca, Paul John, George William, Emma Dorris, Herman, Henry Rudolph and Ida Kathrina; all members of the German Lutheran Church, of Charlotte, in Waterford Township. When he came to Iowa he was very poor, but, by industry, has made a nice home and a fortune of from \$10,000 to \$12,000. In his passage from Germany, he was eight weeks at sea; the only thing of interest which happened was the birth of an infant.

JACOB HICKS, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Goose Lake; owns 130 acres of land in Clinton Co., and eighty acres in Calhoun Co.; he was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., May 21, 1815, where he was educated; in 1856, he removed to Clinton Co., Iowa, where he has lived since. During his residence he has been County Supervisor, Township Trustee, School Director and Road Supervisor; during the war, he sent one son, Madison, who was a member of Co. L, 2d Iowa V. Cav., and did gallant service from the beginning to the end of the war. He is a staunch Republican. He married Angeline Rodman, a native of Schoharie Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1836; had nine children, six still living—Joseph Asa, Madison, Andrew, Philetus, Sara Ann and John. He and

his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he came to Iowa without capital, and, after a life of hard work, economy and enterprise, has built a good homestead and accumulated a fortune of from \$8,000 to \$10,000. He lives surrounded by his children, all of whom are successful farmers, as well as live and energetic men.

CHRISTIAN HASS, hotel keeper, Bryant; owns two town lots; he was born in Holstein, Germany, Jan. 8, 1839; in 1858, he emigrated to the United States and located in Scott Co., Iowa, where he lived for two years; then removed to Clinton Co., where he has since lived. He had the honor of building the first house in Bryant, where he has kept the hotel from the beginning of his residence there. He has served as Constable and Road Supervisor for several years; has always been a staunch Democrat. He married Louise Guth, in De Witt, Jan. 8, 1862, and had eleven children, ten now living—Rosa, Edward, John, Christian, William, Charles, Louisa, Louis, Henrietta and Alfred. He was raised in the belief of the German Lutheran Church. When he first started in Clinton Co. he was very poor, and worked as a farm laborer, and now he has a delightful home and a fortune estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

ALPHEUS HUNTER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Preston; owns 175 acres of land; he was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1820, where he was educated; in the fall of 1842, he removed to Clinton County, Iowa, and located where he has resided since. He has served his township for several years as School Director, School Treasurer, Township Assessor, Township Trustee, Constable and Road Supervisor. During the war of the rebellion, he paid out considerable money in securing substitutes to serve as Union soldiers, not for himself, however, but purely from patriotic principles. He is a strong Republican. He married Margaret Ramsey, a native of Virginia, in Clinton County, Oct. 9, 1853, and had six children; all are living—Almer Sylvester, Julia Alice, Fanny Adelia, Martha Eliza, Marion Lorena and Frank Alonzo. In his religious belief, he was raised in the Congregational Church. He was wholly without means when he came to Clinton County; now has, after a life of industry, perseverance and energy, a homestead and a fortune valued at from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

SYLVESTER HUNTER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Preston; Mr. Hunter was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., in 1826; he came to Deep Creek Township with his parents, Robert and Eliza Hunter, in July, 1843; his father had come to the county the previous year (1842), and being pleased with the country, had decided to remove his family; the family consisted at that time of his parents and seven children; the children are still living, except one daughter; three of them reside in Iowa; one sister of Mr. Hunter's resides in Dakota and two brothers in Kansas. Mr. Hunter went to California in 1852 and returned in 1857. He owns the farm where his father's family located in 1846. He was married to Miss Ann E. Reed, born in Pennsylvania; died Dec. 20, 1866; they had five children—Robert P., died Aug. 28, 1877, Blanche, Jessie M., Annetta B. and Sylvester R.

JOHN E. AND NICHOLAS A. JURGENSEN, merchants; comprising the firm of Jurgensen Bros., Goose Lake; they own two town lots in addition to their rapidly increasing and flourishing general merchandise business. John E. Jurgensen was born in Schleswig, Germany, June 14, 1848, where he was educated; he emigrated to the United States in 1868. He married Miss J. B. C. Neilson, a native of Denmark, in Clinton County, Sept. 17, 1872, and has two children—J. H. C. and Josie. Nicholas A. Jurgensen was also born in Schleswig, Germany, Dec. 27, 1853, where he was educated; he followed the example of his brother and emigrated to the United States in 1871. He married Miss Edel Neilson, a sister to his brother's wife, in Clinton County, Sept. 15, 1875, and has two children—Herman and Edwin. The two brothers were raised in the German Lutheran Church, although they term themselves "freethinkers." They are conservative Republicans. They were both traveling salesmen from their arrival in the United States till 1875, when they permanently located themselves in Clinton County, at Goose Lake, in the merchandise business, which they have successfully carried on since.

PETER KRUSE, farmer, Section 15; P. O. Goose Lake; owns 170 acres of land; he was born in Holstein, in Germany, Dec. 25, 1842, where he was educated;

in 1852, he emigrated to the United States and located in Scott Co., Iowa, where he lived one year, when he removed to Deep Creek Township, in Clinton Co., where he has lived since. He married Lena Geise in Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1867; had six children, four living—Paul, Amanda, Bertha and Lena. He was raised in the German Lutheran faith. He is a Republican. He has held the positions of School Director and Road Supervisor. He was a very poor man when he started, and is now worth from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

CLAUS H. KRUTZFELDT, mechanic and wagon manufacturer, Bryant; lives in Section 35, and owns two acres, besides his places of business; he was born in Holstein, Germany, May 29, 1847, where he received a common-school education; in 1865, he emigrated to the United States, and immediately coming to Clinton Co., settled, and has resided there ever since; he has built up a good and lucrative business, and has hosts of friends throughout the county; his property is estimated at \$2,000 to \$2,500. Since he took out his naturalization papers, he has been a Democrat.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, farmer, Section 16; P. O. Goose Lake; owns 360 acres; he was born in Kenosha, Wis., March 28, 1838, whence, after a residence of thirteen years, he removed to Clinton Co., Iowa, where he has lived since, excepting four years, which he spent in Jackson Co., Iowa, within six miles of where he lives at the present time. He has served his township faithfully for years as Township Clerk, Township Trustee, School Director and Road Supervisor. He is a staunch Jacksonian Democrat. He married Jane Collins, a native of Jackson Co., Iowa, daughter of Dennis and Mary Collins, in that county, April 8, 1860, and had eight children, seven still living—John, Mary Ann, Susan Jane, Dennis, Julia, James Bernard and Eliza Jane. All are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Started totally without capital; now has a comfortable homestead, and a fortune estimated at from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

B. M. PETERSEN, hardware and tinnery, Goose Lake, where he owns one town lot on which he does business; he was born in Holstein, Germany, Sept. 11, 1858, where he was educated; he emigrated to the United States in 1873, and located in Lyons, Iowa, where he lived one year, then went to Fulton, Ill., and learned his business, then came to Goose Lake and started in the hardware and tinnery business, which he has followed since; he has built up a good and paying business, always buying and selling strictly for cash; he is a son of Momme and Marie Petersen, who reside in Germany, never having emigrated to the United States. He is a Republican; is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

CHARLES R. SHULTS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Preston. Owns 191 acres of land in Clinton County, and twenty acres in Jackson Co., Iowa. He was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., May 4, 1843, where he was educated. In 1859, he removed to Clinton Co. and located, and has lived there since. He has served his township faithfully for years as Constable, Trustee, School Director and Road Inspector. He paid considerable money during the war in securing soldiers to fight for the preservation of the Union. He is a staunch Republican. He married Cynthia A. Ransom, a native of Lake Co., Ill., where they were united Feb. 17, 1859, and has one child—Emma J. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a poor man when he first started in Clinton Co., and, by industry and economy, he has a fine homestead and a fortune valued at \$15,000 to \$20,000. Included in the valuation of his property is one good dwelling-house and two town lots in Preston, Jackson Co., Iowa.

J. F. THIESSEN, hotel-keeper, Goose Lake. He owns five town lots in Goose Lake, where his hotel is known as the "Railroad Hotel." He was born in Holstein, Germany, Aug. 22, 1830. After serving one year in the German army, in 1853, he emigrated to the United States, and, landing in Chicago, made his way on foot to Davenport, where he remained for six months; then in Rock Island about two years, and, in 1856, he took up his permanent residence in Center Township, Clinton Co., where he bought land and lived until 1875, when he moved to Goose Lake and commenced the hotel business. He married Menie Plaht, a native of Germany, in Center Township, in 1862, and has seven children—Frederick W., Eliza Katherina, Johannes

Herman, Jacob Ferdinand, Wilhelmina Theresa, Emma Amanda, Adolph Edward. He and his family are attendants of the German Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat. His fortune is estimated at about \$10,000.

THOMAS WATTS, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Charlotte; owns 627 acres of land in Clinton Co., and 670 acres in Marshall Co., Iowa. He was born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Nov. 7, 1816, where he was educated; in 1835, he emigrated to Stark Co., Ill., where he resided till April, 1838, when he removed to Clinton Co., and settled upon the property he now occupies. He has filled many positions of trust and ability: Representative to the Seventh General Assembly, County Supervisor under the old administration, Justice of the Peace, County Surveyor, School Director, Township Trustee and Road Supervisor. He was a Whig, since a staunch Republican. He married in this county on Jan. 8, 1844, Emeline Hunter, a native of Cortland Co., N. Y., and had nine children, six are living—Isaac, who resides in Marshall Co.; Thomas, married and resides in Marshall Co.; Jane, married Andrew Howatt, attorney at law, De Witt; Mary, married Edward Hull, a farmer of Ida Co.; Emma and Fremont. He and his family are attendants of the Congregational Church. When Mr. Watts first came to Iowa, he was very poor, but after a life of strict attention to business, industry and perseverance, he has a comfortable homestead, and a fortune estimated at from \$45,000 to \$50,000. The greatest misfortune which has befallen him since he has lived in Clinton Co. was the terrible tornado of March 10, 1876, which swept over his place, totally demolishing his barn, part of his dwelling and his entire orchard, causing a loss of about \$5,000.

M. E. WILCOX, hotel keeper, propr. of Western Hotel, Bryant; he was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1853, where he lived until 1863, when his family removed to Clinton Co., where they have lived since. Mr. Wilcox is a stirring, energetic man, who has devoted much of his life to literary pursuits and outdoor employments; he once went to Nebraska, settled on pre-empted Government land, and was engaged in hunting and trapping; he is a son of Jairus and Mary Jane Wilcox, of Clinton Co. He married Anna C. Rounfeldt, of Center Township, March 2, 1879; his wife is a member of the German Lutheran Church; he is a strong supporter of Republican principles. He has rented the property on which he is located for about one year, and contemplates making a purchase of it; before taking charge of the hotel, he was for a number of years Principal of a large school in Clinton Township.

JAMES WILSON, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Bryant; owns 280 acres of land; he was born in Ball, McClellan, Scotland, Oct. 3, 1813, where he was educated; in the fall of 1860, he emigrated to the United States, and located in Clinton Co., Iowa, where he has resided ever since. He married Jane Campbell, a native of South Scotland, in that country Oct. 9, 1843, and had eleven children—eight still living—Virginia, John Campbell, Ebenezer, Alexander, James Pearson, Joseph, Robert George and Sarah Ann. He and his family were raised in the Congregational Church. He is a staunch Republican. During his residence, he has served as Township School Director and Road Supervisor. He came to the United States without capital and has the satisfaction of possessing a homestead and a fortune of from \$12,000 to \$15,000. His daughter Virginia was born on the sailing vessel "Virginia," from which she takes her name, while making the passage to Canada, in 1844, where he lived with his family for sixteen years before coming to the United States. A sad misfortune befel his family in 1872, which resulted in the death of his son David, who gallantly went to the assistance of a neighbor named Henry Kruse, who was lying at the bottom of a well which he was digging, dying from suffocation, caused by foul air. Young Wilson descended into the well and lost his life in the vain endeavor to save that of his friend.

PERRY G. WRIGHT, planter of broom-corn and maker of brooms, Sec. 9; P. O. Goose Lake; owns 160 acres in Clinton Co. and 640 in Osceola Co., Iowa; he was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., July 4, 1830, where he was educated; in 1849, he emigrated to Delavan, Wis., where he remained until 1864, when he removed to Clinton Co., Iowa, and located upon the property where he now resides. He has served his township as School Director and Road Supervisor; during the war, he raised two companies in Walworth Co., Wis., who enlisted and did gallant service through the

entire war; he is a staunch Republican. He married Charlotte Underhill, a native of Schoharie Co., N. Y., in that county, April 29, 1846; had six children—Charles P., Frank G., George D., David, Melbourne and Lottie. He and his family were raised in the M. E. Church faith. He emigrated to Iowa very poor and totally without capital; by perseverance, industry, economy and enterprise he has a homestead, a good paying business, and a fortune of from \$25,000 to \$30,000; he is a member of the Broom Corn Grower and Manufacturer's Association of the United States, and is one of its oldest members, and is also one of the largest growers of broom-corn west of the Mississippi River; his gross sales for simply broom-corn and brooms alone, from April 15, 1864, to April 10, 1879, amounted to the astonishing sum of \$123,000; this does not include a loss of from \$8,000 to \$10,000 in the great Chicago fire of 1871, which was covered by insurance, but completely lost by the failures of the insurance companies. During the present year, 1879, he has one of the finest crops of broom-corn ever grown by him.

ELK RIVER TOWNSHIP.

H. B. ATWOOD, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Bryant; 160 acres; was born in 1828, in Upper Canada. He married Miss Henrietta Whitewood, of New York, and came to the West in 1851, settling in Clinton Co.; their children are May, Carrie, Arthur W., Ernest, Patten Hendrick and Bertie.

W. C. CLIFTON, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Almont; he was born Sept. 15, 1816, in Yorkshire, England; in 1849; came to Clinton Co.; he has carried on the blacksmith trade, but has now disposed of it; he own 235 acres of land. He married Miss Emma H. Popple, in 1846; she was born in 1822, in England. Mr. Clifton was Postmaster from 1861 to 1864; has also been Township Trustee.

W. C. DETERMANN, farmer; Sec. 34; sixty acres; P. O. Lyons; came to the West from Hanover in 1853, where he had previously married Mary Ann Suier; their children are Henry, August, Louisa, Bernard, Frank, Herman, Lena, Mary and Ann.

C. G. FOREST, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Miles; he was born in Onandaga Co., N. Y.; at the age of 14 he came to Wisconsin; in 1856, he came to his present farm; when he reached here, he had but \$16, and now owns 530 acres of land, and is one of the largest tax-payers in the township; this property he has acquired by strict attention to farming pursuits. He married Carrie Joannan, in 1869; she was born in Canada; they have five children—George, Elmer, Minnie, Effie and Lizzie.

THOS. GILSHANAN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Almont; he was born, in 1812, in Ireland; in 1839, he came to New Orleans; in 1840, he came to Elk River Township; he owns 200 acres of land. He married Ellen Gilford in November, 1847; she was born in 1830, in Pennsylvania; died May, 1851; had two children—Ellen, Mary and Nancy Ann; second marriage to Bridget Reynolds, in 1852; she was born in Ireland; have five children—Elizabeth, Catharine, Bernhard, Mary and Henry.

