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THE
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HISTORY
OF
BENTON COUNTY,
I O W A,

CONTAINING

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

A Biographical Directory of its 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 Benton County, Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

ILLUSTRATED.



CHICAGO:
WESTERN HISTORICAL COMPANY,
1878.

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P R E F A C E.

LESS than half a century has rolled into eternity since the resistless tide of emigration was permitted to flow across the Mississippi, by the extinguishment of the Indian title to any portion of the State of Iowa; and only thirty-five years have gone since the Indians were the owners of nearly the whole of Benton County. Less than forty years have elapsed since the first log cabin was built by white settlers in Benton County; and only thirty-two years since it became an independent county. But those fleeting years have been full of eventful changes—of history that it has been the purpose of this work to collect, arrange and preserve for transmission to posterity, as one of the almost countless chapters in the annals of this great country.

The task has not been an easy one. Some years had passed after the first settlements by WRIGHT, HINKLEY, LOCKHART, BORDWELL and others, before any written records were made—indeed, before the western and central portions of the county were open to settlement; and the written records made during the first five years of the existence of the county have been lost or destroyed. This has added very materially to our labor, and the compilers have been indebted largely to the recollections of the early settlers, who still remain to tell the story of their struggles, toils and privations, for many of the incidents recorded in the following pages. Men's memories fail, however, with the accumulating burdens of years, and it frequently happens that incidents and events that were fresh and vivid in memory ten or fifteen years ago, are now so nearly lost that they are recalled with difficulty. Justice to ourselves requires us to state, also, that many persons to whom application was made for information made no reply.

In the absence of written records, it has often occurred that different individuals have given honest but nevertheless conflicting versions of the same event; and it has been a task of extreme delicacy to harmonize these diverse statements, and arrive at the absolute truth as nearly as it is possible for human judgment to do. How thorough and well this task has been performed is for the intelligent reader to judge. It is not to be expected that the work is beyond criticism, or that, in all its numerous and varied details, it is absolutely correct; but it is hoped and believed that it will be found measurably correct, and, in the main, accurate and reliable. Studious care has been constantly exercised in the preparation of the text, in the hope of making a standard work of reference, as well as a volume of interest to the general reader.

PREFACE.

Such as it shall be found to be, however, our work is done, our offering completed, and it remains for us to tender a grateful acknowledgment to the people of Benton County for the liberal patronage that has enabled us to present them with this volume, and for the courtesy and kindness extended to our representatives, to whom was intrusted the work of collecting and arranging the historical record herein presented to posterity.

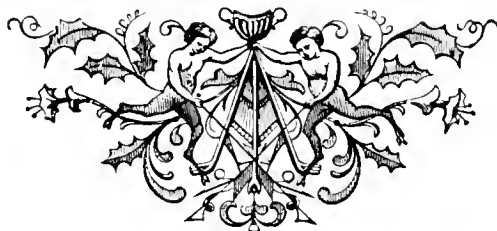
Particularly do we desire to express our warmest thanks to those citizens who have so generously and so freely furnished so much valuable information, without whose aid this history of Benton could not have been so complete as it is hoped it will be found to be. To JAMES RICE, Esq., DR. J. C. TRAER, JAMES WOOD, Esq., L. D. BORDWELL, Esq., J. C. COLLISTER, JOHN W. FILKINS, J. F. PYNE, Prof. S. A. KNAPP, W. H. EHRED, Clerk of Le Roy Township; to the county officers, who have so courteously and kindly aided us and placed the official records of the county at our disposal; to the members of the press of the county—particularly the *Vinton Eagle*—who have so generously offered us free access to their files; to the clergymen and official representatives of the churches, lodges and societies—this paragraph of grateful appreciation and thanks is respectfully dedicated.

We are also under obligation to the Post Office Department at Washington, for courtesies extended to our representatives.

In conclusion, we must be permitted to express the earnest hope that before twoscore more of years have passed, other and abler pens than ours will have gathered and recorded the historic events that are to follow the close of this offering to the people of Benton, that the history of the county may be preserved unbroken from generation to generation; and to this end, public records, private journals and newspaper files should be carefully preserved.

PUBLISHERS.

August, 1878.



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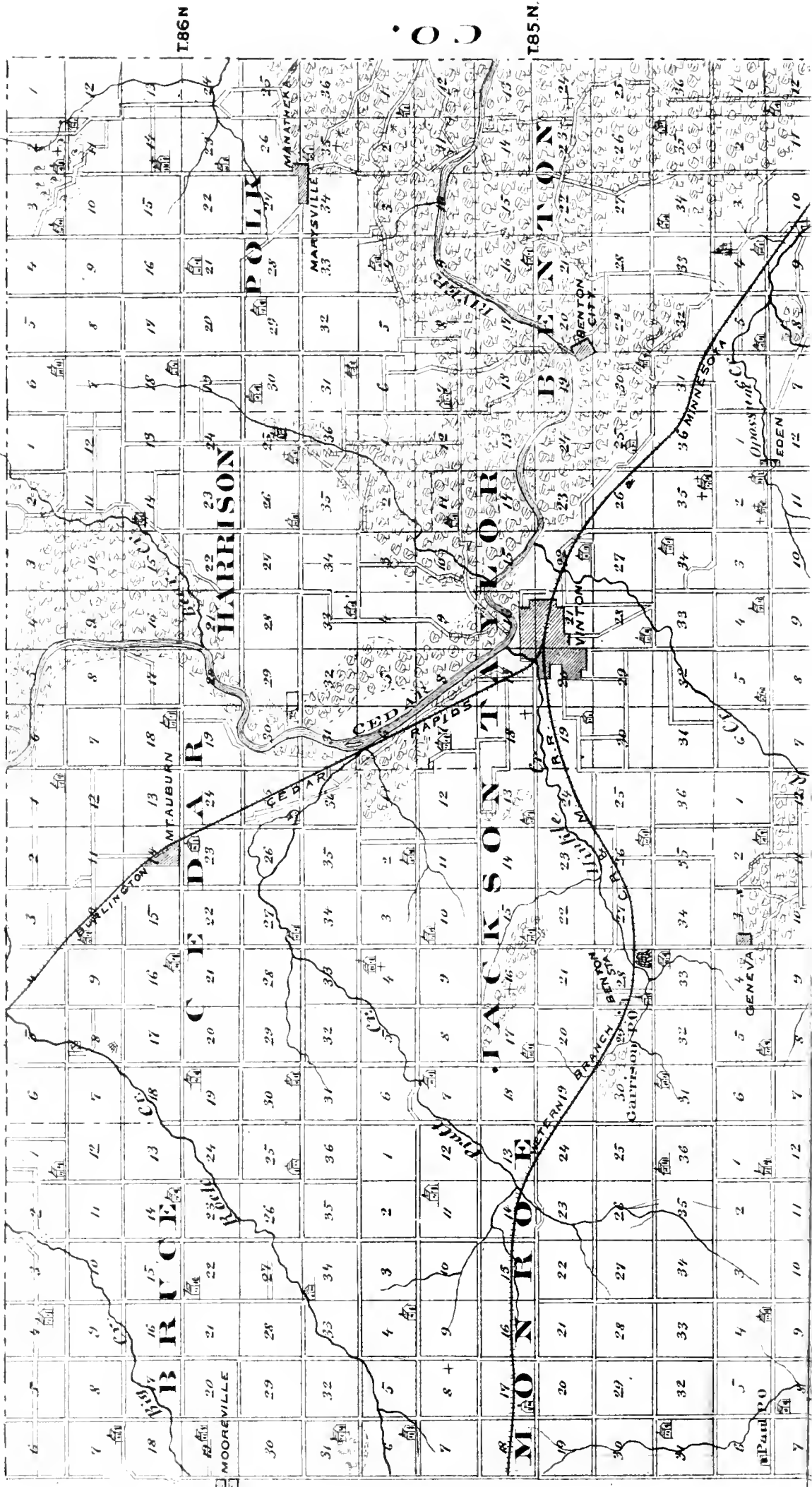
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MAP OF BENTON, CO.

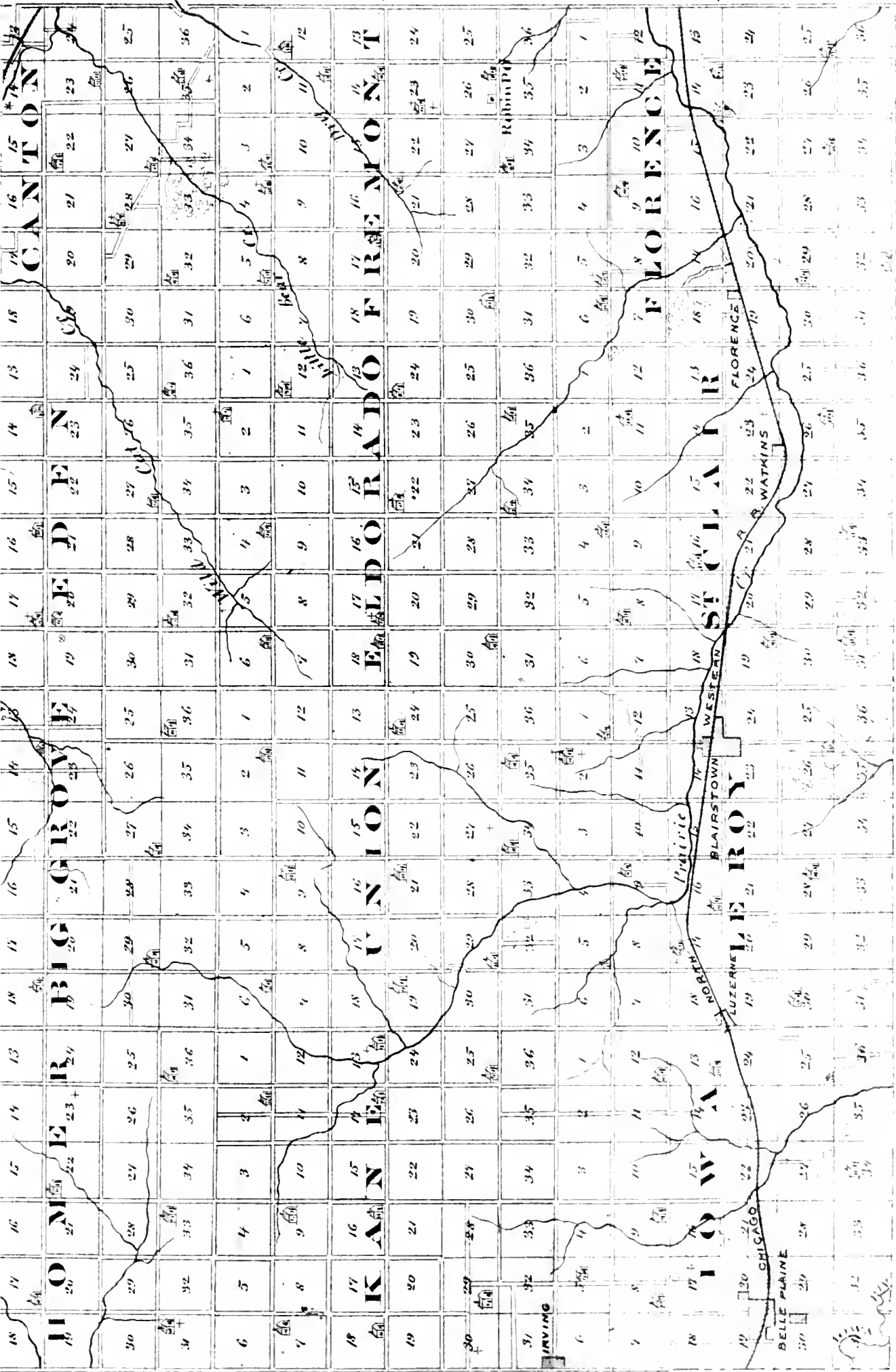
BLACKHAWK CO. BUCANAN CO. POLK CO. BENTON CO.