GRIFFITH MILLER, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Almont; came to Clinton Co., Iowa, from Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1857; owns 120 acres, all in cultivation. His first wife's name was Mary Lloyd; had nine children—Elizabeth, George, Joseph, Walter, John, Alfarata, Anna, Maggie and Florence, the last-named four married; George and Joseph served in the late war, Co. I, 2d Iowa V. I.

G. A. GRISWOLD, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Almont; he is a native of New Haven, Conn.; born June 11, 1825; in 1839, he came to Clinton Co., and has since resided here. He married Mary C. Cook in 1850; she was born Jan. 6, 1828, in Canada; they have two children—Bertha M. and Stark W. Mr. G. was the first Assessor of this township; has been Constable, Justice of the Peace, Township Supervisor; was Sheriff from 1861 to 1866, and has never been defeated in any office in which he was a candidate; his information regarding Clinton Co. is more extended than that of most other citizens of the county.

D. P. NAEVE, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Almont; he was born in Germany in 1853; he came with his parents to Clinton Co. Married Lydia Roeh, December, 1878; she was born in Jackson Co. He has been Township Collector. His father, John, was born in 1811, in Germany; he married Catharine Peters, in about 1838; she was born in 1811, in Germany; there are three children—D. P., Catharine (now Mrs. Ahrens) and F. P.; they own 310 acres of land, which is managed exclusively by the eldest son, D. P.

I. L. SMALL, deceased; he was born in 1828, in Franklin Co., Penn.; he came to Illinois in 1849; came to Clinton Co. 1854; died Nov. 25, 1875. He married Miss Charlotte Small, in 1854; she was born in Washington Co., Md.; she owns 214 acres of land; she has five children—Mary E., Clara, Lottie, Ida, May and Ada.

ROBT. E. WALKER, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Teed's Grove; he is a native of Columbia Co., N. Y.; in 1843, he came with his parents to Jackson Co.; in 1864, he removed to Clinton Co.; his farm is the first-settled one in the township, having been improved in 1838; he now owns 280 acres. He married Miss Susan K. Green in 1862; her father is one of the oldest settlers of Jackson Co.; they have five children—Charles, Sybil, Clarence, Burt and Gertrude. Is Secretary of the School Board; has been Township Trustee and Clerk, School Director, etc.

SPRING ROCK TOWNSHIP.

S. L. BANKS, retired merchant, Wheatland; born Sept. 10, 1811, in Fairfield Co., Conn.; his father died when he was quite small; in 1816, his mother removed to Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he received his early education; in 1835, he moved to Cortland Co., remaining until 1843; moved to Walworth Co., Wis., and in 1851, to Elk River Township of this county; in 1867, came to Wheatland and engaged in the mercantile business a little over a year. Married Miss Sarah N. Hubbell Nov. 3, 1835; she was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in September, 1817; have six children living—Henry N., Sarah E., Hattie E., Charles E., Ida I., Albert L.; lost two—Edward A. and George E.; both were members of Co. I, of 2d Iowa V. I.; the first was killed at Fort Donelson, and the second died at St. Louis. Mr. B. served as Justice of the Peace several years in Elk River Township, also in other official positions. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

DIETRICK BECKMANN, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Wheatland; son of Dietrick and Sophia Beckmann; born July 24, 1853, in Hanover, Germany; his mother died in Germany in 1861, and in 1866, he came with his father to the United States, locating on the farm upon which he now lives, which contains 240 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. His father married a Mrs. Christine Aoker, whose maiden name was Sittler, in March, 1867; father died Aug. 1, 1876. Mr. D. Beckmann, Jr., married Miss Flora Riedesel, daughter of Ludwig and Catharine Riedesel, March 13, 1877; she was born in this county Feb. 27, 1858; have one daughter—Ernestine. Members German Reformed Church; Independent.

JOHN L. BENNETT, retired, Wheatland; born April 27, 1804, in Delaware Co., N. Y.; was engaged in the lumbering business on the Delaware River about twenty-five years; in the spring of 1846, moved to Rock Co., Wis., and in the spring of 1857, removed to Clinton Co., having previously purchased 200 acres of land, part of which the town of Wheatland was laid out on in 1858. Married Eleanor Wakeman in July, 1828; she was born Oct. 4, 1810, in Delaware Co., N. Y.; have two children—Edwin W. and Almeda. Mr. B. has served as Trustee of this township, grand juror, etc. Democrat.

DAVID BROWN, farmer; P. O. Wheatland; owns and has the care of 120 acres of land in the township, also a residence in Wheatland where he lives, valued at \$2,000; son of John and Polly Brown; was born March 22, 1819, in Delaware Co., Ohio; in the fall of 1867, he emigrated to Clinton Co., locating in Liberty Township.

where he purchased 240 acres of land, which he disposed of in 1872, and came into Wheatland. Married Miss Fanny B. Page Jan. 14, 1844; she was born in 1824, in Broome Co., N. Y.; had nine children, six living—Fletcher L., Eliza A., Florence E., Charles W., Enolia D. and James F.; deceased were Hannah, Herman and Clarissa V.; wife deceased April 1, 1867; second marriage, to Mary Growell, Dec. 8, 1875; she was born Feb. 7, 1842, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; no children by second marriage. His son, Fletcher L., served his country during the late rebellion in the 21st and 121st Ohio Inf. Regiments. Mr. Brown is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

MATTHEW CARRAHER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Wheatland; owns ninety-three and one-half acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; son of Matthew and Alice Carraher; born in Monahan Co., Ireland, Nov. 10, 1841; his mother died when he was about a year old, and father when about 5 years old; when 10 years old, he came to New York City; stopped there about one year, then went to Connecticut, Middlesex Co.; in 1856, came to Chicago, Ill.; from there to Davenport, Iowa, in 1857, and to Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1858. In August, 1862, enlisted in Co. I, of the 26th Iowa V. I.; participated in the battle of Arkansas Post and siege of Vicksburg; at the latter place he was wounded, causing his discharge in September, 1863. Married Miss Jane Organ March 4, 1864; she was born July 16, 1844, in Harrison Co., Penn.; have eight children—William J., Joseph P., Elizabeth A., George M., Julia A., Mary J., Francis J., Hattie A.; lost one daughter—Alice. Members Catholic Church; Democrat.

CHARLES C. CHURCHILL, Justice of the Peace, Wheatland; wagon and carriage manufacturer; son of Oliver and Pantha L. Churchill; born Oct. 22, 1839, in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; in 1845, parents moved to Erie Co., and, in 1848, to De Kalb Co., Ill.; in early life, learned the wagon-maker's trade; in the fall of 1859, came to Wheatland and engaged in his present business. In August, 1862, enlisted in Co. I of the 26th I. V. I.; participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, (where he was slightly wounded), siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Kenesaw and Lookout Mountain, and with Sherman in his march to the sea; was mustered out in June, 1865. Married Miss Zilpha F. Blanchard Jan. 1, 1861; she was born Jan. 24, 1839, in Johnson Co., Ohio; have four children living—Louie, Bessie, Eddie and Susie; lost one infant son. Mr. C. is present Justice of the Peace; also member of the A. O. U. W.

DR. D. S. COOK, physician and surgeon, Wheatland; also dealer in and breeder of thoroughbred horses—Hambletonian, Black Hawk, Black Bird and Sir Henry stock. Born Feb. 20, 1825, in Genesee Co., N. Y.; is a son of Solomon and Charlotte (nee Scott) Cook, deceased before he was 8 years old; in 1833, came with a half-brother to White Pigeon, Mich.; at the age of 11, engaged as office boy with Dr. De La Mater, and at the age of 16, commenced the study of medicine with a Dr. Denny, of Middlebury, Ind.; in 1848, went to Waukesha, Wis., where he studied under Dr. Smith, an eclectic physician; in 1849, removed to Jefferson Co., and commenced the practice of medicine; in 1850, moved to Jackson Co., Iowa, continuing his profession; attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated in 1855; in 1858, went to Kansas, purchasing a stock farm, which he has carried on in connection with his profession; in 1862, returned to Jackson Co., locating on a farm near Monmouth; in 1866, came to Wheatland and followed his profession till 1868; purchased a farm in Liberty Township and moved onto it; in 1872, returned to Wheatland. Married Miss Sarah Redden Feb. 23, 1853; she was born in Jackson Co., Iowa, Dec. 20, 1838; her parents came from Kentucky; have two children—Achilles and Edith; lost one—Emma. Dr. C. is familiar with the Allopathic, Eclectic, Homeopathic and Thompsonian systems of medicine, affording him a great advantage in his practice over those who are familiar with only one system. Is a member of the Odd Fellows; Democrat.

FRANKLIN DAVISSON, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Wheatland; owns 220 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; son of Andrew and Sarah Davisson; born April 1, 1822, in Harrison Co., W. Va.; in the fall of 1836, moved, with parents, to

Henry Co., Ind.; in December, 1844, came to Iowa; stopped in Cedar Co., teaching school that winter, and, in the fall of 1845, returned to Indiana; in the fall of 1846, in company with his brother Nathan, returned to Iowa and purchased land in this township, known as the Clamshell Ford property; in 1851, located on his present farm. Married Miss Eliza J. Wentworth, Jan. 25, 1862; she was born Nov. 2, 1842, in Allen Co., Ind.; have six children living—Mary C., Margaret E., William A., Louisa W., Martha E., Lewis H.; lost three—Mira J., Benjamin F. and Charlotte L. Mr. D. has served as Justice of the Peace, and is the present Deputy Secretary of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Clinton and Jackson Counties. Republican.

NATHAN DAVISSON, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Wheatland. Owns 350 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Son of Andrew and Sarah Davisson; born June 20, 1826, in Harrison Co., W. Va.; in the fall of 1836, his parents emigrated to Henry Co., Ind.; in the fall of 1846, in company with his brother Franklin, came to Clinton Co., Iowa; in 1847, in company with his brother, purchased what was known as the Clamshell Ford farm, on the Wapsipicon River, and, in 1851, came onto his present farm. Married Margaret L. Alger July 5, 1852; she was born Jan. 29, 1822, in Cataugaus Co., N. Y., and died March 27, 1857. He again married Mrs. Lucinda Davisson, widow of Benjamin Davisson, whose maiden name was McCulley, July 24, 1858; she was born Jan. 31, 1835, in Ohio; has two children by first wife living—Mary E. and Joseph A.; lost one—William; and by second wife five living—Charles, Sarah J., John, Harvey and Laura; lost two—George and Phebe; wife has one daughter—Lovica, by former husband. - Mr. D. is the present President of the Township School Board. Republican.

REV. FREDERICK DIECKMANN, Wheatland; Pastor of German Reformed Church; born April 14, 1836, in Hanover, Germany; in 1847, emigrated, with parents, to Galveston, Tex., and to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849, where he was educated for the ministry; in 1858, commenced his ministerial labor; in 1867, removed to Ironton, Ohio, remaining two years, after which he removed to Crawford Co., engaging in the missionary work there and through other counties, traveling by private conveyance from five to six thousand miles a year. In 1871, went to Omaha, Neb., assuming the pastorship of the German Reformed Church there till 1876, when he came to Wheatland. Married Miss Frederika Leyer Aug. 2, 1859; she was born Aug. 7, 1838, in Stuttgart, Germany; have four children living—Frederick, Albert, Clara and Emil; lost one—Lydia. Independent.

JEROME DUTTON, auctioneer, insurance and collecting agent, loaning money; also Notary Public, Wheatland; son of Charles and Nancy Dutton; was born March 2, 1826, in Chenango Co., N. Y.; in the fall of 1837, parents went to Potter Co., Penn., on the Alleghany River, where he first saw a steamboat; his father constructed a raft upon which the family embarked in the spring of 1838, and went to Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind.; in the fall of 1838, came by river to Alton, Ill., and the following spring came on the first boat up to Camanche, of this county, locating eight miles west of De Witt; in the spring of 1850, crossed the plains to California, engaging while there in mining and the hotel business, returning in 1854, and locating on a farm of 240 acres in Scott Co., which he still owns; in 1859, left his farm and assumed the management of the Buena Vista ferry on the Wapeie; in the fall of 1865, came to Wheatland and engaged in his present occupation; owns 260 acres of land in this county. Has served in most of the offices of his township and town, and as Justice of the Peace about eight years. Married to Celinda Parker Nov. 16, 1856, by Judge W. H. Tuthill, of Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa; she was born in 1830 in Allegany Co., N. Y.; have two children living—Claude W. and Bessie; lost three—Florence B., Parker C. and Charles F. Greenbacker.

S. H. EWALT, farmer; P. O. Wheatland; owns eighty-three acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre, and his residence and lots, valued at \$2,500; son of Samuel and Lydia M. (nee Leffingwell) Ewalt; father a native of Ohio, and mother of Connecticut; born March 12, 1833, in Trumbull Co., Ohio; in the spring of 1865, emigrated to Clinton Co., locating on his present farm. Married Miss Ruth A. Brown

Oct. 24, 1855; she was born Feb. 5, 1831, in Center Co., Penn.; have four children—Samuel H., Minnie A., Robert W. and Charles L. Mr. E. has served as member of School Board, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

H. C. FORD, publisher of *Wheatland Union*; son of Isaac and Mary Ford; born July 17, 1842, in Bradford Co., Penn.; his parents died when he was 6 or 7 years old, after which he went to live with an uncle in Delaware Co., N. Y.; in 1861, enlisted in Co. I, of the 72d N. Y. V. I.; participated in both battles of Bull Run; also at Chancellorsville, and all through McClellan's peninsular campaign, and at the battle of the Wilderness, where he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant; was also slightly wounded there; mustered out at New York City in September, 1864; then he went to Delhi, N. Y., and engaged in a printing office; in 1866, went to Schoharie and commenced publishing a paper in the firm name of Ford & Kromer; in 1868, came to Lyons, of this county, engaging in the *Mirror* office; in 1877, removed to Lost Nation, of this county, and established the *Lost Nation Chief*, which he disposed of, and came to Wheatland in September, 1878, establishing the *Wheatland Union*. Married Mrs. Carrie Chamberlain, daughter of Col. Wyckoff, of Jackson Co., July 17, 1874; she was born June 17, 1845, in Ohio; has one daughter—Alice, wife having one daughter—Myrtie, by former husband; Republican.

J. A. FROST, station agent D. & N. W. R. R. Co., Wheatland; son of Dr. A. M. and Sophronia (nee Healey) Frost; born Nov. 9, 1833, in Monroe Co., N. Y.; in 1845, emigrated with parents to Orleans Co., N. Y.; at the age of 14, he engaged in a drug store at Medina, in same county; subsequently learned the daguerreotype business, which he followed in connection with the drug business; in the fall of 1856, came to this county, locating on a farm near Big Rock; in the fall of 1860, returned to New York and engaged in the picture and dental business; in 1862, returned to Iowa, locating in Wheatland, engaging in the dental and picture business, adding the drug business in 1867, which he continued till 1870; in 1872, took charge of this station as agent for the D. & St. P. R. R. Co., it being changed to D. & N.-W. R. R. Co. in 1878. Married Miss Helen A. Baker Nov. 9, 1854; she was born in 1834, in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; have two children—Mary L. and David J.; his daughter married John Haggard, now of Glidden, Iowa. Mr. F. is a member of the Disciple Church; also of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 184, A., F. & A. M., of which he is now serving his eleventh year as Master. Republican.

T. D. GAMBLE, physician and surgeon and druggist, Wheatland; son of James and Jane Gamble; born Dec. 18, 1829, in Wilmington, Del.; in 1834, emigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he remained until 1854; came to Le Claire, Scott Co., Iowa, and commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. James Gamble; attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated during the session of 1857-58; in 1858, went to Sabula, Jackson Co., and commenced the practice of medicine, remaining but a short time; then came to Wheatland and commenced the practice of his profession, being the first physician in the town; in the fall of 1859, engaged in the drug business. Married Miss Amelia S. Carter Oct. 23, 1867; she was born Sept. 22, 1844, in Trumbull Co., Ohio; have three children living—Frances J., James A. and Mary E.; lost one—Lydia R. Is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 184, A., F. & A. M. Politics, Democrat.

WILLIAM GEORGE, retired farmer, Wheatland; son of Thomas and Sarah George; born Jan. 12, 1815, in Columbiana Co., Ohio. In the fall of 1854, emigrated to Clinton Co., locating in this township; followed farming till the spring of 1876; then moved into Wheatland. Married Nancy Reed Jan. 2, 1834; she was born Oct. 20, 1813, in Beaver Co., Penn.; have eleven children—James, Sarah, Reed, Elizabeth, Mary, Nancy, Margaret, Zemine, Amy, Ann and John; lost one daughter—Clara. Has served as Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace. Democrat.

GEORGE GODDARD, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Wheatland. Owns 460 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Son of Eli and Polly Goddard; born Nov. 2, 1813, in Onondaga Co., N. Y. In the fall of 1839, emigrated to Clinton Co., locating

on the farm upon which he still lives. There were then but six families in the township, and numbers of native Americans in the vicinity; also wild game, deer, wolves, turkeys, prairie chickens, etc.; Davenport and Muscatine were their marketing places. Mr. G. has hauled dressed pork to market and received only \$1.25 per cwt., and wheat for 30 and 35 cents per bushel, and take his pay in dry goods, when calico was worth 25 to 31 cents per yard, and other goods in the same proportion. Married Miss Betsey Wood, daughter of Samuel and Rhoda Wood, Oct. 25, 1835; she was born Oct. 26, 1814, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; have four children living—Frances S., Jennette, James M. and Louisa; lost two—Mary L. and George W. Frances S. married James La Grange, and Louisa married George I. Bagley. Mr. G. has served as Postmaster for Spring Rock Township, about eighteen years, also as County Supervisor, Township Assessor, etc. Democrat.

DR. H. GUENTHER, physician and surgeon, and dealer in drugs and medicines, etc., Wheatland; son of John and Catharine Guenther, of Stephenson Co., Ill.; born Sept. 28, 1857, in Stephenson Co., Ill. In 1871, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Rohbock, of Freeport, Ill. In 1877, came to Wheatland and engaged in his present business. Member of the German Reformed Church. Politics, Independent.

ISAAC GUFFY, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Wheatland. Owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Born Nov. 22, 1806, in Franklin Co., Ohio. In the fall of 1855, emigrated to Iowa, locating on his present farm. In December, 1865, had the misfortune to have his house burned with most of its contents. Married Miss Elizabeth Davidson Feb. 17, 1829; she was born in July, 1802, in Ohio; she died Sept. 20, 1852. He again married Elizabeth McLane May 5, 1853; she was born Sept. 13, 1825, in Ohio; have five children living by first wife—William G., Catharine, Martha, Nancy J. and Melinda; lost three—Aquilla, John D. and Isaac M., the last two belonged to Company I, of the 26th Iowa Infantry; by second wife, has four children living—Margaret A., Zachariah, Matilda E. and Elizabeth J.; lost two—Henry and George M. Republican.

A. M. HALL, Justice of the Peace, of the firm of Woods & Hall, dealers in lumber, shingles and building material, Wheatland; born March 8, 1832, in Indiana Co., Penn. In early life was employed in a woolen factory about seven years; afterward, he learned the photograph business. In April, 1861, enlisted in Company I, of the 8th Pennsylvania Infantry, for three months, at the close of which, he followed the army in the photograph business till July, 1864, when he came to Wheatland, continuing photograph and furniture business till 1866; engaged in his present business, forming a copartnership with Mr. Woods in 1867. Married Miss Susan Bender Dec. 10, 1863; she was born in 1842, in Pennsylvania, and died Feb. 24, 1872. He again married Miss Rhoda Schneider March 12, 1874; she was born in 1852, in this county; has five children by first wife—Charles, Fanny, Abram, William and Maude; lost one daughter; by second wife has three—Josephine, Beatrice and Nelson. Mr. H. has filled several official positions—Township Clerk, Recorder, Councilman and present Justice of the Peace. Independent.

ED. HART, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Wheatland; owns 220 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in 1846, in Canada; in 1848, parents moved to Ohio, where they remained till 1856, when they came to Clinton Co.; Mr. H. located on his present farm in the spring of 1879. Married Miss Mary A. Cavey; she was born in Ohio in 1852; have five children—Margaret, Edward, Mary, Peter and Matthew. Mr. H. has served as Township Assessor three years, also Secretary of School Board three years. Member Catholic Church; Democrat.

O. A. HOSKIN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Wheatland. Owns 222 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Born Feb. 1, 1823, in Medina Co., Ohio; when quite small parents moved into Portage Co. In the fall of 1849, in company with a brother, came to Iowa, and the following winter taught school at Allen's Grove, in Scott Co., and, in the spring, returned to Ohio. In the spring of 1851, returned to Iowa, and entered

the farm upon which he is now living. Married Miss Marilla Denny in February, 1854; she was born in November, 1838, in Licking Co., Ohio; lost one son—Titus; are raising two adopted children—Rinaldo and Milley Denny. Commenced keeping house in Toronto of this county, where he worked at his trade (carpenter and joiner) during summers, and teaching school winters. In 1860, moved on to his farm. Mr. H. has served as Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk, and as Secretary of the School Board several years. Member of Disciple Church. Republican.

C. C. HATCH, farmer and breeder of thoroughbred Hambletonian and Morgan horses, Sec. 34; P. O. Big Rock, Scott Co. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$4,000. Son of Andres and Polly A. (nee Welton) Hatch; born Jan. 15, 1833, in Medina Co., Ohio. In the fall of 1861, in company with his parents, came to Geneva, Ill., and the following spring moved to Elk Grove Township, Lafayette Co., Wis.; in 1868, moved near Darlington. In January, 1870, came on to his present farm. Married Harriet Dolph April 5, 1857; she was born May 29, 1833, in Washington Co., N. Y.; have four children living—Andres A., Bertha C., Melvin D. and Sarah H. Andres A. is now attending the Ames Agricultural College. Mr. H. has served his township as Justice of the Peace, Trustee, and is also member of A., F. & A. M. Order. Democrat. Father died April 7, 1870, and mother is living in Independence, Iowa.

M. C. JONES, station agent for C. & N.-W. R. R., also express agent for Am. and U. S. Express Companies, Wheatland; born July 20, 1842, in Washington Co., Vt., where he spent his early life. In November, 1861, enlisted in Co. K of the 7th Vt. V. I.; was promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant in 1863; was engaged on detached duty, participated at battle of Fort Fisher, N. C.; was discharged for disability in summer of 1863, and subsequently employed in the commissary department under Gen. Scofield. In summer of 1866, came to Mechanicsville, Iowa; engaged in the mercantile business, firm of Andrews, Jones & Buel; in June, 1874, came to Wheatland and engaged in his present business. Married Miss Ella M. Tucker, May 9, 1876; she was born in July, 1851, in Summit Co., Ohio; she died April 5, 1877. He again married Miss Martha J. Close, of Burlington, Iowa, June 26, 1878; she was born in October, 1844, in Ohio; has two children by former wife—Jennie B. A. and Della A. Mr. J. is a member of the Iowa Council, also of Patmos Lodge, No. 155, A., F. & A. M., at Mechanicsville.

DENNIS KEAN, farmer and stock raiser and dealer, Sec. 32; P. O. Big Rock, Scott Co.; owns 180 acres of land where he lives, valued at \$35 per acre, and 710 acres of land in Crawford Co., Iowa; son of Murty and Ellen Kean; born in May, 1814, in County Clare, Ireland; in spring of 1845, emigrated to America, stopping in Lanark, Canada West, now Ontario; in the spring of 1848, went to Syracuse, N. Y.; engaged on the railroad; they were then putting down the first T rail that was laid in the United States; in the fall of 1848, came to Chicago, Ill., and worked on the Galena Division of the C. & N.-W. R. R.; in the spring of 1849, came to Davenport, Iowa, and the same year to this county and entered his land, but continued working in Davenport till 1852, when he moved on his farm. Married Mary Rasp; July 15, 1847; she was born in Canada in 1826; have eleven children living—Michael J., Ellen, Hannah, John T., Murty, Maggie, James, Bridget, Mary A., Eliza and Dennis, Jr.; lost one daughter—Catharine. Has served as Trustee of township several years. Members of Catholic Church; Independent.

GEORGE H. LEFFINGWELL, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Wheatland; owns 655 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; was born Jan. 1, 1814, in Norwich, Conn.; in the fall of 1817, went with his parents to Trumbull Co., Ohio; in the spring of 1839, removed to Muscatine Co., Iowa, and followed the business of carpenter; returned to Ohio six years later; in the spring of 1848, came to this county; bought a drove of cattle, which he drove to Ohio; he continued buying and driving stock to Ohio and New York until 1866, when he moved his family to this county, locating upon the farm where he now resides. Married Miss Eliza J. Curtis Nov. 5, 1848; she was born Oct. 4, 1819, in Trumbull Co., Ohio; have two children—George L. and Etta M., now Mrs. Lucius B. Van Warren; lost five children—Williard J.,

James S., Eugene M., Alvira S. and infant daughter. Members of Presbyterian Church; Mr. L. is one of the Trustees of that Church; Republican.

ARTHUR LILLIE, retired farmer; P. O. Wheatland; owns 500 acres of land in Sharon Township, valued at \$40 per acre; son of George and Martha Lillie, natives of Vermont; born January 4, 1826, in Chittenden Co., Vt.; in 1832, came with parents to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and shortly afterward moved into Portage Co.; in 1853, his father came to this county and purchased 800 acres of land in Sharon Township, and subsequently 640 acres more; in 1854, Mr. L., in company with his brother George, came to this county and engaged in farming and stock-raising; his father died June 2, 1857; he continued farming till 1871, since has made his home principally with his brother-in-law, Mr. E. M. Tucker. Mr. L. is one of the charter members of Zerodatha Lodge, No. 184, A., F. & A. M., of Wheatland. Democrat.

WILLIAM B. LYTLE, owner and proprietor of Big Rock Mills; P. O. Big Rock; born March 7, 1815, in Center Co., Penn. In the spring of 1855 came to Iowa, locating in Scott Co.; in the fall of 1866 moved into Cedar Co.; sold out in 1873, and the following season made a tour through Nebraska; in the fall of 1875, purchased Big Rock Mills and came to his present residence. Married Catharine Smith Feb. 14, 1838; she was born Oct. 23, 1818, in York Co., Penn.; have five children living—Robert M., Henry S., Ann E., Samuel C. and William D.; lost one—James E. Robert M. served in Co B, 2d I. V. I.; was discharged for disability, after which he assisted in recruiting Co. C, 20th I. V. I.; was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and promoted to First Lieutenant after the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. A son-in-law, Samuel Caldwell, served in same company of the 20th I. V. I., and was killed in a collision between the John H. Dickey and the John Rains below Vicksburg, Miss. His son Henry S. also served in Co. E, 20th I. V. I. Mr. Lytle served as Postmaster of New Liberty Post Office several years, also as Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, &c. Member of the Congregational Church. Republican.

D. S. McMILLIN, dealer in pumps, tubing, piping, etc., also well-boring and drilling; P. O. Wheatland; born Sept. 16, 1848, in Mahoning Co., Ohio. In 1856, parents emigrated to Clinton Co., locating in Liberty Township. His father died in July, 1875; mother still living in Brookfield Township. In the spring of 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 1st I. V. C. for three years; participated in battles of Holly Springs, Memphis, Ripley and Camden, Miss., Alexandria, La., Little Rock, Ark., also several skirmishes in Missouri and Texas; mustered out, in 1865, at St. Louis, Mo.; returned home and engaged in farming till 1872; came to Wheatland and engaged in present business. Married Melinda Sheldon Oct. 23, 1865; she was born in New York, Dec. 16, 1848; have five children—Willie A., Marcia, Alice M., Gertrude and Harry H.; lost two. Members of the Presbyterian Church. Republican.

LUCIUS MUNSON, dealer in coal, lime, cement, etc., also proprietor of hack line; P. O. Wheatland; owns sixty-five acres of land, valued at \$12 per acre, and a residence in town of the value of \$4,000; born Feb. 11, 1826, in New Haven Co., Conn.; in 1838, went to New York City and engaged as an errand-boy for Sidney F. B. Morse; in 1843, went into a bakery, remaining till 1852, then came to Chicago, and, in 1854, to Clinton, and in company with a Mr. Case, built the Waubonsie House, which was burned in 1856; in 1858, came to Wheatland and purchased the hotel now known as the Tucker House, which he kept till 1865, since which time he has been engaged in his present business. Married Nancy Baldwin, of New York City, Jan. 1, 1850; she was born Sept. 18, 1824, in Brantford, Conn.; have one son—William A., born Oct. 1, 1856; lost one infant son. Mr. M. has served as Trustee of the township, and Councilman. Is a member of Zerodatha Lodge, No. 184, A., F. & A. M. Republican.

LAWRENCE O'CONNOR, retired grain-dealer; P. O. Wheatland; born June 7, 1810, in Roscommon County, Ireland; in the fall of 1833, emigrated to the United States, stopping in New York City. In April, 1834, enlisted in Co. I, of the 2d United States Infantry, for three years; was most of the time on guard duty at Mackinaw, Mich.; was discharged at New York, then came to Chicago, Ill., and to Lockport, Will Co., Ill., in 1837, removing to Twelve-Mile Grove in 1849. In 1853,

came to this county, purchasing a farm just south of where Wheatland now stands; in the fall of 1858, moved into Wheatland and engaged in the grain trade, which he continued till 1872, when he retired from business. Married Bridget Rock, of Detroit, Mich., July 19, 1837; she was born in County Sligo, Ireland, and died in 1861. Again married Louisa Shaw March 9, 1863; she was born in August, 1820, in Meigs Co., Ohio; have one son living—James, by first wife, and lost one—Richard, who was Co. I, of the 26th I. V. I., and died in Andersonville Prison; have one son—Dennis, by second wife. Is a member of Zeredatha Lodge, No. 184, A., F. & A. M. Independent.

JOHN O'NEILL, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Big Rock, Scott Co.; owns 186½ of land, valued at \$30 per acre; son of John and Bridget O'Neill; born Jan. 21, 1846, near Perth, Canada West, now Ontario; emigrated with his parents to this county in the spring of 1850, locating on the farm adjoining where he is now living. Married Miss Catherine Kean Oct. 26, 1874; she was born August 1, 1852, in Cook Co., Ill.; have three children—Thomas F., Michael J. and Margaret E. Members of Catholic Church; Democrat.