T84.N.

T83.N.

T82.N.



R.XIII. IOWA R.XII. R.XI. R.X. R.IX.

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.

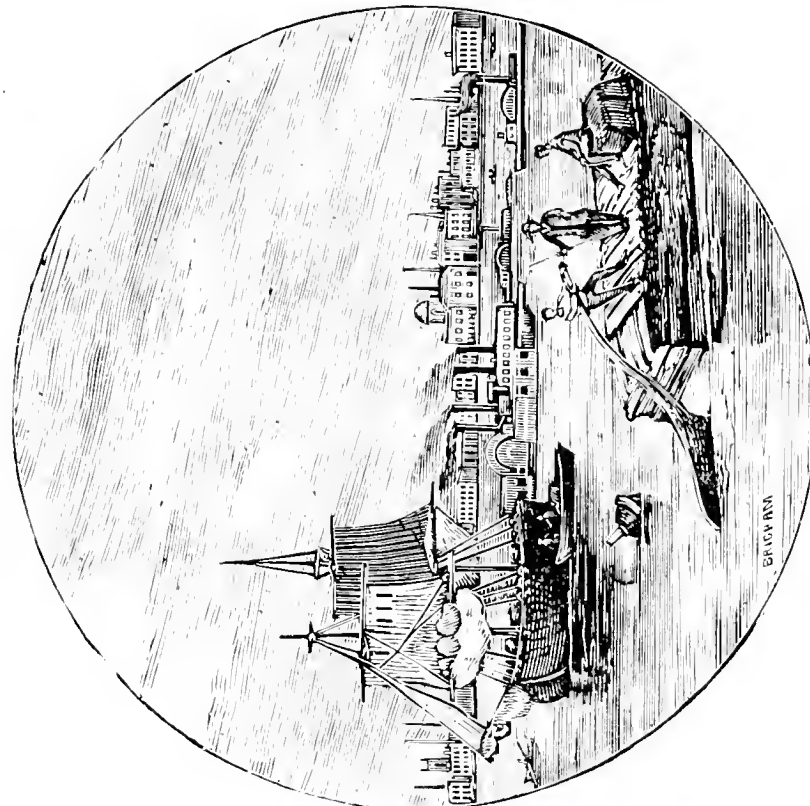
For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

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



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

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.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

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

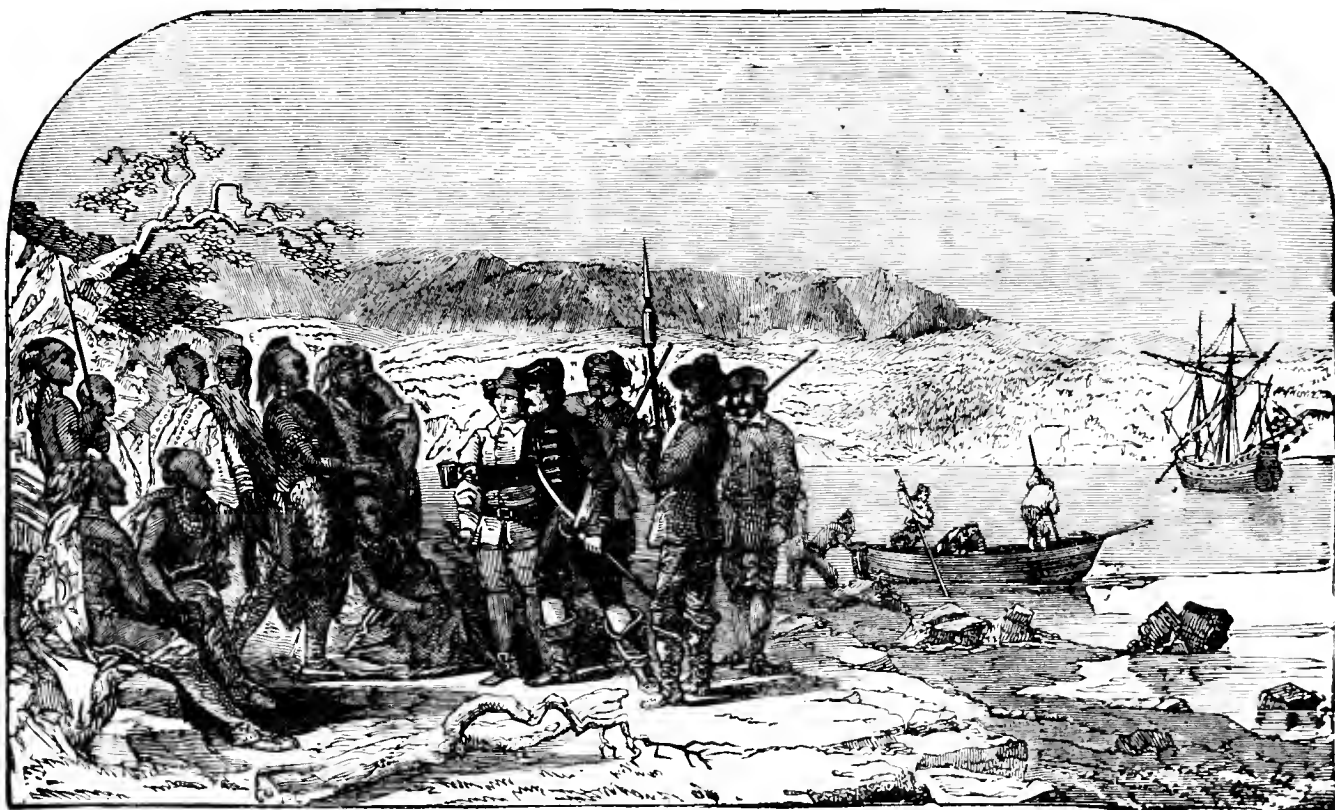
up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, 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 La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle'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."



HUNTING.

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 Maumee 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 Michillimackanae or Massillimacanae, 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



IROQUOIS CHIEF.

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 Piequa 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 tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, 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-manœuvre 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, Contreœur, 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 Missillimaenac. 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



A PRAIRIE STORM.

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, Poly-potamia 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.

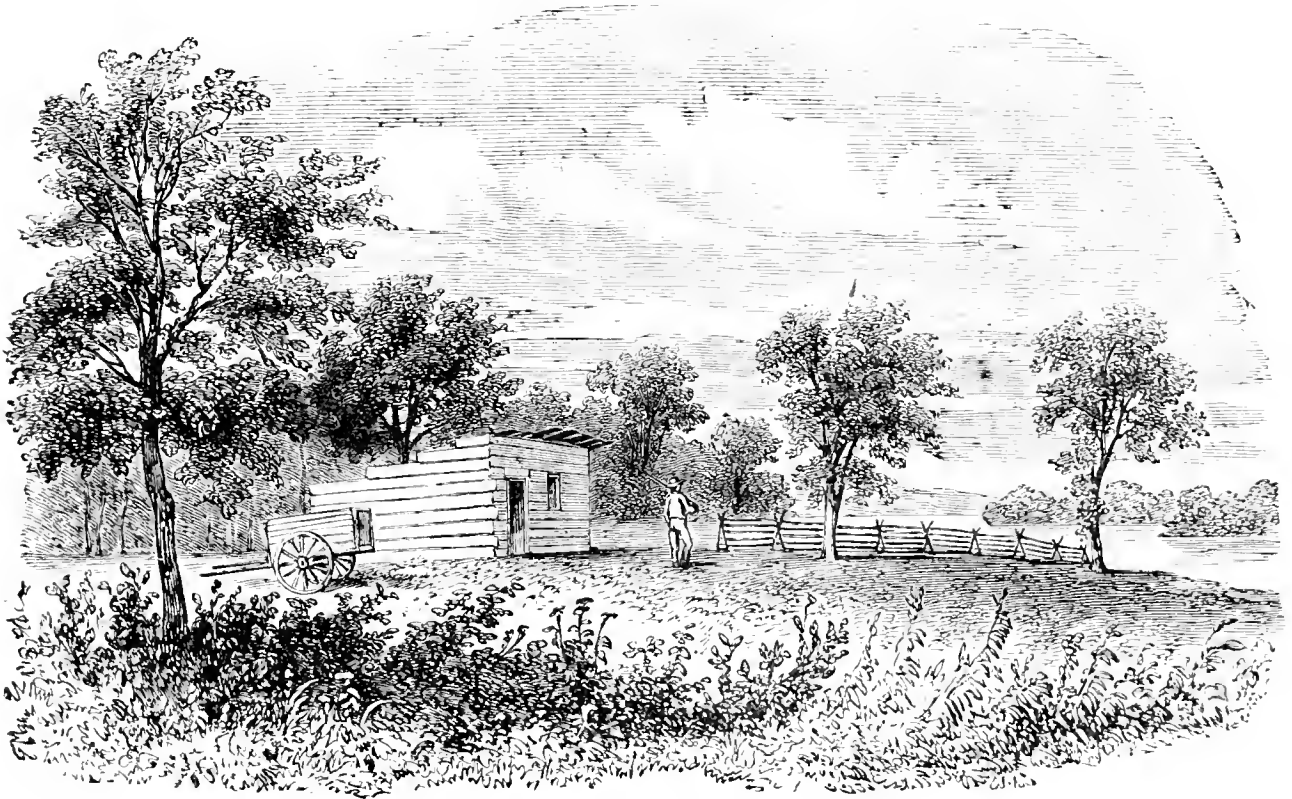
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with 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



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

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. Jouett, 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.