PETER O'NEILL, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Wheatland; owns 160 acres of land, valued \$25 per acre; son of John and Bridget O'Neill; born Feb. 22, 1844, near Perth, Canada West. In 1850, emigrated with his parents to Clinton Co., Iowa, locating in the township where he still lives, and came on to his present farm in 1877. Married Bridget L. Rorick Feb. 13, 1877; she was born in 1851, in Vermont; have one daughter—Winnie, born Jan. 21, 1878; father died in February, 1852. Members of Catholic Church. Democrat.

C. M. & F. J. PARSONS, farmers; P. O. Big Rock, Scott Co.; sons of Maurice and Amanda Parsons; born in Hampshire Co., Mass.; the first was born Jan. 25, 1825; in the spring of 1849, he emigrated to Winnebago Co., Ill., and in the spring of 1850 came to Clinton Co., Iowa, locating on his present farm, of the value of \$8,000. Married Eliza B. Hazen Sept. 2, 1852; she was born Feb. 24, 1830, in Massachusetts; have seven children living—Clark H., C. Mason, Flora M., Arthur H., Howard E., Walter M. and Lucy A. Has served as Justice of the Peace, Trustee, etc., and is a member of the Congregational Church. F. J. was born Nov. 16, 1829; in the fall of 1852, emigrated to this county, and, in 1854, located on his present farm of 190 acres, of the value of \$10,000. He married Aurelia Blackman Sept. 2, 1852; she was born in Massachusetts in 1831, and deceased Oct. 13, 1866. He again married Mrs. Lucy Bates (maiden name Brewster) March 8, 1868; she was born in Massachusetts in 1837, and died Oct. 29, 1872. He again married Harriet Noble Dec. 30, 1874; she was born in Vermont in 1840; has five children living by first wife—Mary; A., Emma M., Carrie B., Jessie L. and Herbert F.; lost two—Edwin L. and an infant by second wife, two—Elisha B.; lost one—Eddie M.; and by third wife, one daughter—Grace. Mr. P. has served as Assessor of his township. Is a member of the Congregational Church. Republican.

WILLIAM PENNINGROTH, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Wheatland; son of Frederick and Christine Penningroth; born April 29, 1835, in Germany. He was left without a father while an infant; in the spring of 1846, he emigrated with his mother and brother to Randolph Co., Ill. In the fall of 1857, he came to Clinton Co., Iowa, and purchased the 160 acres of land upon which he now resides; returned to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged at work in a brickyard for three years, after which he returned to Randolph Co., Ill., and farmed till the spring of 1864, then moved on to his land in this county; has added to it, till he now has 345 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Miss Johanna Laumeier, of St. Louis, Sept. 26, 1861; she was born in Germany Feb. 22, 1837; have nine children living—Frederick, E. F. William, Sophia E., Louisa, Amalia, Anna C., Heinrich, Emma L., Aline; lost three—Frederick 1st, Laura and an infant. Members of German Evangelical Lutheran Church; Republican.

RICHARD H. RANDALL, Sr., and RICHARD H. RANDALL, Jr.; P. O. Big Rock, Scott Co.; R. H., Sr., was born

June 30, 1807, in York Co., Me.; in 1822, moved with parents, John and Sarah Randall, to Penobscot Co.; while there, followed farming and lumbering; in the fall of 1838, emigrated to Iowa, locating in Montpelier Township, Muscatine Co. An incident here in his life, never to be forgotten, occurred on the 5th of June, 1844; while he was absent from home his vicinity was visited by a terrible cyclone which destroyed his residence with all its contents, killing his mother and severely injuring his wife, children and brother. In the spring of 1847, he moved into Liberty Township, of this county, and in 1851, came on to his present farm. Married Miss Almira Tourtellotte, July 6, 1828; she was born May 27, 1812, in Maine; have four children living—Eliza J., George W., Richard H., Jr., and Ephraim L. and lost eight—Sarah, Esther, John, Henry C., James, Thomas, Elmira and Elizabeth. Mr. R. now owns forty acres of land of the value of \$2,500; he makes a specialty of bee-raising; is a member of the Universalist Church; Republican. Richard H., Jr., was born September 22, 1848, in Clinton Co., Iowa; while in attendance at school, in Galesburg, Ill., he enlisted, January 29, 1865, in Co. F, of the 148th Ill. Inf.; was mustered out in September, 1865; on his return, went to Fort Dodge and commenced learning the blacksmith trade; in the spring of 1873, opened a shop at Pomeroy, Calhoun Co., Iowa, and in 1874, moved to Coon Rapids; in January, 1876, opened up his present shop in Big Rock. Married Harriet J. Merritt, September 21, 1870; she was born August 31, 1851, in Medina Co., Ohio; have three children—Pearl E., Richard H., and Manly B. Republican.

GEORGE RIEDESEL, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Wheatland; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$55 per acre; son of Ludwig and Flora Riedesel; born January 12, 1825, in Germany. In 1845, emigrated to Crawford Co., Ohio; in 1850, came to Iowa, and entered the land upon which he now lives; in the spring of 1870, moved his family from Ohio, and located on his farm. Married Miss Elizabeth Gerhardt in February, 1860; she was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, in 1834; have six children living—Mary J., Anna M., Elizabeth S., Louisa L., John E., Louis T.; lost one, John F. Members of German Reformed Church.

JOHN RIEDESEL, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Wheatland; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre, son of Ludwig and Flora Riedesel; born March 31, 1829, in Germany; in 1845, emigrated with parents to Crawford Co., Ohio; in 1853, came to Clinton Co., Iowa, and entered his land from Government, after which he returned to Ohio, remaining till the spring of 1857, when he returned to Iowa. Married Miss Elizabeth Knoche, July 7, 1869; she was born in Germany, in 1839; have six children—Diana, Ferdinand, Emma, Kate, Ann and an infant son not named. Member of the German Reformed Church; Democrat.

DALLAS D. BORICK, attorney at law, Notary Public, collecting agent, etc.; P. O. Wheatland; son of Cornelius and Julia (nee Kimball) Borick; born June 18, 1846, in Franklin Co., Ohio; in 1854, his parents moved to Henry Co., Ind.; in the spring of 1859, emigrated to Jones Co., Iowa; in the summer of 1864, engaged in the employ of his brother, G. H. Borick, a merchant of Loudon, Iowa, which he continued most of the time till 1867, when he moved to Toronto, engaging first at carpenter and joiner work, and subsequently at railroad bridge-building, after which he engaged in the grain business; in 1874, commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1878; removed from Toronto to this place a few weeks ago. Married Miss Mattie J. Hammond Feb. 17, 1865; she was born in December, 1846, in Delaware Co., Ohio. Mr. R. has served as Justice of the Peace at Toronto, and other offices; is at present Notary Public; Democrat.

WM. D. L. RULE, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Big Rock, Scott Co.; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born Feb. 26, 1811, in Roxburyshire, Scotland; in 1834, emigrated to the United States, locating in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; was engaged in the milling business there and in Canada till 1852, when he came to La Grange Co., Ind., engaging in the same business; in the summer of 1854, came to Clinton Co., and, the following year, built the Granite Mills, below Big Rock, which he owned till 1865, when he moved to De Witt, where he remained till the fall of 1878,

when he came to where he now lives. Married Miss Jane Wood, of Scotland, in 1832; she died at De Witt May 3, 1874. He again married Mrs. Rhoda Hoskins (nee Parr), Sept. 4, 1878; have three children living—George, William D. L., Jr., and Jenette; lost one son—John. Member Presbyterian Church; Republican.

JOHN H. SCHNEIDER, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Wheatland; owns 124 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; son of John G. and Louisa F. Schneider; born Jan. 6, 1843, in Prussia, Germany; in 1848, parents emigrated to Crawford Co., Ohio, and, in the spring of 1852, came to Clinton Co. and located upon the land upon which he is now living, his father having died Sept. 13, 1861; mother still living with him. Married Catharine Keller, Nov. 30, 1868; she was born Sept. 23, 1843, in Prussia, Germany; have four children—Anna, Joseph, Emil and Rudolph; lost one son—Edward. Member German Reformed Church; Democrat.

WILLIAM SEMPER, farmer; P. O. Calamus; owns 455 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born Dec. 5, 1826, in Lincolnshire, England. In the spring of 1851, he emigrated to the United States, stopping in the vicinity of Schenectady, N. Y. In 1853, he came to Rock Island Co., Ill.; was there engaged in running the ferry at Hampton, above Moline, one year, and as engineer in a steam saw-mill for three years. In 1854, came out and purchased a part of his present farm; in the spring of 1857, moved onto his present farm, and had been here about three weeks, when a Mr. Monroe Warren was hung by what were known as the Regulators, within half a mile of his house, this Warren's house having been a harboring-place for horse-thieves, counterfeiters, etc. Married Miss Johana Schaible Aug. 16, 1852; she was born in Germany March 11, 1828, her parents coming to the United States the same year, stopping first in Maryland, and next in Westmoreland Co., Penn., and lastly in Rock Island Co., Ill.; have six children living—Charlotte C., Henrietta, George W., Harvey J., Ida E. and Phedora E.; lost two—Barbara J. and Harriet. Republican.

JESSE STINE, attorney at law and collection agent, Wheatland; son of Michael and Hannah Stine; born April 4, 1825, in Waynesburg, Greene Co., Penn.; in 1827, emigrated with his parents to Monroe Co., Ohio, where his boyhood and youthful days were spent; in the spring of 1846, he went to Bolivar, Miss., and in February, 1847, went to New Orleans; in June, of the same year, came to this county, locating at Toronto. In the fall of 1847, commenced reading law under the instruction of a Mr. E. Graham, of De Witt; was admitted to the bar in 1851; in the spring of 1862, removed to Wheatland, where he still resides. Married Miss Phoebe Shriver March 19, 1854; she was born May 3, 1832, in Morgan Co., Ohio; lost three children—Silas W., Lovica P. and an infant not named. Mr. Stine has filled several official positions in his township, and has also been on the Board of Supervisors two years, and is at present attorney for the town; is also a member of Zeredatha, No. 184, A., F. & A. M.; Republican.

JOHN S. STOWRS, attorney at law and conveyancer, Wheatland; son of Samuel and Patience (nee Phinney) Stowrs; born May 13, 1823, in Washington City, D. C.; his mother was a teacher of select schools there, and his father was Superintendent of a stage line running between Washington City and Florida; when about 7 years old, went to Florida, and spent two years visiting with relatives; was a frequent visitor in the halls of Congress; quite familiar with the faces of many of the prominent statesmen of that day. In 1833, came with his parents to Jefferson Co., N. Y.; in 1836, came to Chicago, then a small town with only five stores; he engaged as a clerk in one of them, for Messrs. Hall & Lewis. In 1837, went to Elgin to clerk for his father, who had gone there in 1836 and opened the first store of that town. In 1838, returned to New York; went to Newport, R. I., and attended school there; in 1839, went with his brother-in-law, S. G. Dodge, attorney, to Gouverneur, N. Y., and commenced the study of law under him, and, in 1840, came to Terre Haute, Ind.; followed farming a short time, when he again resumed the study of law under Gov. Whitcomb, of Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1844, came to Davenport, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar there; Sept. 11, 1844, came to De Witt, of this county, first commencing the practice of law there, and teaching school in the winter.

In 1845, was appointed County Judge, to fill a vacancy, he being the second incumbent of that office; in the winter of 1846-47, taught the first school west of De Witt in the county, five miles from De Witt, and the same year assisted in organizing the first Sunday school west of De Witt, of which he was Superintendent. In 1849, returned to Terre Haute, Ind., and engaged in clerking in a general store for his father; remained there but a short time; he then went into Louisiana, and up the Red River, and again taught school. In the fall of 1850, returned to Indiana, and, in 1852, returned to this county, and engaged as clerk for T. F. Butterfield, of De Witt, he being County Treasurer and Clerk, also in mercantile business; served as Deputy Treasurer and County Clerk. In 1856, was Deputy Auditor. In 1857, went to Bellaire, Ohio, where he experienced religion, and united with the M. E. Church, and from there went to Kent Co., Md., thence to Washington City, and was engaged in one of the Government Land Offices. In the fall of 1859, returned to De Witt, and resumed teaching. In 1861, came to Wheatland, and engaged in teaching principally, and, in 1866, was licensed as a Methodist exhorter, and, in 1867, as a local preacher, since which time he has made three trips to California; and, in 1877, went to Cuba, where he has a sister, engaging as a teacher of the English language in the San Rosa College, and, in 1878, returned to Wheatland; Independent in politics.

E. M. TUCKER, proprietor of Tucker House, Wheatland; born Oct. 16, 1824, in Summit Co., Ohio; in early life, learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed till he came to this county in the fall of 1855; located on a farm in Sharon Township; in the spring of 1866, came to Wheatland and engaged in his present business. Married Miss Maria Lillie April 11, 1850; she was born March 9, 1831, in Chittenden Co., Vt.; have three children living—Martha, Arthur and Emma; lost one—Ella M., wife of M. C. Jones. Democrat.

JEROME TANIAN, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Big Rock; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; son of Nicholas and Bridget Tania; born July 2, 1842, in Galway Co., Ireland; in 1849, parents emigrated to the United States, locating in Vermont; in 1855, came to Clinton Co., locating in the township in which he still lives. Married Mary A. Posten, daughter of Charles and Celesta Posten, Dec. 14, 1862; she was born in Scott Co., Iowa, Aug. 8, 1844; have eight children—Ida C., William C., Mary F., Jerome, Ambrose N., Tracy, Edward and Henry A. Mr. T. has served as Trustee of township, School Director, etc. Member of the Catholic Church; Democrat.

O. J. THORNTON, Mayor of Wheatland; manufacturer of harness and dealer in trunks, etc., and also proprietor of livery and feed stable; son of John F. and Charlotte (Town) Thornton; born Feb. 15, 1835, in Ogdensburg, N. Y. In the summer of 1840, emigrated with parents to La Salle Co., Ill.; in 1850, commenced learning the harness-maker's trade in Ottawa, after which commenced business in Earlville, same county; in 1858, came to Princeton, Scott Co., Iowa, and opened a harness shop; removing to Lyons, of this county, in 1866, where he engaged in the same business; in 1868, he came to Wheatland and engaged in the same business, adding the livery business in 1877. Has served his town as Councilman several years; is Mayor at present; is also member of Zeredatha Lodge 184, F. & A. M. Married Miss Caroline E. Hedges Nov. 15, 1855; she was born May 8, 1838, in Adams Co., Ill.; have five children—Eva E., Dora A., Villie C., Estella A. and Carrie E.; lost an infant daughter. Republican.

JOHN WALRAVEN, Postmaster and dealer in stationery, notions, etc., Wheatland; owns 448 acres of land, valued at \$15 per acre; born Aug. 23, 1827, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; in the fall of 1847, he came to Keokuk, Iowa, engaging in a flouring-mill, and, in 1848, came to Davenport, engaging in a mill there, in a short time returning to Keokuk, and, in the spring of 1849, returned to Davenport; in the spring of 1851, moved to Allen's Grove, Scott Co., engaging in the mercantile business; was also Postmaster; in 1853, returned to Davenport, engaging in milling again; in 1857, came to Toronto, this county, and, in 1862, came to Wheatland and engaged in the agricultural-implemment business, in 1865, adding stoves and tinware. In February,

1870. was appointed Postmaster. In July, 1871, went to Kansas, spending about four months; returned and devoted his time to the pasturage of stock. Was again appointed Postmaster, taking the office Jan. 1, 1879. Married Miss Mary C. Parker Jan. 12, 1853; she was born in Vermont in 1825, and came to Iowa in 1840; have six children—Parker C., Maude C., Florence F., Willie, Harry and Madge. Mr. W. was a delegate from Scott Co. to the first Republican Convention in the State, at Iowa City; is also a member of the Masonic Order and Odd Fellows. Republican.

FREDERICK WHITE (Witte in German), farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Wheatland; owns 285 acres of lands, valued at \$40 per acre; son of Henry and Mary Witte; born Feb. 9, 1819, in Hanover, Germany. In the spring of 1852, emigrated to Decatur Co., Ind.; in the fall of 1857, came to this county, and located on his present farm in 1862. Married Miss Louisa Seling, Oct. 9, 1842; she was born in Germany, Sept. 11, 1818; have seven children living—Henry, Deitrick, Wilhelmena, Frank, William, Caroline and Frederick; lost two—Charles and Frederick. Members of the German Reformed Church. Democrat.

HENRY WHITE, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Wheatland; son of Frederick and Louisa White; born May 21, 1841, in Hanover, Germany. Emigrated with parents to Decatur Co., Ind., in the spring of 1852, and to this county in the fall of 1857. Mr. W. served in Co. H, 10th I. V. I., from October, 1864, till June, 1865; was with Sherman's army in his march to the sea; was at the capture of Atlanta, Ga., Savannah, Fort Fisher and Columbia. S. C. Married Miss Sophia Bickman May 31, 1866; she was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 18, 1844; have six children living—Charles, Wilhelmena, Christine, Henry, Louisa and Caroline. Mr. W. owns 152 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Member of the German Reformed Church. Democrat.

ELIJAH WOODS, dealer in lumber, building material, etc., with A. M. Hall, also City Weighmaster, Wheatland; born June 6, 1811, in Belmont Co., Ohio; is a son of Elijah and Hetty Woods, deceased. In 1826, he went into Wheeling, Va., engaging as a clerk in a general merchandise store; in 1854, platted and laid out Belmont City, in Belmont Co., Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile business and the manufacture of flour barrels, nail kegs, etc.; in the spring of 1866, came to Wheatland and engaged in his present business. Married Miss Martha Martin Dec. 25, 1838; she was born in 1815, in Ohio, and died May 31, 1847. He again married Harriet J. Woodworth, Dec. 27, 1855; she was born Sept. 29, 1831, in Hartford Co., Conn.; have two children by first wife—Ebenezer and Charles; the first, physician in Wheeling, Va., and the latter, Superintendent of one of Lamb's lumber yards in Clinton. Republican.

SHARON TOWNSHIP.

MATHIAS ALES, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 347½ acres land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Prussia in 1826; came to America in 1851; settled on his present farm in 1854. Married Katrina Spoo in 1854; she, too, was born in Prussia; have ten children—Nicholas, Margaret, Tony, Katrina, Mathias, Peter, John, Simon, Mary, Joseph. Members of Catholic Church; Democrat.

JACOB BURWELL, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Burgess; owns 340 acres land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Richland Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1818; came to Iowa in 1855, and located on his present farm. Married Melissa Beers, in 1862; she was born March 12, 1829; have three children—Ella, Amy V. and Hattie. Mr. B. has four children by former wife—John A., Jane, Abe and J. Whitmore. Republican.

FRED BUSCH, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lost Nation; owns eighty acres land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Germany, April 4, 1853; came to America in 1854, and located, with parents, in this township.

J. D. BUSCH, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 120 acres land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Prussia, Germany, Aug. 6, 1811; came to America in 1853, and located in Davenport; settled on his present farm in 1854. Has been twice

unmarried—first to Anna Schepers, in 1837; she, too, was born in Germany, in 1816, and died in 1871; had six children—William, Henry, Fritz, John, Christena and Hannah; lost one son—Gearhart, who enlisted in the 26th I. V. I., and died at Vicksburg, in 1862. Married again, Aug. 5, 1874, Christine Schepers; she was born in Germany, and has four children by a former husband.

HENRY BUSCH, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 160 acres land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Germany in 1848; came to America in 1854, and located, with parents, in this county, and, in 1874, settled on his present farm. Married Anna Schultz, in 1873; she, too, was born in Germany; have four children—Anna, Dedrick, Caroline and Bertha. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

C. CRANE, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Burgess; owns 120 acres land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Massachusetts in 1819; came to Iowa in 1866, and located on present farm. Married Sarah Putnam in 1848; she was born in New York; have six children—Louisa, Carson, Herbert, Walter, Addie and Eleanor. Republican.

T. N. DEAN, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Burgess; owns 120 acres land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Vermont, in 1809; came to Iowa in 1854, and settled on his present farm. Married Fanny Taylor in 1830; she was born in Massachusetts; have three children—Delilah, Fidelia and Alvin.

THOMAS S. DUTT, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 160 acres land, valued at \$45 per acre; born in Pennsylvania, in 1842; came to Iowa in 1875, and located on present farm. Married Amanda Puter in 1863; she was born in Pennsylvania; have one child—Annie L. Democrat.

L. N. FRAZIER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 290 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Dec. 2, 1833; came to Iowa in 1855, and settled on present farm. Married Cynthia Armstrong in 1857; she was born in Canada May 2, 1839; have one child—Francis Willard, born Sept. 22, 1857. Democrat.

HON. A. A. GARDNER, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1833; came to Iowa in 1855; located on present farm in 1866. Married L. D. Wood in 1854; she was born in Ohio; have three children—John, Lester and Jennie S.; lost two, William L. and Carrie. Mr. G. was elected Representative in 1877, and has held different offices in the township and county; was County Superintendent one term; Republican.

W. W. GARDNER, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1836; came to Iowa in 1857, and located in this county; settled on present farm in 1866. Enlisted in Co. B, 1st I. V. C., in 1861, and was discharged in 1866; was in all the battles that regiment participated in. Married Mary E. Monroe in 1866; she was born in Michigan; have four children—Carrie, Rosa, Mary E. and infant daughter. Republican.

JAMES GILROY, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 325 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Ireland in 1822; came to America in 1844, and located in Orange Co., N. Y., and, in the fall of 1853, removed to Iowa and settled on his present farm. Married Rosanna Hart; she, too, was born in Ireland in 1839; have eight children—James, Mary Jane, John, Ann, Peter, Agnes, Francis and Rosetta. Are members of the Catholic Church; Democrat.

WM. GRONWOLDT, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Nashville; owns 134 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Germany in 1844; came to America in 1865 and settled on present farm. Married Caroline Busch; she was born in Scott Co., Iowa; have one child—Mena.

J. S. HUDSON, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Portage Co., Ohio, in 1831; came to Iowa in 1852 and located in this Township; settled on present farm in 1867. In 1853, married Susanna Brumbaugh; she, too, was born in Portage Co., Ohio; they have nine children—Samuel, Sarah, Joseph, Anna, Frank, John, Maggie, Horace and Wilber.

Mrs. H. died in 1868, and, in 1869, Mr. H. married Abby Watson; she was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y.; have one child—Forest. Mr. Hudson has filled different township offices—Trustee, Assessor, Justice, Constable and is at present Notary Public. Are members of the Disciple Church; Republican.

J. L. HOVEY, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Lost Nation; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1833; came to Iowa in 1865 and located on present farm. Married Lucinda Minime in 1851; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1832; have two children—Charles M. and Minnie V. Mr. H. enlisted in Co. B, 124th Ill. V. I., in 1862, and was discharged in 1865; was in all the battles that regiment participated in. Republican.

B. A. LILLIE, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Chittenden Co., Vt., in 1824; came to Iowa in 1855, and located on his present farm. Married Mary Medley in 1846; she was born in Ohio in 1826; have eight children—George, Alice, Ida, Mary, Albert, Annette, Martha and Maude. Mr. Lillie has been a member of the Board of Supervisors one term. Democrat.

F. J. MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Burgess; owns 117 acres land valued at \$30 per acre; born in Chittenden Co., Vt., in 1826; came to Iowa in 1858 and located on his present farm. Married Louisa A. Cook in 1859; she was born in Crawford Co., Penn., in 1842; have five children—May, Jennie, Kate, Amy and Arthur. Are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. M. has held the office of Township Clerk since 1860. Republican.

HANS MOHR, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Germany in 1831; came to America in 1852; settled on his present farm in 1865. Married Christina Busch; she was born in 1845; have seven children—Anna, Dedrick, Fredrica, Emma, Fred, Louise and William. Are members of the Lutheran Church; Republican.

PETER MOHR, farmer; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 215 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Germany in 1833; came to America in 1853, and located in Davenport; settled on his present farm in 1867. Married Margaret Stegamann in 1861; she was born in Germany; have seven children—Fred, John, William, Fredrica, Henry, Anna and Mary. Members of the Reformed Church.

RICHARD MYATT, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Maquoketa; owns 106 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in England in 1803; came to America in 1854, and settled on his present farm. Married Elizabeth Badley in 1831; she was born in England; have five children—Arthur, Henry, Ann, Elizabeth and Martha. Mr. M. has three children by his former wife—James, Thomas and Benjamin. Members of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS MYATT, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in England in 1828; came to America in 1851, and located in New York; came to Iowa in 1855, and settled in Jackson Co.; removed to his present farm in 1862. Married Ann Hill in 1862; she was born in England; have seven children—Phoebe, Edward, Frank, Mary, Bessie, Susan and Laura. Methodists.

JOHN NODLE, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Burgess; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1814; came to Iowa in 1853, and located in this township. Married Susanna Zook in 1853; have four children—Deborah, Ozias, William and Lydia.

L. K. PAGE, dealer in general merchandise, Lost Nation; business established in 1878; was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Aug. 26, 1846; came to Iowa in 1855, with his parents, and located in Massillon Township, Cedar Co.; in February, 1862, enlisted in Co. F, 16th I. V. I., and was discharged in April, 1865; was in all the battles that regiment participated in. Married Amanda Armstrong in 1870; she was born in South Mountain, Canada, in 1851, and died in 1874; have one child—

Nora. Married again, in 1876, to Martha Minnick; she was born in Covington, Ohio, in 1856. Republican.

GEO. PAUP, farmer and dealer in stock; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 440 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in York Co., Penn., in 1833; came to Iowa in 1852, and located in Jackson Co.; removed to this county and settled on his present farm in 1863; has been twice married—first to Sarah Ham, in 1852; she died in 1873; had four children—Leslie, George, Horatio and Harrison; married again to Julia Brumbaugh. Republican.

PERRIN PRESTON; Sec. 16; P. O. Lost Nation; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1820; came to Iowa in 1855, and located on present farm. Married Catharine Martin in 1843; she was born in 1818. Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Republican.

G. C. READ, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Burgess; owns 184½ acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Erie Co., Penn., Aug. 31, 1827; came to Iowa in 1859, and located on present farm. Married Adaline Yost in 1852; she was born in Erie Co., Penn., Aug. 30, 1828; have three children—Fidelia A., Charlie E. and Ellsworth B. Are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Republican.

EDWARD ROGERS, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; born in Scotland in 1829; came to America in 1847; settled on his present farm in 1854. Mr. R. has been twice married; in 1853, he married Rosa Burns; she was born in Ireland, and died in 1867; had three children—William, John and Susan; married again, in 1869, Hattie Williamson, a native of Ohio; have two children—Mary and Eva.

JOSEPH SCOTT; Sec. 35; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 320 acres of lands, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Monroe Co., Ind., in 1831; came to Iowa in 1836, and located in Monmouth Township, Jackson Co.; with his parents removed to present farm in 1866. Married Sarah Zook in 1858; she was born in Ohio in 1833; have five children—Silas, William, La Fayette, Harvey and Ira J. Members of Brethren Church.

CHAS. TEEPLE, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 135 acres of land; valued at \$30 per acre; born in this township in 1856. Married Olive Crabb in 1878; she, too, was born in this township; have one child—Eva A. Republican.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

AUGUST H. C. BOETTGER, dealer in agricultural implements, agent for C. H. & L. J. McCormick's Self-binders, Reapers, Mowers and combined machines, Toronto; born in Germany in 1842; came to America in 1869, and located in Loudon; removed to Toronto in 1874, and engaged in his present business. Married Mary Bargmann in 1872; she was born in Germany; has three children—Rosa, Charlie and Dora. Are members of the Lutheran Church.

W. L. BROWN, dealer and shipper of stock, Toronto; born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1848; came to Iowa in 1854, with his parents, and located in Liberty Township; afterward went back to Ohio; returned to Iowa in 1859, and has been engaged in farming and stock-raising since. Married Hannah Thorn in 1872; she was born in Iowa; have two children—Clara and George.

GEO. W. COCHRAN, contractor and builder, Toronto; born in Coshoc-ton Co., Ohio, May 28, 1843; came to Iowa in 1865; located in Loudon; removed to Toronto soon after and married Kate Devill; she was born in this county; have three children—Mary M., Elizabeth A. and Ellen C. Mr. C. enlisted in the 15th Regt. U. S. Inf., in 1861; honorably discharged in 1865; was in thirteen battles during his term.

GEO. CUBBAGE, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Toronto; owns 270 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Delaware in 1821; came to Iowa in 1837; removed to

his present farm in 1868. Married Betsy J. Lindsey in 1850; she was born in Ripley Co., Iowa; have six children—Alonzo, Edwin, Clarence, Laura, Orion and Herbert. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

JOHN DALEY, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Toronto; owns 255 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Ireland in 1829; came to America in 1854; settled on present farm in 1865. Married Margaret Carnaghan in 1862; she was also born in Ireland; have three children—Mary, Tisey and Margaret. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

JAMES DEVITT, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20; P. O. Toronto; owns 576 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; born in Ireland June 22, 1818; came to America in 1831, and located in Canada; settled in this county on his present farm in 1847. Married Mary Moore in 1848; she was born in Ireland; have eight children—Eliza, Catherine S., Gilbert, Mary, Ella, James, William and John Owen. Are members of the Catholic Church.

CONRAD ENDORF, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Wheatland; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Randolph Co., Ill., in 1854; came to Iowa the same year with his parents. Married Rosa Laham in 1878; she was born in this county; have one child—Charlie. Republican.

FRED. ENDORF, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Wheatland; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born Randolph Co., Ill., in 1854; came to Iowa with his parents in the same year. Married Alvi Klahn, in 1878; she was born in Moline, Ill.; have one child—Herman. Republican.

WM. ENDORF, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Wheatland; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Randolph Co., Ill., Nov. 10, 1848; came to Iowa in 1854, with his parents, and located on a farm now owned by Conrad Endorf. Married Mena Beckman in 1872; she was born in Germany; have four children—Fred, Conrad, William and Mena. Republican.

ABE FRITCHER, proprietor of billiard hall, Toronto; born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., March 1, 1843; came to Iowa in 1865, and located in this township. Enlisted in Co. D, 31st Ill. V. I., in 1863; discharged in 1864; was in all the battles that regiment participated in.

JOHN HELLER, proprietor of Toronto Mills; born in Northampton Co., Penn., in 1812; came to Iowa in 1836, and located in Scott Co.; removed to this county in 1868. Married Cornelia Fulkerson in 1833; she was born in Ohio; have five children—Eleanor, Jacob, Lewis, Sarah and Scott; lost one son in the United States Army—George, who was killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Members of the Christian Church. Republican.