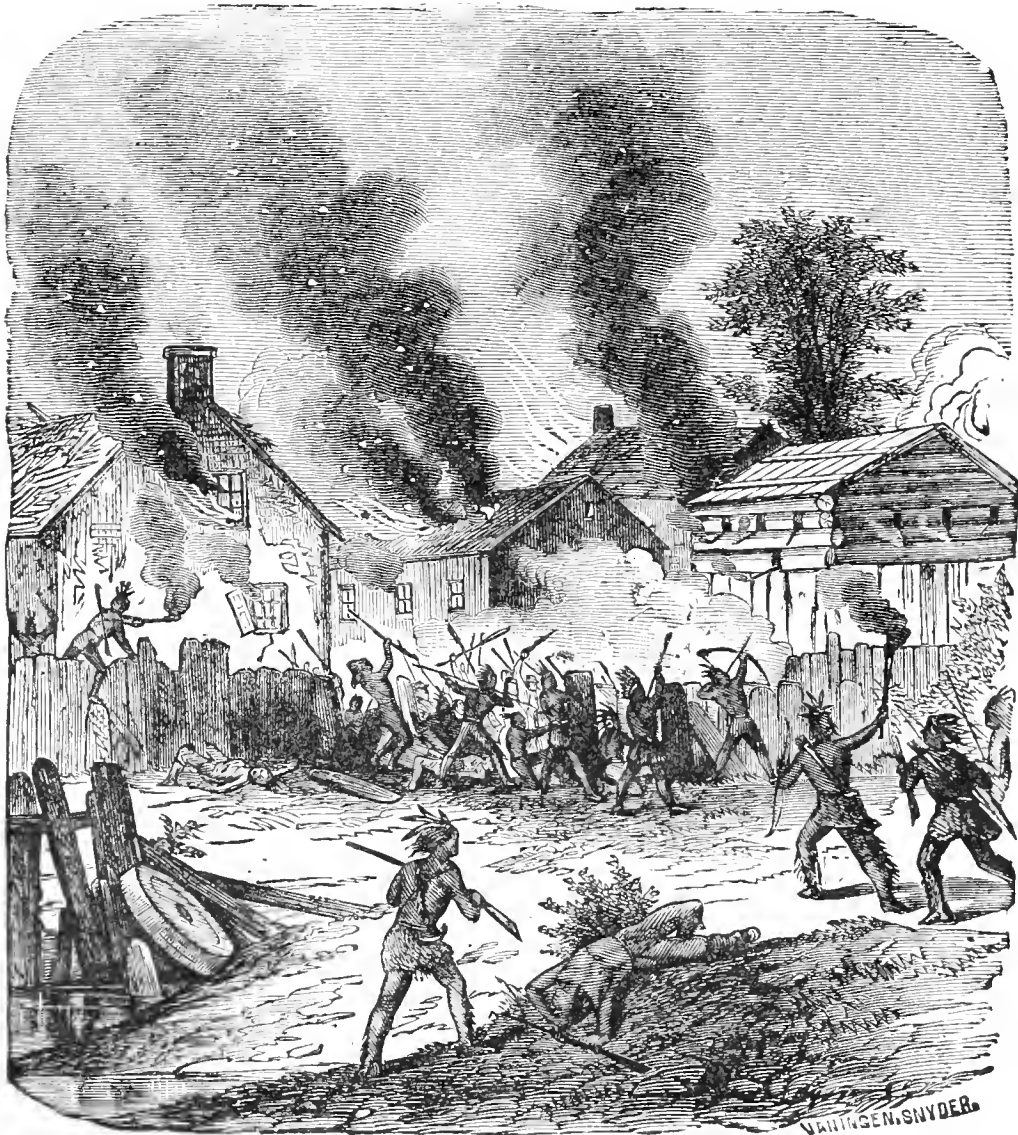
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

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 chieftain, 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

NOTE.—The above is the generally accepted version of the cause of the Black Hawk War, but in our History of Jo Daviess County, Ill., we had occasion to go to the bottom of this matter, and have, we think, found the actual cause of the war, which will be found on page 157.

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.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order :



BIG EAGLE.

“Special Order, No. 430.

“WAR DEPARTMENT,

“ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

“Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

“By order of the President of the United States.

“Official:

“E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass’t Adj’t Gen.*

“CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com’y Sub. Vols.*

“Through Com’g Gen’l, Washington, D. C.”

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the “Lava Beds,” a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as “Bloody Point.” These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the



CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

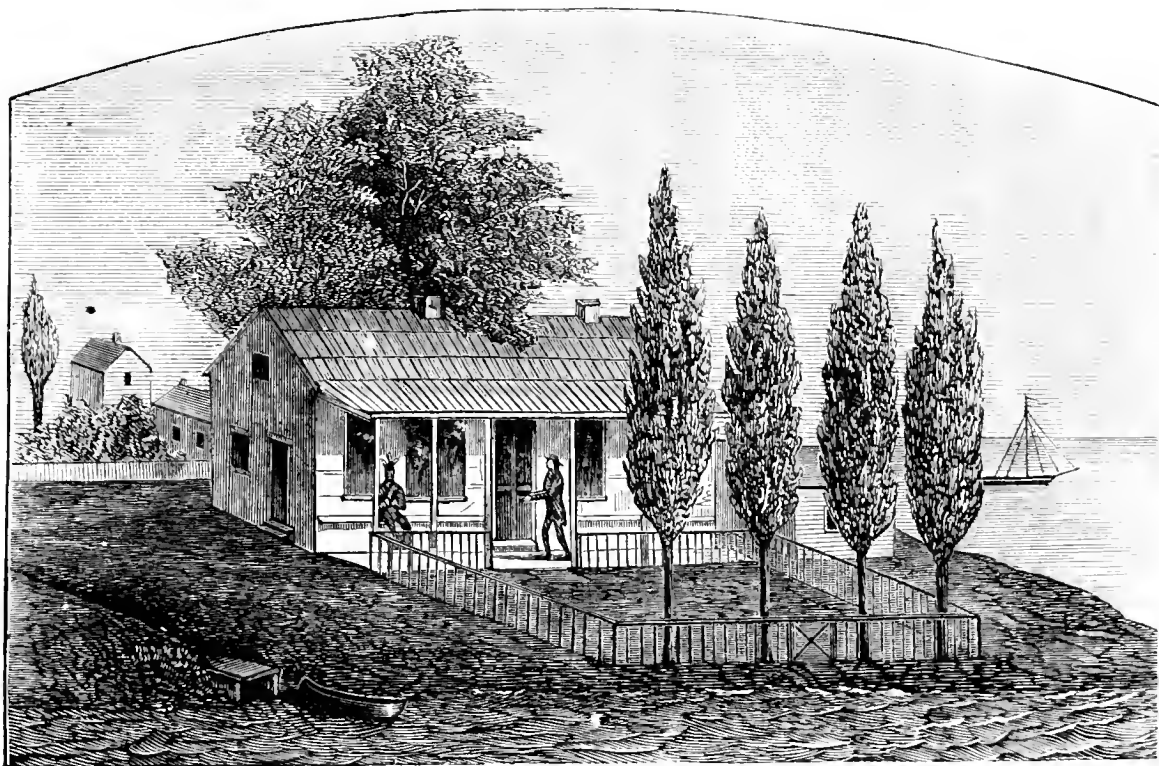
Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

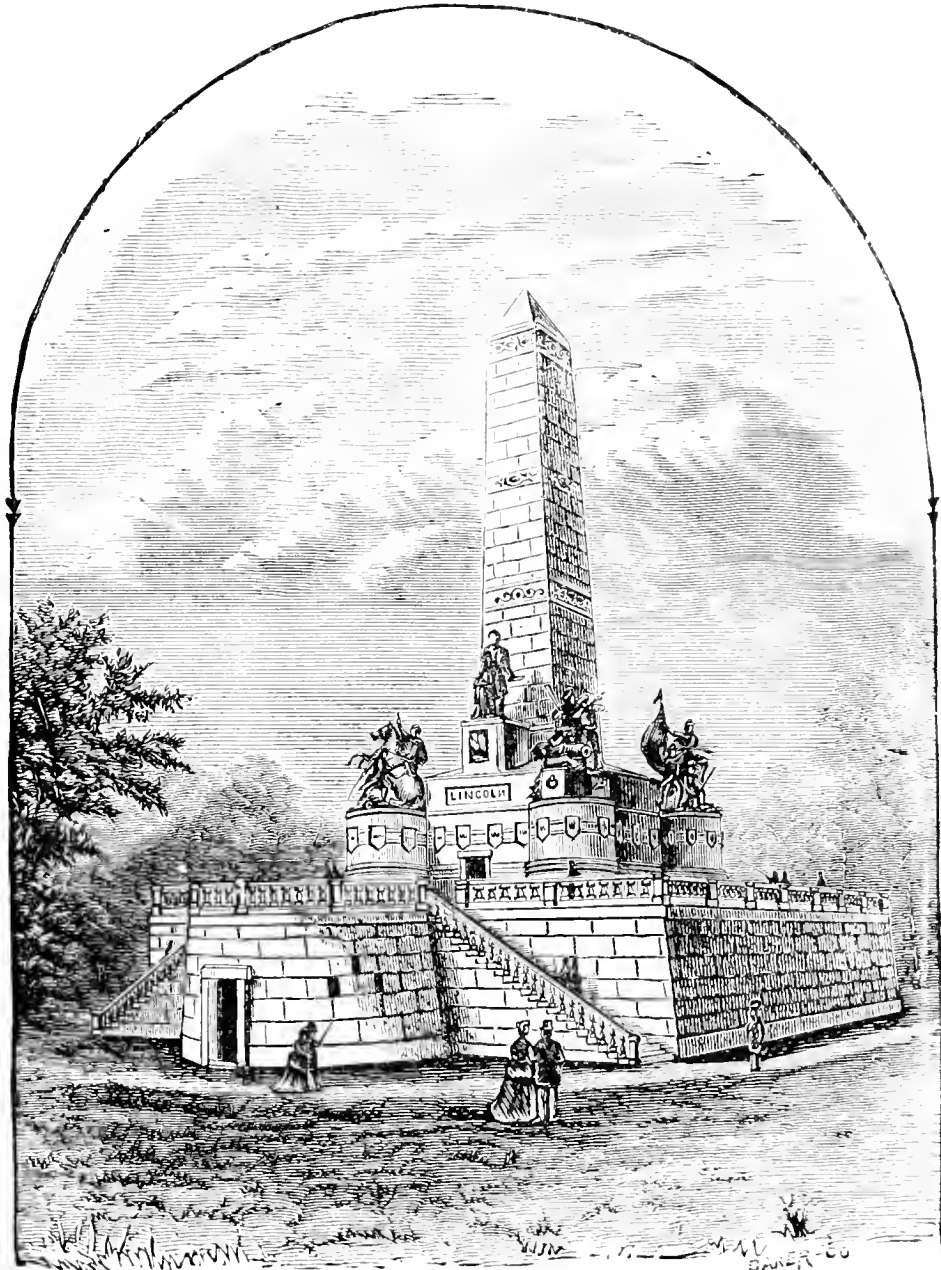
Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

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

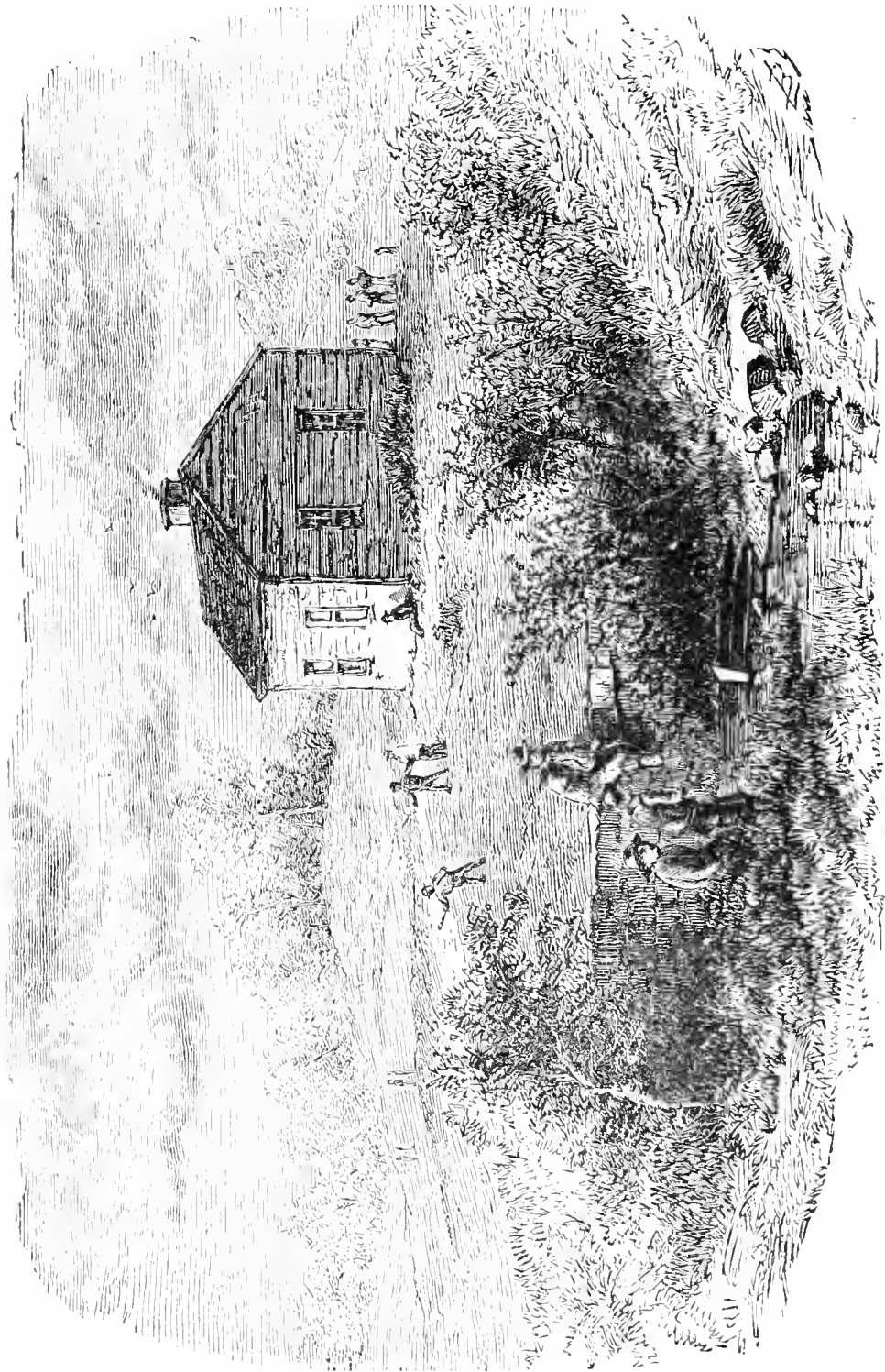
lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization.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

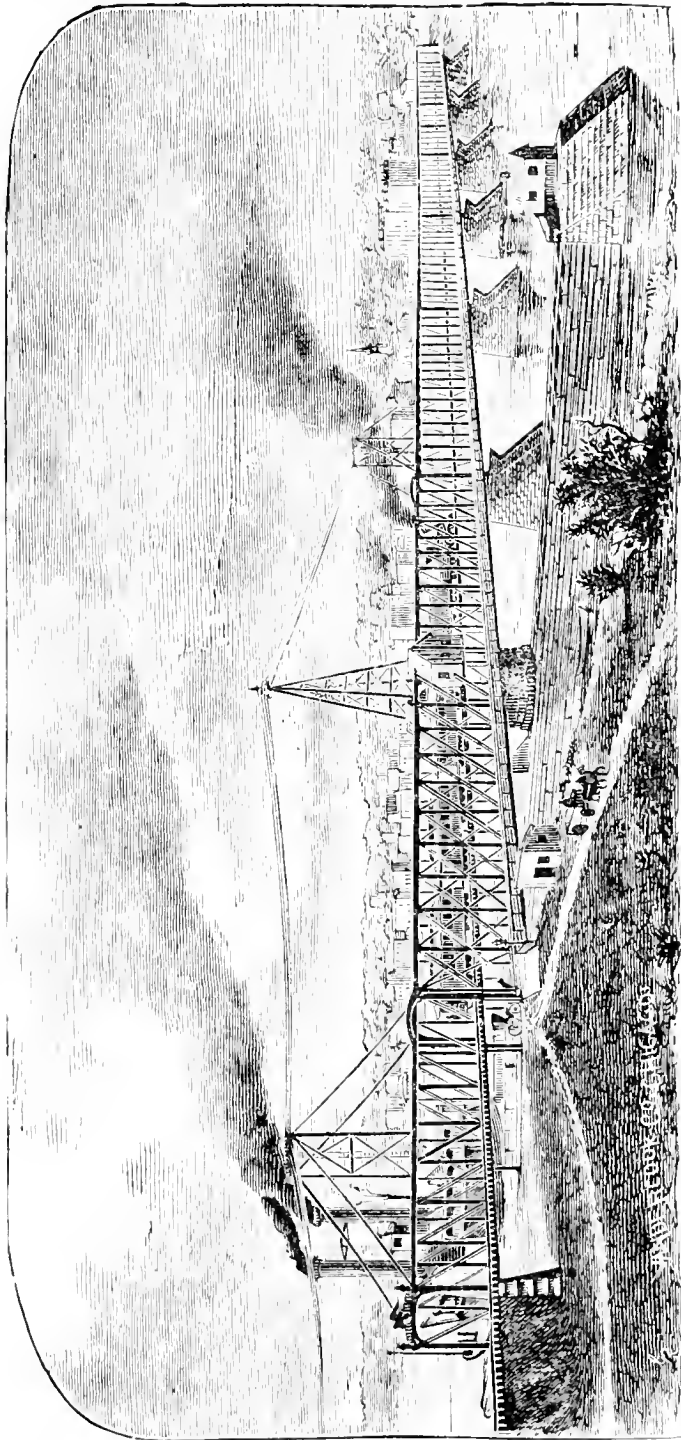
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

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



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

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.

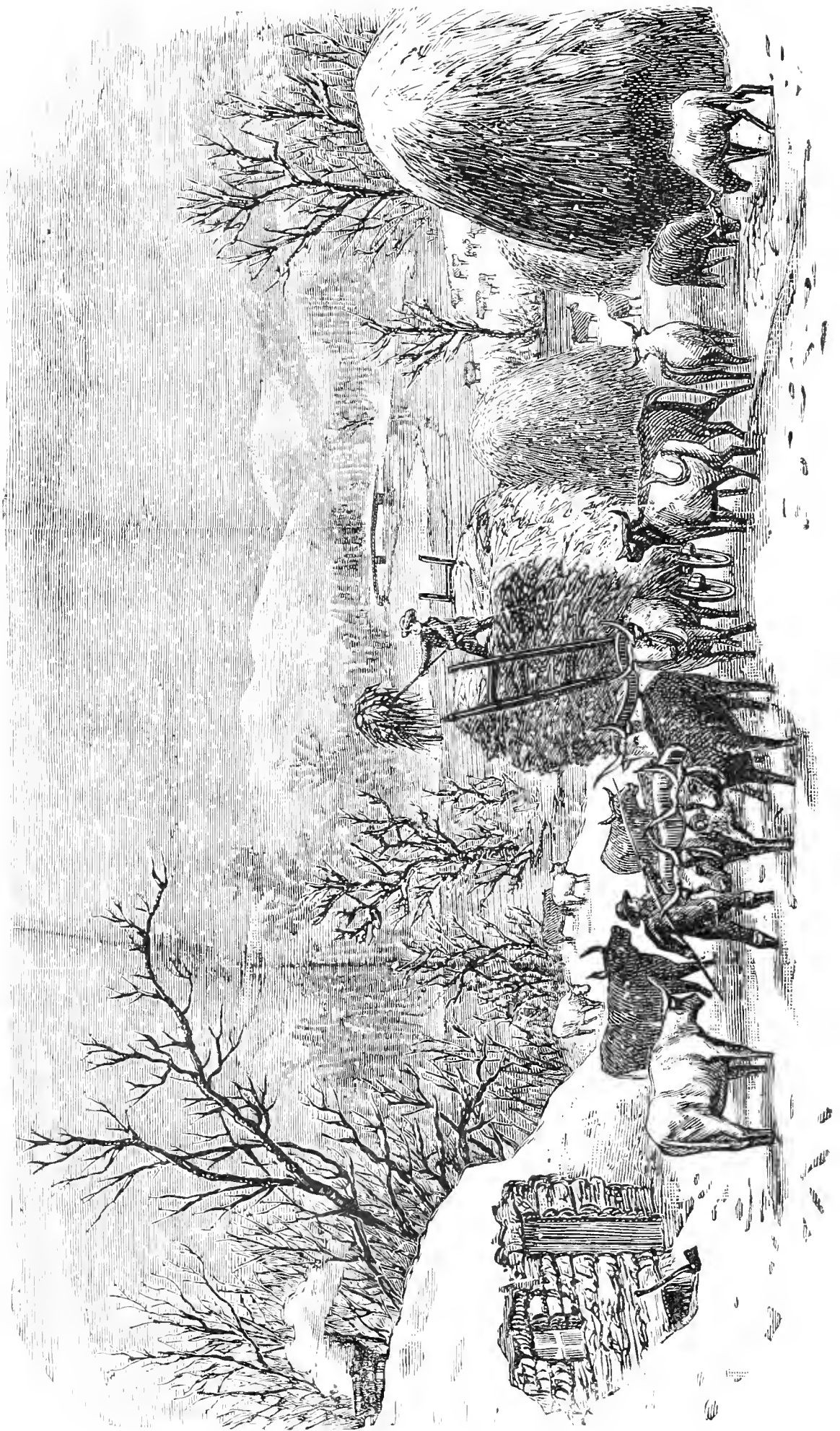
Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, 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.





PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea,



CHICAGO IN 1833.

the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens: with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

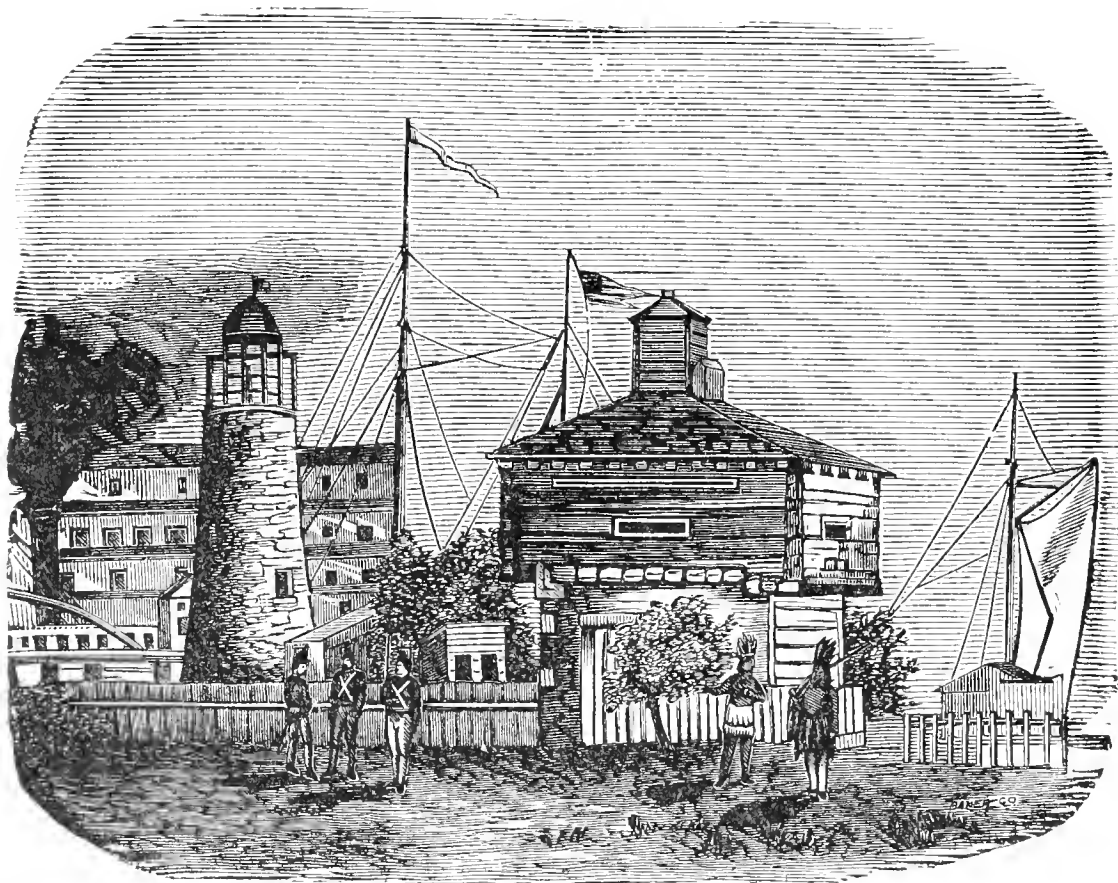
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is \$215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