H. A. JACKSON, farmer, Section 6; P. O. Toronto; owns 315 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., on the 20th of April, 1829; came to Iowa in 1853, and located in Marshalltown, and, in 1863, removed to his present farm. Married Ann McMillan in 1862; she was born in Pennsylvania; have three children—Bayard E., Cora and Maud.

WILLIAM KAMMER, farmer, Section 5; P. O. Toronto; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Germany Oct. 12, 1818; came to America in 1852, and, in 1836, located in Clinton Co. Married Hannah Linney in 1858; she was born in England; have three children—Sarah Jane, John and Elizabeth. Are members of the Congregational Church.

GEORGE W. KIMBALL, station agent and telegraph operator, Toronto; born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1846; came to Iowa in 1864, and located in Loudon; removed to Toronto in 1866; engaged in his present business in 1873. Married Minnie E. Thorn in 1868; she was born in Toronto; have two children—Elmo G. and Jessie.

REV. JAMES MURPHY, Pastor of Catholic Church, Toronto; born in Ireland Nov. 15, 1848; came to America in 1872, and located in Toronto. Mr. M. is a graduate of St. John's College, Waterford, Ireland.

LUDWIC RIEDESEL, farmer; Section 32; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Germany in 1822; came to America in 1844, and located in Ohio; removed to Iowa in 1855, and located in this county; in 1868, settled on his present farm. Married Catherine Snyder in 1845; she, too, was born in Germany; have eight children—Susan, Franz, Ludwig, Phillip, Flora, George, John and Anna. Are members of the German Reformed Church; Democrat.

HON. GEORGE W. THORN, dealer in general merchandise and general collecting agent, Toronto; born in England March 31, 1817; came to America in 1826 with his parents, and located in Canada, near Toronto. Mr. Thorn removed to Iowa in 1841, and located in Cedar Co., but soon after removed to the site where Toronto now stands, and engaged in the mercantile trade; he erected the mills in 1843-44, and was manager of them until he sold to Mr. John Heller, the present owner, in 1868. Mr. Thorn has been twice married, first to Lucinda Shriver in June, 1843; she was born in Morgan Co., Ohio; they had six children—Lovisa A., Minnie E., Hannah P., Harold C., William C. and George W. Mr. Thorn's second marriage was in 1870, to Rebecca Hall, a native of Pennsylvania. He served as Representative of his county in 1865-66. Republican.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 86½ acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Pennsylvania in 1821; came to Iowa in 1868, and settled on present farm. Married Ann Eliza Arthur in 1870; she was born in New York; have two children—Edward and Edith. Mr. W. has five children by a former wife—Harriet, James A., Emily E., Nancy J. and George. Members of M. E. Church; Republican.

IRA WILLEY, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Lost Nation; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Lee Co., Ohio, June 19, 1846; came to Iowa in 1868, and settled in Clinton Co.; married Viola Beckman, in 1870; she was born in Clinton Co.; have four children—Ellie N., Aaron I., Richard C. and Fidelia A. Democrat.

JOSHUA WINGET, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Toronto; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Born in Pennsylvania in 1831; came to Iowa in 1866, and located on present farm; was a resident of Whiteside Co., Ill., a number of years. Married Elizabeth Paschal in 1852; she was born in Illinois; have ten children—Alfred, Lucy A., Alvira, Leander, Levi, Ida, Silas, Charles, Rosa Belle and Artie. Members of M. E. Church. Republican.

J. E. WOLFE, Sec. 13; P. O. Toronto; owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Born in Ireland in 1835; settled in Iowa in 1857; married Margaret Mills in 1863; she was born in Ireland; have six children—Edmund, Anthony, Mary, Margaret, Maurice, Celia. Are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

BERLIN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN COOK, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Elwood; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born Feb. 19, 1841, in Yorkshire, England. In the fall of 1853, emigrated with parents, David and Mary Cook, to Washington Township, of this county. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 26th I. V. I., but was discharged in the following September, for disabilities. In the spring of 1868, came on to his present farm. Married Miss Emeline Gearhart, of this county, March 3, 1863; she was born June 18, 1833, in Philadelphia, Penn.; have five children—Samuel S., Mary C., Otto W., John C. and Lydia; lost one son—Innocence. Mr. C. is present School Treasurer of the township, which position he has filled for five years. Republican.

CHARLES H. CORNISH, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Grand Mound; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born May 28, 1822, in Oneida Co., N. Y. In the fall of 1857, emigrated to Du Page Co., Ill., and from there to this county in the

fall of 1859; stopping near Lyons about five years, after which he came onto his present farm. Has been married twice; the first marriage was to Miss Adaline Clemens, in the fall of 1844; she died in 1848, leaving one son, Oscar P.; he again married Miss Helen U. Lent, Sept. 1, 1850; she was born Oct. 25, 1829, in Bradford Co., Penn.; by second marriage has five children—Byron, Mary, Helen, Edward and Joseph. Member of the M. E. Church. Republican.

A. B. CORRELL, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Grand Mound; son of Jacob and Catharine Correll; was born July 25, 1840, in Wayne Co., Ohio. In July, 1854, came to this county; located in this township in 1855, and on his present farm in 1864. Married Miss Alma Simpson in November, 1862; she was born in New York March 10, 1841; have five children—Alva, Imogene, Dennis, Lena and Roger; lost one—Albert. Mr. C. served as County Supervisor two and a half terms, also as Township Trustee. Republican.

JACOB CORRELL, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Grand Mound; son of Abraham and Anna Correll; born Jan. 17, 1815, in Cumberland Co., Penn., where his early life was spent, his parents being deceased while he was yet in his youth. In 1836, he went to Wayne Co., Ohio, where he remained till the spring of 1854; came to Clinton Co., Iowa, stopping in Bloomfield Township till spring of 1855; came onto his present farm of 240 acres, valued at \$45 per acre. Married Miss Catharine Floyd, March 19, 1839; she was born Aug. 11, 1814, in Cumberland Co., Penn.; have seven children living—Abraham B., Daniel H., Samuel, Levi, Maria, Kate and David; lost two—Jacob and Amanda. Republican.

MICHAEL DEVINE, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Toronto; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in 1838, in County Clare, Ireland; in the fall of 1853, came with his parents to Cook Co., Ill., and the following year moved into La Salle Co., where his father died in 1854. In 1860, went into Greene Co., Ill., and married there Miss Mary Luncene, Oct. 20, 1863; her native place was Ireland; she died Oct. 22, 1864, leaving an infant daughter, Mary, who is still living. After the death of his wife, Mr. D. came to this county and purchased a part of his present farm, but worked in a rolling-mill in Chicago several years. His mother, Mary Devine, keeps house for him, and his younger brother, James Devine, aged 27, lives with him and assists in carrying on the farm. Mr. D. is a member of the Catholic Church; Green-backer

JOSEPH KEITH, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Calamus; owns 440 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; son of William and Martha Keith; was born Sept. 5, 1830, in Licking Co., Ohio. In the fall of 1855, emigrated to Iowa, stopping in Olive Township till the spring of 1867, and came on to his present farm. Married Miss Mary White in October, 1851; she was born in April, 1830, in Licking Co., Ohio; have ten children—Benjamin F., Nathan, Nancy, Martha, William, Alfred, Maggie, James, Mary and Joseph. Has served as first Director of his School District. Democrat.

RUDOLPH HIERSCHE, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Elwood; owns 320 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; son of Wenzel and Mary A. Hiersche; born April 1, 1834, in Austria. In the spring of 1854, emigrated with his parents to the United States, and located in Berlin Township, Clinton Co., the following fall. Married Miss Zaida F. Barton May 4, 1859; she was born in Warren Co., N. Y., June 9, 1840; have five children—Franklin, Hattie, Frederick, George and Charles. Mr. Hiersche enlisted July 28, 1862, in Co. B, 26th I. V. I.; participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, except Lookout Mountain; was discharged at Clinton in June, 1865. Has served as Assessor and Trustee of the township. Republican.

RICHARD HUGHES, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Elwood; son of Michael and Mary Hughes; born July 12, 1827, in County Kildare, Ireland. In the spring of 1849, emigrated with his parents to the United States, stopping in Northampton Co., Penn. In the fall of 1851, came to Cleveland, Ohio, and remained in that vicinity till the spring of 1853, when he came to La Salle Co., Ill. In the spring of 1854, came to Clinton Co., Iowa, entering a part of his present farm from Government, to which he

has added until he now has 473 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Miss Esther O'Brien April 18, 1851; she was born in County Kildare, Ireland, in the year 1826; they have nine children—Michael, Richard, Ann, Catharine, Ellen, Patrick, Thomas, William and James; lost one daughter—Mary. Mr. H. has served as Trustee of the township several years. Member of Catholic Church; Democrat.

G. R. NOWELS, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Grand Mound; owns eighty acres of land in this county and 160 acres in Guthrie Co.; son of David and Elizabeth Nowels; born Sept. 2, 1828, in Indiana. In 1829, went with parents to Holmes Co., Ohio, where he remained till the spring of 1851, when he came to Scott Co., Iowa; the following December came to Clinton Co., locating in Berlin Township. Married Miss Emily Weaver, Sept. 14, 1849; she was born Dec. 22, 1830, in Ohio; have thirteen children—Loretta, Sarah E., Martha, David C., Aaron W., James E., Charles, Stephen S., Mary, John, Emma, Effie and Ira; lost one—Ida. Mr. N. was engaged in the mercantile business at Grand Mound, of this county, two and one half years; has also served as Justice of the Peace for his township several years, and is at present acting as such. Member of the Christian Church; Republican.

GEORGE W. PEEK, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Grand Mound; son of Harmonias Peek; born Jan. 11, 1836, in Saratoga Co., N. Y. Married Miss Mary Jack, of same county, Feb. 28, 1857; she was born May 2, 1835. In March, 1857, came to Sabula, Jackson Co., and from there in February, 1862, to his present farm, which contains 400 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Have six children—Samuel H., Minnie M., Clara I., George A., James A. and Delia E.; lost two—Alice and Agnes. Mr. P. has served his township as Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee, etc. Member M. E. Church; Republican.

JOHN SMITH, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Welton; owns 300 acres of land valued at \$40 per acre; son of David and Rebecca Smith; born Nov. 30, 1820, in Lincolnshire, England, in the fall of 1852, he emigrated to the United States, stopping in Jackson Co., Iowa, a short time, after which he went to Whiteside Co., Ill., and engaged in railroading, ditching, etc., which he continued to follow in different States and through the Southern States up to spring of 1863; came and purchased a part of his present farm. Married Miss Mary E. Martin March 20, 1866; she was born May 18, 1842, in Huntingdon Co., Penn.; have five children—Albert L., born April 25, 1868; John W., Jan. 25, 1870; Willard N., June 7, 1872; Elizabeth L., Nov. 1, 1874, and Robert W., Nov. 1, 1878. Republican.

WILLIAM TORPEY, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Elwood; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; son of Michael and Mary (McCarty) Torpey; was born in 1835, in Peterboro, Canada West; in March, 1866, came to Clinton Co., locating on his present farm. Married Miss Elizabeth Fahey in August, 1857; she was born in 1838, in Canada; have nine children—Michael, Mary A., Ellen, James, Hannah, Elizabeth, Agnes, Bridget and William J. Mr. T. is present Township Collector and Assessor, also Secretary of School Board. Members Catholic Church. Liberal Democrat.

OLIVE TOWNSHIP.

LYMAN ALGER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Calamus; owns 700 acres of land in this county, besides several hundred acres in the western part of the State; son of Serrel and Polly Alger; born Sept. 12, 1800, in Madison Co., N. Y. In 1807, his parents moved to Erie Co. In 1821, he went into Pennsylvania, returned, and married Dorcas Hawkins in 1822, and moved into Cattaraugus Co. in 1824. In 1835, emigrated to La Salle Co., Ill., and put up the first house in what was known as Four-Mile Grove. In 1836, came to this county, made a claim and built a cabin, and, in the spring of 1838, moved his family there. On the 14th of August, 1839, his wife died, and he married a brother's widow (maiden name, Martha Knight), in 1840; she was born in

1815, and died in 1841. On the 14th of August, 1841, he married Miss Esther Hawkins, sister to his first wife; she was murdered by unknown hands on the evening of the 25th of September, 1872. Had five children by first wife; those living are Mary J. Knight and Almira Berroud; deceased—Damon O., Serrell and Maria Curtis, and one son by second wife, who was in the 2d Iowa Inf., and was killed at the battle of Spanish Fort. Member of the Free-Will Baptist Church; Republican.

CHRISTIAN CHRISTIANSON, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Calamus; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born Feb. 21, 1837, in Norway. In the summer of 1861, came to the United States, locating in this county, and on his present farm in 1865. Married Groe Egge Aug. 25, 1864; she was born in Norway Feb. 14, 1839. Have six children living—Theodore C., Albert E., Thor, Bertha C., Ammon G. and Johann H.; lost one infant daughter. Mr. Christianson has served as Justice of the Peace, Secretary of School Board, Director, etc. Member of the Lutheran Church; Republican.

HANS CHRISTIANSON, farmer; P. O. Calamus; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; son of Christy and Bertha Christianson; born Sept. 12, 1822, in Norway; emigrated from there to this county in 1857, and located on his present farm in 1865. Married Rachael Lawson, of Norway, in April, 1857; she died in this county in December, 1860; again married Bertha Fattison, March, 1862; she was also born in Norway, in 1832. Has one child by first wife—Christ, and lost one, Lewis; by second wife, five children—Gunder, Rachel, Martin, Bertina and Hans; lost two—Hans and Bertina. Member of the Lutheran Church; Republican.

REV. DE WITT C. CURTIS, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Calamus; owns thirty-three acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; son of Almon and Elizabeth Curtis; born June 12, 1826, in Erie Co., N. Y.; is one of a family of eighteen children, seventeen still living. In the fall of 1838, emigrated to Clinton Co., Iowa, and located where he is still living; there were then but five families in this township—those of Oliver Alger, Lyman Alger, William Knight, John Shook and Jeremiah Binford. He married Miss Maria Alger, daughter of Lyman and Dorcas Alger, in February, 1847; she was born Feb. 19, 1830, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and died in this county Aug. 27, 1867. He again married Ruth A. Jennings; she was born in Ohio, and died in July, 1871. He again married Lois Phillips, Jan. 26, 1872; she was born in New York. Has five children by first wife—Alvira, Lyman J., Kit C., Esther J. and Emma, and lost two—Charlie and Mary; by second wife had two children—Charlie D. and Laura V.; by third wife one son—Clinton H. Mr. Curtis is a minister in the Free-Will Baptist Church; was ordained an Elder in 1859; has served as Justice of the Peace nine years; Republican.

E. H. DAMON, retired farmer; P. O. Calamus. Son of Jason and Lucy (Owen) Damon; was born June 16, 1809, in Madison Co., N. Y. From 1845 to 1861, he was engaged in running a hotel in Sullivan of that county. In the spring of 1861, emigrated to Iowa, stopping at Davenport till the fall, when he came into Olive Township, Clinton Co., having purchased a farm of 240 acres. In 1875, moved into Calamus and subsequently sold the farm. Married Miss Sarah Hicks Nov. 15, 1835; she was born Aug. 10, 1810, in Albany Co., N. Y.; have ten children—Ammon, Albert, Elizabeth, Riley and Emily, Myron, Sarah, Norton, Alpheus and Anna. Three sons—Ammon, Myron and Riley, served in the 8th Iowa Infantry Volunteers. Albert is a member of the New York Conference of M. E. Church. Norton and Alpheus engaged in the mercantile business in Calamus. Republican.