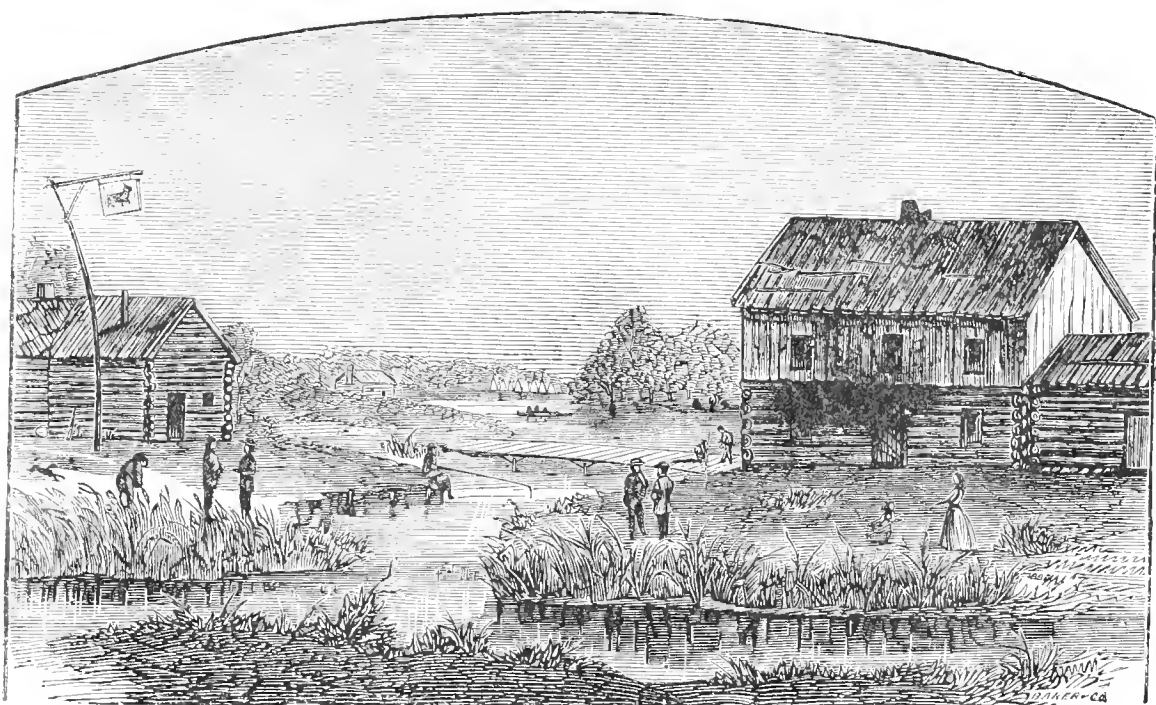
The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852. there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



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

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted,

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000. In 1870 it reached \$400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above \$450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is \$24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, \$659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was \$294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the post-master nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended \$30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvres with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to \$48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed \$60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of \$2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

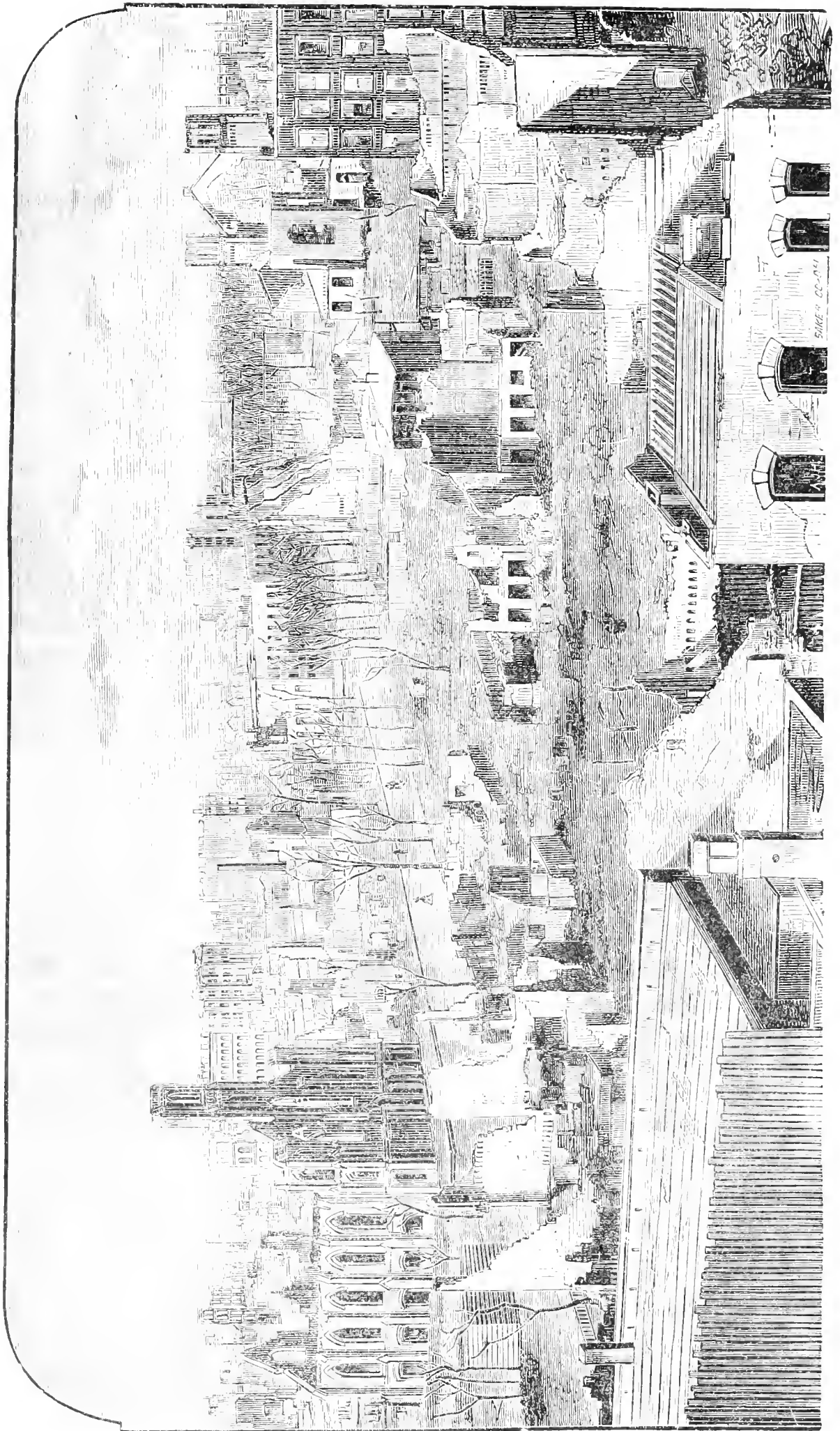
fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future*.

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves: and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."



RUINS OF CHICAGO.

SMITH & CO. N.Y.

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

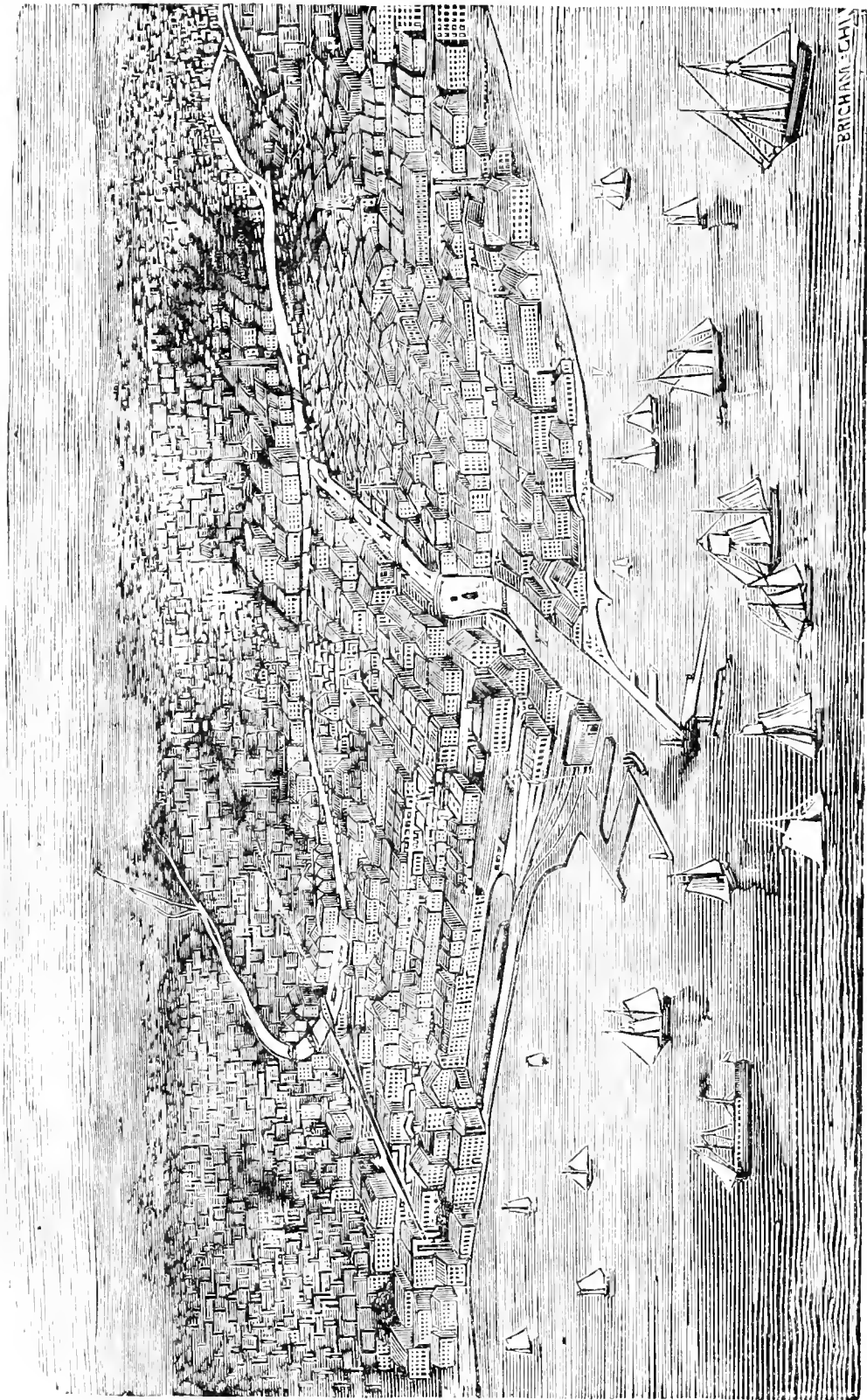
Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people: and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.

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. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS. IN FEET.
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
Carboniferous.....	Coal Measures.	Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
	Subcarboniferous.	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
Keokuk Limestone.....		90	
Burlington Limestone.....		196	
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	200
Upper Silurian.....	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
Lower Silurian.....	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
		Galena Limestone.....	250
	Trenton.	Trenton Limestone.....	200
		St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
Azoic.....	Primordial.	Lower Magnesian Limestone.....	250
		Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
	Huronian.....	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 southeastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

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: *lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington Limestone.—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 breecia.

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 erinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis Limestone.—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. Protogonans 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 Kosnuth 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 palaeozoic 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 laminae 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.

(*Celes'ine.*)

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 Saes 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 dismemberment of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain 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 undi-covered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by bringing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

“On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exciting 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 Moyne 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 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 Pottawatomies. 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 Ottoes 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 aeres. 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 Saes 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 Saes 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 Saes 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 Kaneshville, 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 Kaneshville. 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, Patriek 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 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. 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 37½ 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 Lefler, 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 Nieollet'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 Raceoon 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:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
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.....	1,251,333
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 "ATL, 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 Eklora, 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 unfailing 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.....	<u>45,957.94</u>

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.....	33,142.43 "
Dec. 30, 1853.....	12,813.51 "
	<hr/>
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 unanceled 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.....	775,454.19 "
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.....	<u>208,430.30 acres.</u>

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, 1858 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 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; Elljah 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. McJunkin, 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; Lucen 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.



Jen Morris M.D.

BELLE PLAINE



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.

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 " ".....	1,037	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†..	903
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,	
28th " ".....	956	1864, for the older Iowa regiments.....	2,765
29th " ".....	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments	
30th " ".....	978	of other States, over.....	2,500
31st " ".....	977		
32d " ".....	925	Total.....	61,653
33d " ".....	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regi-	
34th " ".....	953	ments.....	7,202
35th " ".....	984	Additional enlistments.....	6,664
36th " ".....	986		
37th " ".....	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan.	
38th " ".....	910	1, 1865.....	75,519

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.

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.	Total.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause un-known.	Total.	In action.					Accidentally.	Total.	To Vet. Res Corps.	By appoint-ment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	34	3	46	1	3	8	.....	.....
Second Cavalry.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	25	3	45	1	5	5	.....	.....
Third Cavalry.....	3	3	4	2	4	6	5	5	9	9	39	1	63	5	3	3	.....	.....
Fourth Cavalry.....	3	3	6	.....	6	6	6	6	8	8	31	2	55	4	2	2	.....	.....
Fifth Cavalry.....	5	5	2	2	2	4	1	1	6	6	35	1	51	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Cavalry.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	15	2	21	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Seventh Cavalry.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	2	2	10	10	15	6	23	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Eighth Cavalry.....	3	3	2	.....	2	2	2	2	10	10	23	1	41	22	2	2	.....	.....
Ninth Cavalry.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	1	1	2	2	25	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, First Battery.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Second Battery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Third Battery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Fourth Battery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Infantry.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Infantry.....	6	6	2	4	2	6	2	2	23	23	25	.....	61	1	8	9	.....	.....
Second Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	1	.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	.....	9	1	1	1	.....	.....
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated).....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Infantry.....	2	2	4	.....	4	4	1	1	35	34	40	.....	81	8	2	2	.....	.....
Third Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Infantry.....	3	3	2	3	2	5	1	1	16	16	34	.....	59	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Fifth Infantry.....	4	4	1	5	1	6	2	4	17	17	28	1	63	7	3	3	.....	.....
Sixth Infantry.....	7	7	1	2	1	3	1	4	18	18	32	2	67	2	1	1	.....	.....
Seventh Infantry.....	4	4	3	3	3	6	.....	.....	22	23	37	3	73	6	7	7	.....	.....
Eighth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	1	5	2	2	14	14	30	2	57	12	3	4	.....	.....
Ninth Infantry.....	6	6	7	2	1	9	1	3	24	26	26	.....	72	9	6	6	.....	.....
Tenth Infantry.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	16	16	32	.....	58	1	1	1	.....	.....
Eleventh Infantry.....	3	3	1	3	1	4	1	3	8	8	25	3	47	4	5	5	.....	.....
Twelfth Infantry.....	3	3	1	8	.....	9	.....	.....	11	12	19	1	45	22	1	1	.....	.....
Thirteenth Infantry.....	2	2	4	3	3	7	.....	.....	19	19	36	1	65	4	4	4	.....	.....

Fourteenth Infantry.....	3	3	1	3	6	6	22	1	35	20	.....	.....	.....		
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion.....	6	6	1	3	3	3	22	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fifteenth Infantry.....	5	5	3	6	2	2	21	1	62	5	.....	5	5				
Sixteenth Infantry.....	2	2	1	5	1	1	19	.....	47	15	.....	2	2			
Seventeenth Infantry.....	5	5	3	3	.....	.....	5	.....	69	14	.....	2	2	
Eighteenth Infantry.....	1	1	2	3	2	2	7	.....	33	.....	.....	5	5		
Nineteenth Infantry.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	.....	36	12	.....	3	3			
Twentieth Infantry.....	1	1	2	4	2	2	7	.....	33	3	.....	1	1			
Twenty-first Infantry.....	4	4	2	4	2	2	11	.....	48	1	.....	2	2			
Twenty-second Infantry.....	2	2	2	5	1	1	22	.....	56	5	.....	.....	.....		
Twenty-third Infantry.....	7	7	4	6	3	3	9	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	2	2	2	4	1	1	17	.....	54	4	.....	1	1			
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	2	2	4	4	4	4	19	.....	49	1	.....	2	2			
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	4	4	3	8	2	2	22	.....	66	3	.....	1	1			
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	4	4	3	5	7	7	7	.....	32	.....	.....	2	2		
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	4	4	3	5	2	2	16	.....	50	4	.....	1	1			
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	4	4	1	2	8	8	8	.....	39	2	.....	.....	.....		
Thirtieth Infantry.....	4	4	2	7	3	3	17	.....	58	.....	.....	1	1		
Thirty-first Infantry.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	9	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thirty-second Infantry.....	3	3	3	5	3	3	9	.....	38	5	.....	1	1			
Thirty-Third Infantry.....	.....	.....	4	5	2	2	8	.....	42	1	.....	1	1	
Thirty-fourth Infantry.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	3	.....	35	1	.....	.....	.....		
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] consolidated.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	3	3	4	5	1	1	1	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	1	2	.....	27	23	.....	1	1	
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	1	4	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	2	2
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	7	7	2	2	.....	.....	5	.....	29	3	.....	1	1	
Fortieth Infantry.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	3	2	.....	35	1	.....	.....	.....		
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	casu	alt's	.....				
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
Forty-eighth Infantry (battalion).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
First Colored Regiment of Iowa (60th U. S.).....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	133	2135	88	115	2205	51	80	132	565	8	506	1225	56	2321	241	4	105	109

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.	Total.	Of Wounds.	Of Disease.	By Suicide.	By Drowning.	Total.	For Disability.	Cause Un- known.	Total.	In Action.	Accidentally.				Total.	To V. R. Corps.	By Appoint- ment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	34	8	42	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	203	81	3	84	14	22	36			
Second Cavalry.....	37	3	40	28	191	...	3	222	140	29	169	158	3	161	26	11	37			
Third Cavalry.....	58	4	62	19	224	...	2	245	220	85	305	155	2	157	24	7	31			
Fourth Cavalry.....	37	4	41	11	186	...	4	201	151	82	233	108	4	112	25	8	33			
Fifth Cavalry.....	36	6	42	7	127	1	2	137	172	51	223	47	3	50	14	3	17			
Sixth Cavalry.....	16	3	19	5	59	2	4	70	70	16	86	15	3	18	1	5	6			
Seventh Cavalry.....	37	8	45	2	92	...	7	101	228	18	246	4	1	8	3	5	8			
Eighth Cavalry.....	24	3	27	9	91	...	4	104	49	15	64	75	2	77	20	...	20			
Ninth Cavalry.....	5	1	6	10	162	...	3	175	54	8	62	13	2	15	10	1	11			
Artillery, 1st Battery.....	7	...	7	3	51	...	...	54	25	9	34	28	1	29	3	...	3	
Artillery, 2d Battery.....	1	...	1	1	29	...	...	30	16	...	16	14	1	15	5	...	6	
Artillery, 3d Battery.....	2	1	3	1	33	...	...	34	23	3	26	15	1	16	...	...	...
Artillery, 4th Battery.....	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	6	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry.....	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
†Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dodge's Brigade Band.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Infantry.....	12	...	12	5	7	...	1	13	...	...	...	137	...	137	...	...	...
Second Infantry.....	55	3	58	17	107	...	4	128	137	191	328	244	1	245	9	6	15			
Third Infantry.....	11	...	11	3	11	...	...	14	2	1	3	41	...	41	1	...	1	
Second Veteran Infantry.....	4	...	4	...	27	...	...	27	14	14	28	8	...	8	...	...	...
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry.....	52	3	55	28	99	...	2	129	163	67	230	333	2	335	...	...	...
Third Veteran Infantry.....	17	...	17	1	9	...	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth Veteran Infantry.....	57	1	58	51	237	...	2	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	...	...	...
Fifth Veteran Infantry.....	59	1	60	29	90	...	...	120	222	15	237	278	4	282	...	...	...
Sixth Veteran Infantry.....	102	...	102	30	124	...	...	154	211	47	258	331	4	335	...	...	...
Seventh Veteran Infantry.....	94	...	94	35	135	...	2	172	180	108	288	328	3	331	...	...	...
Eighth Veteran Infantry.....	49	1	50	44	137	...	1	182	245	63	308	210	4	214	...	...	...
Ninth Veteran Infantry.....	76	2	78	57	208	...	1	266	243	26	269	354	5	359	...	...	...
Tenth Veteran Infantry.....	56	1	57	35	134	...	1	170	137	115	252	257	4	261	...	...	...