JAMES N. DAWSON, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Grand Mound; was born in Greene Co., N. Y., in 1820. His parents, Richard H. and Emily Dawson, came to Orange Township in the spring of 1841; his father died in De Witt, in September, 1878; his mother died in June, 1874. Mr. Dawson married Eliza Goudie, of De Witt; she died in January, 1849. His present wife was Miss Arsella Hayes, a native of Pennsylvania. He has one son, George, by first marriage; has four sons and three daughters by second marriage—Wilmott, Lewis, Joseph, Elmer, Ada, Anna and Myrta.

CHARLES DUTTON, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. De Witt; owns 252 acres acres, valued at \$30 per acre; born Sept. 17, 1823, in Chenango Co., N. Y.; in 1837, started with the rest of the family, from New York to Potter Co., Penn.; thence by raft to Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., and, in the fall of 1838, came to Alton, Ill., and, in the spring following, to Clinton Co. His mother died in New York in 1837, and his father in this county in 1859. Mr. D. married Hannah Grace Oct. 5, 1845; she was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1829; have one son—Horace G., born Sept. 15, 1865; lost three—Wilmot W., Ellen E. and Charles M. Has served as Township Trustee several years. Religion, Liberal.

LORENZO D. DUTTON, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. De Witt; owns 340 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; is a brother of Leroy Dutton; was born June 28, 1818, in Chenango Co., N. Y.; in January, 1837, went to Potter Co., Penn., and engaged in lumbering during the winter; in the spring came, with an uncle, to Madison, Ind.; engaged in the employ of his uncle, who was in the mercantile business; managed store for him in New Castle, Ky., one year; in the spring of 1841, came to this county; in the spring of 1850, went by overland route to California, in company with his brother Jerome and R. S. Dickinson and wife; in the fall of 1854, returned to this county. On the 6th of December, 1856, married Miss Sarah H. Allison; she was born in 1838, in Rockingham Co., Va.; have nine children living—Charles A., Viola M., Orsini, Nancy P., Martha J., Lorenzo D., Elva B., Orpha M. and Blanche I. Mr. D. has served as Justice of the Peace and County Assessor one year, and Township Assessor several years. Religion, Liberal; Greenbacker.

LEROY DUTTON, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. De Witt; owns 510 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; son of Charles and Nancy (Pearsall) Dutton; was born April 21, 1816, in Chenango Co., N. Y.; in the fall of 1837, came on a raft, with parents, from Potter Co., Penn., to Madison, Ind.; in December, 1838, the family came by river to Alton, Ill., he joining them two months later, and, in the spring of 1839, they all came up to Camanche, this county, came out and located in Olive Township, Mr. D. purchasing the claim of part of his present farm. Married Miss Harriet Heller, of Scott Co., Dec. 31, 1843; she was born in Huron Co., Ohio, and died in March, 1845. He again married Mrs. Flora Baldwin, whose maiden name was Holcomb, in March, 1847; she was born June 11, 1817, in Connecticut; her mother is living in the family at the advanced age of 87. Mr. D. had one son by first wife and three children by second wife; all died in infancy; second wife had two children by first husband—Richard C. and Olive, the latter deceased. Richard C. lives with Mr. Dutton; he married Emily Brown in July, 1860, and has four children—Anna L., Harriet M., Richard L. and William B. Greenbacker; religion, Liberal.

JOHN J. HELVIG, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Grand Mound; son of John J. and Carrie Helvig; born July 15, 1830, in Norway; in the spring of 1856, emigrated to Kendall Co., Ill.; in the fall of 1859, returned to Norway, and April 22 following married Miss Anna Knudtson; she was born July 17, 1831; in the fall of 1860, returned to America and came on to his present farm, which now contains 380 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Have eight children—Gurene K., John, Anna G., Johanna. Knudt, Carrie, Martin J., Johannes A. Member Lutheran Church; Republican.

JOSIAH F. HILL, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Calamus; owns a farm of 180 acres, valued at \$30 per acre; son of John and Polly Hill; born April 5, 1827, in Erie Co., N. Y.; his mother died when he was about two years old, after which he lived with an uncle; in the spring of 1839, came with Mr. Truman Alger to this county and township; in 1850, went by overland route to California with Mr. R. S. Dickinson; followed mining and hunting there till 1854, when he returned; in November, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A of the 14th Iowa V. I.; they were sent to Fort Randall, Dakota; in 1863, was transferred to the 7th Iowa Cavalry; participated in several skirmishes and two general battles with the Indians; was discharged in June, 1866, and returned home. Married Miss Anna Johnson in September, 1855; she was born in 1835 and died in March, 1868; second marriage, to Miss Sarah Wise, Nov. 26,

1866; she was born March 22, 1848, in Germany, her parents having emigrated to Scott Co. in 1845; has one son by first wife—Arthur J., and by second wife four children—Katy, Fanny, Hattie and May; lost one son—Alfred. Mr. H. is a member of the German Baptist Church. Republican.

GEORGE JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Calamus; born March 25, 1828, near Bergen, Norway; emigrated to the United States in spring of 1853; came to this county and entered 120 acres of land from the Government, where he still lives, adding to it till now he has 605 acres, upon which he built last year one of the best farm houses in the county, costing over \$7,000. Married Bertha Christianson in Norway in April, 1853; she was born in April, 1831; have nine children—John D., Berthana, Christie, Elizabeth, Christiana, Bertha M., George, Johanna M. and Christina; lost two—Bertha M. and Leah. Member of Lutheran Church; Republican.

HENRY LETTY, farmer and Justice of the Peace, Sec. 3; P. O. Buena Vista; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born Oct. 7, 1834, in Schleswig, Germany; in the fall of 1851, emigrated to Davenport, Iowa; the following spring, went to Rock Island Co., Ill.; in February, 1865, came on to his present farm in this county. Married Miss Mary Schultz in April, 1859; she was born in Germany in 1842 and died Sept. 22, 1860; he again married Mrs. Margaret King, maiden name Weis, March 12, 1861; she was born March 19, 1827, in Germany; have one son (Henry) by first wife, and by second wife one son—Wilhelm F., and lost four—Margaret E., August F., J. Christian F. and Wilhelmina W.; wife has four children by Mr. King—John, Phillip, Theresa and Anna. Mr. L. is present Justice of the Peace, Member of the Lutheran Church; Republican.

DANIEL McCARTY, farmer; P. O. Grand Mound; son of Charles and Mary McCarty; was born Oct. 4, 1814, in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; in the fall of 1837, emigrated to Kane Co., N. Y.; in 1854, came to Iowa and entered a part of his present farm, and, in 1865, moved on with his family; he now owns 720 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; he also owns 320 acres in Hancock Co. He married Elosia Banks, of Aurora, Ill., in October, 1844; she was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1819; have lost three children—an infant and Florence and Arthur B.; have an adopted son—William W. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

WM. J. McLAUGHLIN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Calamus; owns 460 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; son of John and Nancy McLaughlin; born in February, 1823, in Donegal, Ireland; in November, 1848, he shipped from Londonderry, Ireland, via Glasgow to the United States; reached Philadelphia, Penn., in January, 1849, and, soon after, went to New Castle, Del., and, in the fall of 1849, came to Crawford Co., Penn., where he remained till the spring of 1852; came to Rock Island, Ill., and thence to Peoria, and, in 1856, came into Spring Rock Township, this county, and next to Henry Co., Ill.; in June, 1861, came on to his present farm. Married Rose McDonald Feb. 24, 1861; she was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1829; have two adopted children—Francis Herrington and William J. Shaver, Republican.

THOMAS W. MILLER, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Grand Mound; owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; son of Phillip S. and Chloe Miller; born May 8, 1830, in Livingston Co., N. Y.; emigrated to Kent Co., Mich., in the spring of 1856, and, in the spring of 1859, came to Iowa; engaged in the employ of the C. & N.-W. R. Co.'s car-shops at Clinton and assisted in building the first new passenger coach that ran west from Clinton. In September, 1862, enlisted in Co. C, 26th I. V. I.; participated in battles of Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post, after which, he was employed as a mechanic on detached service principally; mustered out at Davenport in August, 1865, and then engaged in house-building in and about Clinton and Lyons; in May, 1871, came on to his present farm. Married Mary Perin, daughter of Noble and Sarah G. Perin, January 1, 1861; she was born in this county in September, 1837; her parents were among the very first settlers of Clinton; have six children—Sarah L., Charles P., Mary C., Harvey R., Hattie R. and Thomas W.;

lost three, Effie M., Ada and infant. Is a member of De Witt Lodge, No. 33, A., F. & A. M. Wife a member of the M. E. Church. Republican.

JUNIA S. MOWRY, farmer and minister, Sec. 19; P. O. Calamus. Owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Son of Reuben and Phœbe (nee Smith) Mowry; seventh generation back on father's side were English, and fifth on mother's side. He was born July 18, 1805, in Providence, R. I.; followed teaching several years. Married Salome Lincoln Dec. 2, 1835; she was born Sept. 13, 1807, in Massachusetts; she died July 21, 1841. He again married Nancy Manchester, of Tiverton, R. I., Dec. 2, 1841; she was born May 2, 1812. In the spring of 1851, came to Lyons, of this county, returned and brought his family in the fall of 1852. In the spring of 1854, came on his present farm. His second wife died Feb. 24, 1868. He again married Mildred M. A. Holmes July 15, 1869, her maiden name was DuBois; she was born June 1, 1811, in Michigan; she died March 11, 1879. He again married Susan Moth, of De Witt, June 8, 1879; she was born Nov. 9, 1821, in Champaign Co., Ohio; has one daughter living by first wife—Amy M., and lost one—Elizabeth; by second wife five children—Phœbe, Martha, Deborah, Esther and John R.; lost three—Salome, Daniel and Reuben. Mr. M. was ordained as an Elder in the Free-Will Baptist Church Aug. 23, 1832, in Tiverton, R. I.; united with the Disciples' Church here, and has filled the same position. Has also served as President of School Board. Republican.

OLIVER T. NELSON, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Grand Mound. Owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Son of Thor and Engebor (nee Halverson) Nelson; born Oct. 18, 1835, in Norway, emigrated to this county in July, 1857. Married Miss Martha Lawson Sept. 29, 1860; she was born in Norway June 28, 1839; have six children living—Maggie H., Thor H., Cornelius, John H., Elizabeth A. and Bertha M. Mr. N.'s father died here in October, 1869. Member Lutheran Church; Republican.

JOHN O'BRIEN, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Calamus; owns 280 acres of land in this county, valued at \$8,000, and 120 acres of land in Boone Co., worth \$20 per acre. Son of James and Elizabeth O'Brien; born April 8, 1837, in Peterboro, C. W. In fall of 1853, emigrated with parents to this county; his father died Feb. 14, 1877, at the advanced age of 98 years. Married Elizabeth Smith, of Peterboro, C. W., in April, 1861; she was born in Ireland in 1842; have four children living—Mary C., James, John P. and Margaret E. Has served as Justice of the Peace two terms, and President of School Board seven years, and is present Assessor of township. Member Catholic Church; Greenbacker.

JOHN OLSEN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Calamus; owns 180 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born June 4, 1827, in Norway; in the spring of 1856, came to the United States, stopping in Kendall Co., Ill., till the summer of 1858; came to this county, located on his present farm in 1862. Married Engel Nelson Sept. 20, 1860; she was born Dec. 26, 1837, in Norway; have one son—N. O. Olsen, born Jan. 13, 1861. Member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. O. has served as School Director of his district; Republican.

KARL PORT, farmer; P. O. Buena Vista; owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; son of Joseph and Catharine Port; born April 22, 1830, in Prussia; in the spring of 1854, emigrated to the United States, stopping in Muscatine Co.; in 1855, went to Hampton, Ill., and engaged in wine-making; in the fall of 1859, came to this county, and, in 1866, came on to his present farm. Married Bernatina Passeck in October, 1865; she was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1828, and died Dec. 25, 1863. He again married Theresa Schmitz, whose maiden name was Bomen, March 22, 1865; she was born in Erie Co., Penn., Jan. 20, 1832; has four children by first marriage—Otto, John, Joseph and Catharine; and five by second marriage—Minnie, Charles, Henry, Junzlof, Francesca; and lost one—Elizabeth; Mrs. Post has four children by former husband—Mattie, Catharine, May and Hiram. Member Catholic Church; Independent.

F. E. ROTHSTEIN, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Buena Vista; owns 644 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; son of Jonathan and Charlotte Rothstein; born Aug. 22, 1822, near Stockholm, Sweden; in the spring of 1843, emigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile business; in 1849, went by overland route to California, and engaged in mining and trading there; in the spring of 1857, came to Scott Co., Iowa, and, in 1861, to where he now lives, and built a grist-mill, which he sold in 1876. Married Elizabeth Powell, of El Dorado Co., Cal., in March, 1852; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1821, and died December, 1876. He again married Sarah J. Witman, in September, 1877; she was born in Scott Co. in August, 1843; have one daughter—Ellen E., now the wife of John Langseth, who is engaged in mercantile business at Buena Vista. Member Christian Church; Republican.

WILLIAM SCOTT, dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., Calamus; son of Nathan B. and Lucy (nee Spaulding) Scott; born May 27, 1819, in Allegany Co., N. Y.; in the spring of 1837, he went to Potter Co., Penn. Married there Miss Harriet M. Pearsall Sept. 13, 1840; she was born in Indiana, May 18, 1819; in the spring of 1843, he built a raft of lumber, and, with his wife and two children, wife's parents, her brother and sister, came on the raft down the Alleghany River to Pittsburgh, where he sold his lumber for \$4 per 1,000 feet, shipped on board a boat and came, via Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, to Copperas Creek, Fulton Co., Ill., stopping at his father's, he with a son and daughter having preceded them two years. About two weeks after their arrival, his wife's mother died, and, in July following, her father came to this township stopping with his brother, William Pearsall. In September, Mr. S. and family, his father, brother and wife's brother and sister came to this township; on his arrival here found himself the possessor of 12½ cents, a yoke of three-year-old steers and one cow; one of the steers was drowned the following winter; he cut cord wood the same winter at 25 cents per cord, and boarded himself; in 1847, he purchased forty acres of land, subsequently adding thereto till he now has about 200 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. In the spring of 1850, he made a trip to California, by overland route. In the fall of 1851, he returned home via Panama, New York, Washington, by stage to Wheeling and by water to Davenport, since which time he has lived on his farm (with the exception of eight months that he managed the Buena Vista Ferry) till the spring of 1873, he rented his farm and came into Calamus and commenced mercantile business, which he continued till he commenced his present business, in 1877. Mr. Scott is the only member of his father's family living; there were nine children, he the fifth. Has served as a member of the Board of County Supervisors, also Justice of the Peace, etc. Has six children living—Sardinia M., Sidney S., Fatima, William W., Hattie D. and Alice O.; lost one—Phileta O. His son, William W., who is in company with him, was born March 24, 1853; married Emma B. Hooper, Nov. 30, 1877; she was born Dec. 20, 1858; they have one son—Clyde L. His eldest son, Sidney S., is engaged in the dry goods and general merchandise business in this town; he was born July 24, 1849, and married Rosena Kenyon Jan. 27, 1876; she was born May 3, 1857, in Ogle Co., Ill.; they have one son—Harry L.

S. B. WALKER, Postmaster and dealer in drugs, stationery, school-books, furniture and agricultural implements, etc., Calamus; son of William and Nancy (Bellamy) Walker; born Oct. 28, 1848, in Vermont; in 1851, went to Brockville, C. W., and in 1863, to Albany, N. Y., remaining but a short time; in 1865, went to Titusville, Penn.; remained about a year, returned to Canada and taught school nine months; in 1868, came to Clarence, Iowa, where he clerked in a furniture store a few months, after which, he went on a tour through Minnesota and Wisconsin; in the fall of 1869, came to Clinton Co. and taught school the following winter, and, in the spring of 1870, engaged in the grocery business in Calamus, with Mr. J. W. Liebler; continued but a short time, after which, he rented the Randall House, of Lyons, in company with Mr. Carr; in February, 1873, returned to Calamus and engaged with Mr. DuBois, and, upon the death of his partner, in 1875, purchased the full interest in the business; in June, 1876, sold his stock (except drugs) to Damon Brothers, since which time, has been in his present business; was appointed Postmaster in May, 1876, and

Express Agent in April, 1877; is at present Secretary of the School Board; has also served as Township Clerk two terms. Republican.

GEORGE E. WHITE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Calamus; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; son of Jacob and Cynthia (nee Peck) White; born Aug. 3, 1848, in Bristol Co., Mass.; emigrated, with parents, to this county in the spring of 1855, locating upon the farm upon which he is now living. His father died Feb. 28, 1858; his mother again married a Mr. Orin Steenberg. In March, 1867, he went to Marion, Linn Co.; worked with a brother, L. E. White, at carpenter and joiner's trade, and married there Miss Serena Todd, April 4, 1869; she was born Feb. 14, 1851, in Hancock Co., Ohio. In 1874, he returned to the old homestead, which he now owns; have three children living—Sarah E., born Jan 4, 1870; Cynthia L., Aug. 20, 1871; Earl G., Aug. 26, 1872. Is a member of Methodist Episcopal Church; Republican.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BLESSINGTON, Superintendent of Clinton County Poor Farm; P. O. Charlotte; born in County Longford, Ireland, in October, 1825. His parents, John and Margaret Blessington, emigrated to Vermont in June, 1839; they removed to Wisconsin in the spring of 1847; in the fall of that year, he went to Lowell, Mass., where he worked in a woolen factory for eight years; he came to Clinton Co. in 1855, and located in what was then Lyons Township, now Hampshire Township, where he lived till 1863; he then removed to Welton Township and engaged in farming; in 1866, he went to Lyons and engaged in the mercantile business. He was City Marshal of that town for two years; was appointed to present position in February, 1876, succeeding Mr. William Cotton, now deceased. His parents, now dead, came to Clinton Co. in 1851. Mr. Blessington married Mary A. Howley, of Massachusetts, native of Ireland; they have six children—Mary Ann, now Mrs. Robert Stuart, John, Margaret L., Edward J., William H. and Herbert L.; have lost four sons—Charles F., died in May, 1878, aged 22 years; the others died in infancy.

WILLIAM M. BURKE, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. De Witt; born in County Longford, Ireland, in May, 1816. He came to New York about 1839; went to Danville, Penn.; in 1846, he went to Louisiana; stayed about one year; then followed steamboating on the Mississippi till 1850. He entered his present farm in 1851; he then returned to St. Louis, where he lived about three years; then returned to his farm, which he has since occupied. He married Bridget Casey, native of Ireland, then of St. Louis; they have ten children—James, Mary, William, Peter, Margaret, Kate, Francis P., John J., Agnes and Michael A.; lost two children in infancy. Mr. Burke has 160 acres of land.

GEORGE BENTON, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. De Witt; born in England, July, 1811; he came to New York in 1836, where he lived two years; then removed to Davenport, Iowa. He married Mary Folk, a native of Illinois; came to Clinton Co. in 1845, and settled in Deep Creek Township; he removed to Washington Township in 1848, and entered a farm in Section 24; he settled where he now lives in 1852. Has had nine children, seven are living—George A., Richard E., William E., John Hillman, Mary E. and Susan; lost first child, Sarah A., and third, Casper C. Mr. Benton owns over 400 acres of land.

TIMOTHY CRANNEY, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. De Witt; born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1826; he came to America in the fall of 1852; lived in Kentucky one and a half years; came to Clinton Co. in 1854; bought the farm he now owns in 1860; his wife was Mrs. Mary Reed, formerly Mary Flannery; has three children—James, John and Charles; Mrs. Cranney has three children by former marriage—Catharine, Thomas and William. Mr. Cranney's farm contains 160 acres.

JAMES CUMMINGS, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. De Witt; born in County Kildare, Ireland, near Dublin, about 1827; he came to America with his parents

in 1850; he went to Baltimore, Md.; remained about six months; then went to Pittsburgh; remained one year; then came to Clinton Co., and purchased his present farm; returned to Pittsburgh; settled on his farm the next spring. He married Ellen Dunn; they have one child—Margaret; has eighty acres of land.

JOSEPH CASSIDY, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. De Witt; born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1835; his parents, Michael and Catherine Cassidy, came to America in 1848; they lived one year in St. Louis, then went to Dubuque and lived one year; thence to Scott Co. for one year; thence to Clinton Co. His father died in 1876; his mother resides with her son Joseph. The farm now owned by Joseph is a part of two farms, entered by his father and his brother James, in 1854. James died in January, 1872. Mr. Cassidy married Betsy Callan, also a native of County Monaghan. They have four children—Margaret, Ann, Betsy and James. Mr. Cassidy has about 500 acres of land; he located on 240 acres of present farm in the fall of 1865.

JOHN DOLAN, farmer and stock-raiser; resides in Sec. 12; P. O. Charlotte; born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1816. He married Catharine Murphy, native of same county; he came to the United States in 1848; he lived one and a half years in Rutland Co., Vt; then removed to Livingston Co., N. Y., where he lived about three years; he then went to Illinois; remained one year, and came to Clinton Co. in 1854; purchased part of his present farm in 1855; has eleven children—Martin, Thomas, Kate, Mary F., Ann L., Sarah E. Michael, Eliza, Theresa, James and Eva Alicelis; has lost three sons and two daughters. Mr. Dolan owns about seven hundred acres of land; he is one of the most successful farmers of Clinton Co.; he came to the county twenty-five years ago, a poor man; has now several fine farms, well stocked and improved.

GEORGE FARRELL, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Charlotte; born in the city of Dublin in 1828; he came to the United States about 1849; purchased his present farm in 1853. His first wife was Jane Collin, a native of Ireland. His present wife was Catherine Lawler; Mr. Farrell has five children by his first marriage and seven by second. He has 160 acres of land.

BERNARD FLANNERY, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. De Witt; born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, about 1820; he came to America, December, 1848; Mr. Flannery visited various parts of the country before he settled down; he landed in New York, then visited Connecticut; returned to New York; went to New Orleans, then to Memphis and other parts of Tennessee, and came to Clinton Co., December, 1850, and entered his present farm. He married Margaret Trimbull, daughter of Michael Trimbull; they have nine children—Michael, Mary, John, Peter, William, Sarah, Bernard, James J. and Lawrence. Mr. Flannery's home farm contains 220 acres; he also has another farm of 200 acres.

REV. JOHN B. GAFFNEY, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Washington Township, and of St. Mary's Church, Hampshire Township; P. O. Charlotte; Father Gaffney was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1843; his parents, John and Margaret Gaffney, emigrated to the United States in 1848; they first settled in Pennsylvania; removed to Dubuque in 1851. Father Gaffney received his literary education at St. Francis' College, Cambria Co., Penn.; pursued his theological studies at Pittsburgh Seminary, completing the course in 1865; he was ordained in the fall of 1865, by Bishop Henni, of Milwaukee; his first charge was the pastorate of St. Paul's Church at Burlington; was transferred in 1866, to Otter Creek, Jackson Co., where he remained till 1878, when he assumed his present charge, succeeding the Rev. Father Brady; Father Gaffney is an earnest laborer in the cause of temperance, and has established a temperance society in connection with his church in Hampshire Township; one already existed in Washington Township when he assumed his present duties.

ANTON HANSMAN, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. De Witt; Mr. Hansman was born in Baden, Germany, in 1835; he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855; he removed to Illinois in the fall of 1856; he bought part of his present farm in the fall of 1859, and settled thereon in 1862. He married Margaret Sophy, a native of Canada; have five children—Mary, John, Charles, Albert and Caroline. Owns 400 acres.

FRANCIS HOGARTY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. De Witt; born in Ohio in 1833; his parents, John and Lucy Hogarty, removed to Davenport in 1844; his father died in February, 1864; his mother resides in Davenport. He married, in 1855, Margaret McGarry, daughter of Enos McGarry. Mr. Hogarty lived in Scott Co. one year after his marriage, and came to Clinton Co. in 1857; he purchased a farm in Sec. 34, Washington Township, which he sold in 1866, and settled in Center Township, where he lived six years; he purchased his present farm in 1865, which is the farm formerly owned by his father-in-law, Mr. Enos McGarry. He has six children—Elizabeth, Francis, Minnie, James, Annie and Jarvis R. Mr. Hogarty has 200 acres of land.

PATRICK LAWLER, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Charlotte; born in Queen's County, Ireland, March 16, 1808; he emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1846; came to Clinton Co. in 1849; he lived in De Witt Township two years, then purchased present farm. He married Elizabeth Reed, a native of Ireland; she died in June, 1862; they had ten children—Ann, Catherine, Fanton, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, Theresa, Simon P., William and Edward; Mr. Lawler's present wife was Miss Margaret Lawler, a native of Ireland. He has nearly 300 acres of land; is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

JOHN J. McDONNELL, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. De Witt; Mr. McDonnell was born in New York July 4, 1816. His parents moved to West Virginia, thence to Pennsylvania, then to Ohio, and to Iowa in 1854, and settled in Davenport. His father died in Davenport about 1856. Mr. McDonnell came to Clinton Co. in 1858, and settled on Sec. 23, Washington Township. He purchased his present farm in the fall of 1866. He married Catharine McGarry, a native of Ireland; have four children—Patrick, William, James and Hugh. John, the oldest son, enlisted, in 1861, in the 26th I. V.; was mortally wounded at the battle of Arkansas Post. Mr. McDonnell has 160 acres of land; his son Patrick owns 200 acres of land in Sec. 26; James has 160 acres in Sec. 23.

JOHN McELHATTON, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Charlotte. Mr. McElhatton was born in Ireland in 1834; his parents, John and Margaret McElhatton, emigrated to Ohio when he was an infant. They came to Clinton Co. about 1859; his father had charge of the Clinton Co. Poor Farm for three years; his parents afterward settled in De Witt Township; they are now deceased. Mr. McElhatton married Margaret Clarey, a native of Ireland; they have one child—Elizabeth F.; also an adopted son. Mr. M. has 86 acres of land; settled on his present farm in 1861.

JOHN J. McGARRY, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. De Witt; born in Clark Co., Ohio, in 1837; his parents, Enos and Elizabeth McGarry, came to Scott Co., in 1854, to Clinton Co. in 1856; his father purchased and improved the farm now owned by his son J. J., where the family all resided till 1863; he purchased the farm of his father in 1866; his father died in 1875, aged 75 years; his mother resides with her son James, in Iowa Co. Mr. J. J. McGarry married Mary G. Lawler, daughter of Patrick Lawler, of Washington Township; has five children—William A., Elizabeth, Mary M., Francis and John J. Mr. McGarry has 300 acres, in a fine state of cultivation. He has held various township offices; his father was Justice of the Peace of Washington Township for several years.

CHRISTOPHER MCGINN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Charlotte; Mr. McGinn was born in Canada, in 1829. He married Ellen Hanrahan, a native of Canada. He came to Clinton Co. in the spring of 1853, and entered 80 acres of his present farm; has seven children—Mary A., William, Ellen, Christopher, James, Margaret and Jane. Mr. McGinn's parents settled in Washington Township two years later than he did; they are now deceased; they had eight children when they came to Clinton Co., seven still living. Mr. McGinn has 220 acres of land; is engaged principally in stock-raising.

THOMAS O'TOOLE, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Charlotte; was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1829; his parents, Lawrence and Catherine O'Toole, emigrated to Canada in 1830. He married Sarah McAllister, a native of Ireland; they

have had seven children, six of whom are living—Margaret, Mary, Lawrence, Thomas, John and James; the other died in infancy. Mr. O'Toole came to Clinton Co. and settled on his present farm in Washington Township, in 1851. His homestead farm contains 280 acres; he also owns a farm of 140 acres in Waterford Township; he is one of the successful farmers of Washington Township; is engaged extensively in stock-raising; makes a specialty of short-horns; has a fine herd of twenty of that excellent breed of cattle.

MRS. ELLEN ROSSITER, formerly Miss Ellen Bryant, resides on Sec. 3; P. O. Charlotte; Mrs. Rossiter was born in Bath, England, in 1825. Married in 1848, James Rossiter, who was born in England, in 1812. They emigrated to New York in 1849; thence to Scranton, Penn.; they came to Clinton Co. in May, 1854, and settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Rossiter. Her husband died Oct. 22, 1872. Mrs. Rossiter has had eight children, six are living—Charlotte M., wife of John Spurrell, resides in Sac Co., Iowa; Martha E., John R., Simon C., William J. and Benjamin-F.; has lost two children—Lydia A. and an infant. Mrs. Rossiter and two of her children are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Rossiter was a member of this church for forty years.

JOSEPH WIESE, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Charlotte; born in Holstein, Germany, in 1830; he came to America in 1856; he resided in Davenport one year; then purchased and settled on present farm. He married Lena Wiese, also a native of Holstein. They have eight children—Dora, Emma, Mena, William, Caroline, Joseph H., Theresa and Clara. Mr. Wiese has 280 acres of land; is engaged in general farming.

HIRAM M. WHITE, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. De Witt; born in Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., Va., in 1797. His parents removed to Champaign Co., Ohio, in 1806. Mr. White was a soldier in the second war with England, enlisting at the breaking out of the war in 1812, when he was but 15 years of age; he was a member of the 4th U. S. Volunteers. He was in Gen. Hull's army when that officer surrendered his army and the territory of Michigan to the British; participated in several battles of that war; was wounded at Black Rock; was taken prisoner three times during the war; he returned to Ohio in 1818. He cast his first vote for President Monroe. Was a Postmaster during the administration of J. Q. Adams, and also during that of President Polk. He married, in 1819, Elizabeth Williams, of Ohio; had nine children. He married, in 1850, Miss Mary A. Redford, a native of Ohio; they also had nine children; seven are living. He came to Clinton Co., and settled in De Witt in 1850, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for five years. He was Postmaster at De Witt during the last part of Fillmore's administration. He located in Washington on his present farm in 1855.

ERRATA.

On page 378, the following mistakes were made in compiling the list of county officials: Under the head "County Officers," the County Superintendent should read: Samuel S. Burdette was appointed to fill vacancy; resigned, and entered the army. Isaac Baldwin was elected to the office in 1860 and 1861. Richard J. Crouch was elected for the terms 1862-69.