Eleventh Infantry.....	54	1	55	25	148	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37
Twelfth Infantry.....	30	1	30	32	243	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	.....	768	382	19	3	22
Thirteenth Infantry.....	65	1	66	34	182	1	217	192	77	269	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	15	30
Fourteenth Infantry.....	27	1	28	23	122	.....	145	137	53	190	162	.....	162	1	526	249	13	10	23
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1	1	2
Fifteenth Infantry.....	52	.....	52	78	194	2	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27
Sixteenth Infantry.....	57	.....	57	32	217	.....	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry.....	43	.....	43	18	97	1	116	129	93	292	225	.....	225	8	614	264	23	3	26
Eighteenth Infantry.....	26	2	28	7	109	3	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	.....	449	63	5	5	10
Nineteenth Infantry.....	53	.....	53	33	91	6	130	183	5	188	143	.....	191	.....	562	204	27	13	40
Twentieth Infantry.....	8	.....	8	5	130	7	142	157	6	163	130	3	46	.....	359	10	36	2	38
Twenty-first Infantry.....	37	1	38	29	157	2	188	139	14	153	147	3	150	2	531	20	49	5	54
Twenty-second Infantry.....	53	1	54	52	126	2	180	150	8	158	245	.....	245	.....	634	79	40	2	42
Twenty-third Infantry.....	39	.....	39	30	196	2	228	171	6	177	123	3	126	.....	570	3	41	1	42
Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	58	1	59	53	197	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	2	761	72	48	6	54
Twenty-fifth Infantry.....	39	.....	39	22	199	.....	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	4	564	17	16	8	69
Twenty-sixth Infantry.....	40	2	42	29	204	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	.....	562	24	69	.....	69
Twenty-seventh Infantry.....	7	.....	7	14	162	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	6	530	32	40	5	45
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	52	.....	52	24	180	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	43
Twenty-ninth Infantry.....	19	2	21	17	248	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	53	31	6	37
Thirtieth Infantry.....	39	1	40	24	233	.....	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	2	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry.....	11	.....	11	16	261	.....	277	137	38	175	77	.....	77	.....	540	13	72	.....	72
Thirty-second Infantry.....	56	.....	56	33	203	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	.....	589	93	27	6	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	.....	561	3	22	.....	22
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry.....	3	1	4	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fifth Infantry.....	23	2	25	19	182	1	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-sixth Infantry.....	35	.....	35	24	226	1	203	172	17	189	93	.....	93	3	310	15	51	14	65
Thirty-seventh Infantry.....	3	.....	3	.....	141	1	251	187	4	191	142	.....	142	.....	619	437	17	6	23
Thirty-eighth Infantry.....	1	.....	1	.....	310	1	142	326	30	356	2	2	2	.....	593	.....	2	.....	2
Thirty-ninth Infantry.....	33	1	34	21	119	1	311	108	9	117	2	.....	2	.....	431	.....	8	4	12
Fortieth Infantry.....	5	.....	5	10	179	5	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	.....	406	203	12	3	15
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	194	117	4	121	41	.....	41	.....	361	2	20	6	26
Forty-fourth Infantry.....	1	.....	1	.....	14	.....	2	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fifth Infantry.....	2	.....	2	1	17	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-sixth Infantry.....	2	.....	2	1	23	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	22	.....	1	.....	1
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	1	.....	1	.....	45	1	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	28	.....	3	.....	.....
Forty-eighth Infantry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
First African Infantry [60th U. S.].....	4	1	5	1	331	5	337	40	.....	40	1	.....	1	.....	383	.....	1	.....	1
.....	1940	78	2017	1199	8695	8,109	10011	8005	1982	9987	8180	112	8282	115	36394	4489	1264	281	1545

* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry. † Partial returns.

POPULATION OF IOWA,
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES	AGGREGATE.					Voters.
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Adair.....	7045	3982	984			1616
Adams.....	7832	4614	1533			1727
Allamakee.....	19158	17868	12237	777		3653
Appanoose.....	2370	16456	11931	3131		527
Audubon.....	17405	1212	454			3679
Benton.....	28807	22454	8496	672		4778
Black Hawk.....	22913	21706	8244	135		4877
Boone.....	17251	14584	4232	735		3515
Bremer.....	13220	12528	4915			2656
Buchanan.....	17315	17034	7906	517		3890
Buena Vista.....	3561	1585	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	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo.....	6685	4722	940			1526
Cherokee.....	4249	1967	58			1001
Chickasaw.....	11400	10180	4336			2392
Clarke.....	10118	8735	5427	79		2213
Clay.....	3559	1523	52			868
Clayton.....	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton.....	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford.....	6039	2530	383			1244
Dallas.....	14386	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	3059	8759
Emmett.....	1436	1392	105			299
Fayette.....	20515	16973	12073	825		4637
Floyd.....	13100	10768	3744			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	6055	1699			1455
Hancock.....	1482	999	179			303
Hardin.....	15029	13684	5440			3215
Harrison.....	11818	8931	3621			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	18493	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.					Voters.
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	
Keokuk	20488	19434	13271	4822		4202
Kossuth.....	3765	3351	416			773
Lee	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	5709
Linn.....	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7274
Louisa.....	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas.....	11725	10388	5766	471		2464
Lyon*.....	1139	221				287
Madison.....	16030	13884	7339	1179		2632
Mahaska.....	23718	22508	14816	5989		5287
Marion.....	24094	24436	16813	5482		4988
Marshall.....	19629	17576	6015	338		4445
Mills.....	10555	8718	4481			2365
Mitchell.....	11523	9582	3409			2338
Monona.....	2267	3654	832			1292
Monroe.....	12811	12724	8612	2884		2743
Montgomery.....	10389	5934	1256			2485
Muscatine.....	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien.....	2349	715	8			595
Osceola.....	1778					498
Page.....	14274	9975	4419	551		3222
Palo Alto.....	2728	1336	132			556
Plymouth.....	5282	2199	148			1136
Pocahontas.....	2249	1446	103			464
Polk.....	31558	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.....	3720	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.....	17980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello.....	18541	22346	14518	8471		3923
Warren.....	19269	17980	10281	961		4168
Washington.....	23865	18952	14235	4957	1594	5346
Wayne.....	13978	11287	6409	340		2947
Webster.....	13114	10484	2504			3747
Winnebago.....	24233	1562	168			4117
Winneshick.....	2986	23570	13942	546		406
Woodbury.....	8568	6172	1119			1776
Worth.....	4908	2892	756			763
Wright.....	3244	2392	653			694
Total.....	1353118	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, 2,539,891, 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 warfare 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, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

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 34,511,360 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, sorgum, 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, \$4,749,983. 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 totalized 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 Laes, 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.

NEBRASKA.

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.



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

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 SPAIGET.

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-



D. E. Vinton
VINTON



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	581	15	1334	593	Johnson.....	1884	2315	18	273	2345	3563
Adams.....	876	397	485	38	1376	626	Jones.....	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1763
Allamakee.....	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk.....	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose.....	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	463	236	13	89	638	227
Audubon.....	410	352	26	.....	427	352	Lee.....	2157	2863	350	299	3160	3682
Benton.....	1432	712	567	449	2901	1356	Linn.....	2324	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk.....	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisa.....	1728	817	89	108	1920	1068
Boone.....	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas.....	1403	804	193	12	1478	1944
Bremer.....	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison.....	1792	1077	616	56	2246	1538
Buena Vista.....	747	192	161	20	770	206	Mahaska.....	1823	1086	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler.....	1453	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion.....	1976	1866	760	95	2736	2304
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall.....	1448	837	389	504	3056	1189
Carroll.....	633	744	141	11	799	771	Mills.....	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass.....	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell.....	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar.....	1315	1093	296	446	2328	1445	Monona.....	580	119	432	9	713	364
Cerro Gordo.....	903	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe.....	1634	928	217	26	1418	1246
Cherokee.....	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery.....	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Chickasaw.....	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1090	Muscatine.....	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2675
Clark.....	1054	267	813	19	1495	816	O'Brien.....	306	21	291	14	463	116
Clay.....	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola.....	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton.....	1873	1779	66	167	2662	2621	Page.....	1166	508	348	263	2243	861
Clinton.....	2444	2327	286	66	3654	3398	Palo Alto.....	311	357	.....	3	343	333
Crawford.....	898	651	19	111	1643	638	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas.....	370	93	44	36	374	141
Davis.....	893	1231	893	12	1586	1631	Polk.....	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Decatur.....	1269	961	319	19	1647	1282	Pottawattamie.....	2223	2059	218	121	2505	2414
Delaware.....	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1466	Poweshiek.....	1496	882	420	346	2500	1083
Des Moines.....	2315	1384	797	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	496	53	2798	4977	Scott.....	3031	1963	309	37	3819	2853
Emmett.....	213	28	.....	.....	246	36	Shelby.....	888	639	3	16	897	631
Fayette.....	1923	1067	889	27	3029	1709	SiouX.....	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd.....	1233	208	162	36	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	808	.....	1727	676
Greene.....	1031	215	551	27	1310	516	Union.....	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Grundy.....	909	594	.....	8	1099	417	Van Buren.....	1490	1305	391	130	2113	1661
Guthrie.....	1166	496	364	21	1434	629	Wapello.....	1710	1629	1295	296	2582	2412
Hamilton.....	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren.....	1726	944	742	161	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	863	523	19	1537	1386	Webster.....	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1485	Winnebago.....	544	40	.....	.....	498	39
Howard.....	551	647	291	519	1194	600	Winneshiek.....	2074	1009	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	64	523	183	Woodbury.....	1109	867	226	9	1634	997
Ida.....	321	54	104	.....	212	57	Worth.....	628	132	8	14	792	149
Iowa.....	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright.....	391	196	117	98	774	484
Jackson.....	1619	1966	224	15	2126	2485	Totals.....	121546	79353	34228	10639	17137	112129
Jasper.....	1977	1154	1618	268	3375	1804	Majorities.....	42193	.....	.....	.....	592111	.....
Jefferson.....	1396	753	576	169	2196	1446							

Total vote, 1877, 245,766, 1876 (including 399 Greenback), 292,343.

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	8980	30146	R. 5849
IV.....	20770	9379	11391	30149	R. 3824						
V.....	19274	11154	8120	30428	R. 5243		168289	118356	49933	*292111	.....
VI.....	18778	14719	4659	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 $22\frac{1}{2}$.

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 $1\frac{1}{4}$ 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 \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 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 \$222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); 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	
370000	
18500	
60) 222.0000	\$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.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 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.....	484,471
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.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	780,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	122,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,096
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.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	330,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

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.....	267,354
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.....	86,076
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.....	62,386
Allegheny, Pa.....	53,180
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
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.....	37,180
Scranton, Pa.....	35,092
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260
Mobile, Ala.....	32,034
Toledo, 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.....	28,235
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>					<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	258,239	136
California.....	188,981	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	.....	227	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	.....	1,490
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,725	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States.....</i>	<i>1,950,171</i>	<i>38,113,253</i>	.....	<i>59,587</i>
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	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	.....	375
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	75,985	123,993	246,280	828	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	498
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	318,300	.....	790	Aggregate of U. S. .	2,915,203	38,555,983	.....	60,852
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265	* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.				
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	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	.....	159					

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.....	81,925,400	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
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.....	1,554,900
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.....	825,400
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.....	16,163,000	.....	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.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chili.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Pern.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	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.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	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	Sal Salvador.....	15,000
Haiti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	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

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 Harvest'd.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvest'd.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvest'd.	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harvest'd.	
Appanoose.....	161059	161083	125188	9606	77789	1049	10838	64871	2385243	13756	887346	\$1611937
Alamakee.....	134767	156821	109388	61880	987639	181	1964	24325	905920	12776	442829	1415769
Audubon.....	21146	23819	15986	6876	89235	10	97	9225	394655	788	39328	184153
Adams.....	65459	43735	54352	17947	281376	7	174	25474	969777	3951	141293	695318
Adair.....	83182	55680	66265	27550	435014	70	3500	30860	1402428	4455	159739	828171
Buena Vista.....	33118	37034	27010	15514	162737	.....	.....	7888	228231	2791	67069	207828
Benton.....	297518	53911	239408	99406	1313666	7	280	83241	3328921	15490	445070	2664995
Boone.....	156987	71810	106642	32505	429257	11	84	46151	1595732	10101	404620	1018453
Butler.....	149498	58908	124877	57907	779167	20	700	38685	1270878	13827	421719	1209785
Bremer.....	145967	47001	104810	48878	644795	.....	.....	28754	1026641	14259	518571	1144620
Black Hawk.....	213025	156881	181256	89361	1108024	.....	.....	56592	1939590	16804	538196	1998424
Buchanan.....	19056	71418	157240	64291	812342	.....	.....	48831	1811250	17431	556209	2615949
Clay.....	37059	39919	33375	17481	153159	.....	.....	8797	180120	4436	98766	123343
Cherokee.....	54638	28974	45112	31693	401507	.....	.....	9459	315215	3545	115595	35049
Cass.....	110864	45304	92785	40123	676209	.....	.....	40582	1901062	9079	176281	1284899
Crawford.....	58058	283414	15262	24000	324894	.....	.....	17957	648658	2902	99158	483357
Cedar.....	248869	41417	166485	40467	640541	26	295	78224	2845921	20243	675867	2606149
Cerro Gordo.....	52940	300895	48648	28199	415463	.....	.....	9512	265441	7199	228091	591617
Clayton.....	212291	151908	173622	86883	1305125	1247	21080	37948	1471263	20024	669895	2081793
Clinton.....	298855	57337	.....	68683	1010345	12	428	89297	3061338	23704	702059	3049019
Chickasaw.....	96504	94772	74104	40162	643519	3	63	16821	514279	11744	446300	894656
Carroll.....	58065	309744	39159	26756	340161	3	20	16014	550041	3238	107577	451865
Clarke.....	98694	50487	78803	17968	217090	7	55	39066	1580260	12337	367643	7054987
Calhoun.....	26906	.....	26618	11040	109631	10	150	10656	351120	2993	73182	221613
Davis.....	150938	116003	131597	5878	30993	5349	56405	62127	2115569	13643	345707	1600090
Decatur.....	115751	87172	95275	8211	74169	817	12239	50484	1768140	10555	344551	1024541
Dubuque.....	187831	98561	146244	49240	634433	84	1720	67118	1702391	25115	643322	1636132
Des Moines.....	143665	58165	97618	10615	113396	8688	117310	102924	2307938	9242	287392	1772992
Delaware.....	472029	62305	161357	60401	71728	5	50	56150	1690355	20577	632113	1698314
Dickinson.....	15770	29850	11961	5701	25822	.....	.....	3183	44455	2403	37282	45334
Dallas.....	132435	57765	114625	29256	445848	7	186	57632	2484898	9937	335124	1502047
Emmet.....	9989	25896	8887	3911	1510	.....	.....	2197	14273	1549	3241	15244
Floyd.....	147098	32130	110708	62067	941439	.....	.....	26462	642448	15461	487729	1367377
Fayette.....	179504	98156	133758	60779	863670	46	968	37091	1296480	20770	704407	1503127
Franklin.....	69559	43646	65590	31096	455909	.....	.....	24066	758983	9532	328679	777106
Fremont.....	115907	198382	103039	13229	206901	841	16625	73845	1703985	5419	179645	1046066
Grundy.....	146089	47926	135108	67384	976607	.....	.....	40175	1482582	11786	401948	1503977
Green.....	59940	49388	52323	19391	257760	2	44	783037	783027	4237	120948	620905
Guthrie.....	87259	47220	76892	27489	393574	22	360	38902	1669134	4145	153505	792461
Hardin.....	128831	39030	97765	38464	497251	.....	.....	41304	1379961	10982	356945	1066627
Humboldt.....	29114	36906	27013	12046	20902	.....	.....	9908	297381	3974	90944	200001
Howard.....	115823	171018	61871	26115	582802	.....	.....	9916	307912	10210	340268	734409
Harrison.....	94848	337451	72257	23948	143701	84	1200	44720	1620192	3462	69140	786677
Hancock.....	10462	341615	9005	4889	70006	.....	.....	2067	57899	1353	48816	89405
Hamilton.....	63966	39035	52050	20676	294682	.....	.....	20441	670731	5108	168262	52762
Henry.....	182080	50249	110831	15026	180220	9041	113203	26272	2415670	13393	358221	1765670
Ida.....	7292	9194	6514	3108	48815	.....	.....	2301	108465	455	14060	7482211
Iowa.....	191041	89357	158488	48410	670247	36	1080	62513	2713839	11756	319071	2005049
Jackson.....	193200	142401	142401	43515	550900	491	7942	53962	1665518	28532	521156	1750091
Johnson.....	241021	71257	190119	45306	666779	100	1274	77142	3158178	17760	522197	2447875
Jasper.....	278881	179752	216949	79926	1107170	.....	.....	100217	4525889	15267	532239	1697838
Jones.....	208907	63298	149684	96090	462478	31	409	65423	1909534	18260	464824	1896416
Jefferson.....	167839	66979	125590	16237	161904	6192	66739	55061	1695510	14005	446128	1530140
Keokuk.....	208125	98999	149672	33278	365528	148	1363	75697	8327282	15582	447643	1919728
Kossuth.....	31550	48793	28335	10798	13139	140	.....	9781	119777	5143	27857	103306
Lee.....	183832	78692	133580	10851	72624	15400	200407	59863	2190306	11817	279069	1631518
Lucas.....	108952	59757	88857	13954	153587	31	329	47022	1902530	12665	342164	1080554
Lyon.....	15872	31841	12766	8182	76742	.....	.....	2645	10396	3477	13789	32651
Linn.....	281118	63649	175655	52178	656597	12	160	91773	3439923	22670	585648	2590052
Louisia.....	151007	52922	100666	19764	189039	1388	16267	49642	2184658	6792	1665739	1665739
Mitchell.....	126384	70176	94133	65534	1083811	.....	.....	11274	411961	14078	542062	1591878
Mahaska.....	232398	122490	150368	34362	395532	205	2697	83775	3768209	16646	496248	2195785
Marion.....	199669	82779	153214	45136	526663	189	2212	84630	3835063	10937	335746	1813436
Mills.....	141512	53604	99837	24385	342961	32	543	59543	1533976	6528	232639	1003509
Madison.....	161998	188709	137979	37533	628314	25	484	69494	2953620	8743	285103	1709030
Monroe.....	102215	78206	91730	11638	104413	263	5584	45575	1739194	11512	241081	938362
Marshall.....	223735	47552	117303	69895	1125382	21	200	67699	2808256	13611	465245	2368278
Monona.....	52242	56278	39844	15334	183111	.....	.....	21577	818388	2304	66475	447665
Muscataine.....	178945	48332	129699	32375	416471	63	629	54760	1715973	13287	405562	1747906
Montgomery.....	104633	50607	86026	1381	551539	8	166	39251	1441467	5322	201635	1072127
O'Brien.....	33626	32070	26134	14904	157526	.....	.....	6379	106052	3107	59331	191542
Osceola.....	18490	31406	14651	8769	74757	.....	.....	2510	17279	1390	26829	69581
Polk.....	207689	56841	140450	37686	563389	21	394	77497	3272010	12188	431841	2140023
Pocahontas.....	21928	35572	19219	7434	30774	.....	.....	8981	229363	2541	40494	112666
Pottawattomie.....	124630	419489	90679	33669	589971	63	475	47258	1750038	5278	168081	1352629
Poweshiek.....	208999	48697	171588	57312	762826	.....	.....	86748	3571105	11416	333565	2390022
Page.....	156782	175471	115484	22689	355792	1220	20235	71386	2239043	9758	346507	1293463
Plymouth.....	58233	51912	44379	33628	442736	10	160	10097	175778	4161	120437	434123
Palo Alto.....	18517	32225	10679	8606	23908	325	.....	6641	142957	2979	46859	96616
Ringgold.....	18400	58829	50873	10926	78851	125	1762	35613	1145937	9118	255007	1115782
Scott.....	235515	19123	185742	47698	762315	40	618	59071	2226346	15915	528868	3041873
Story.....	148649	43874	99387	26658	330897	8	20	51273	1783477	11273	343265	1033743
Shelby.....	35180	39326	47230	22029	317944	.....	.....	17674	689556	2254	71676	573026
Sioux.....	39824	367394	33515	22406	251286	.....	.....	6780	32038	4591	45096	166980
Sac.....	31336	47201	24179	11056	110094	10	.....	8662	279716	3035	6599	228880
Taylor.....	102861	235515	79442	15446	206843	244	3068	48260	1419680	8718	269657	908476
Tama.....	255182	90222	214911	97013	1437807	.....	.....	73251	2842859	13574	384469	2316405
Union.....	57005	33216	45826	10586	141188	53	960	24063	1130930	6127	187748	624260
Van Buren.....	153674	99528	113263	7455	58808	10928	121854	50211	1823622	12596	353698	1439586
Wayne.....	147766	66795	117689	10375	76346	143	1236	65625	2405187	13242	367396	1361376
Warren.....	194265	167178	158737	42175	654679	61	910	80280	3561365	8391	281510	2208

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 *elassed* 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.



F. R. VORIS

VINTON.



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 appraisement 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-

ficient, 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.....	30
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.

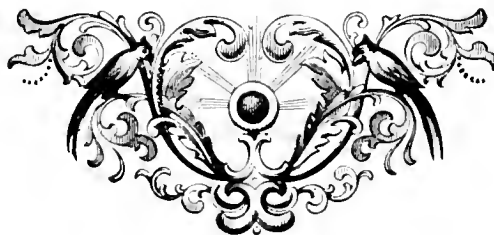
The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear 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.



POPULATION OF BENTON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	White Inhabitants.		Colored Inhabitants.		Total.	Number born in Foreign Countries.	Number of Voters.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
St. Clair	442	375			817	204	149
Homer	387	340	1		728	220	119
Monroe	393	339			732	71	144
Shellsburg, Town of	287	267			554	37	127
Harrison	291	249			540	10	128
Fremont	397	354			751	222	100
Big Grove	414	354			768	104	183
Union	468	361			829	262	144
Benton	350	320			679	17	144
Blairstown, town of	361	353			714	37	191
Eden	419	363			782	102	176
Cedar	580	528	1		1109	87	259
Polk	625	654			1279	86	299
Jackson	532	456			988	58	219
Taylor	417	380			797	32	171
Vinton, Town of	1167	1208	8	6	2389	92	579
Canton	512	466			978	52	216
Eldorado	456	890			846	283	141
Bruce	343	308			651	75	146
Kane	443	393			836	288	150
Leroy	580	502			1082	229	202
Iowa	590	562			1152	219	225
Florence	616	545			1161	340	210
Belle Plaine, Town of	786	856	2	1	1645	274	338



James Wood
"VINTON"

HISTORY OF BENTON COUNTY.



Benton County is one of the largest counties in the central portion of the State, containing twenty Congressional townships and an area of 720 square miles.

The surface is generally a beautiful and gently undulating prairie, and presents to the eye an extremely attractive appearance, enhanced by the numerous groves of native and planted timber which dot the face of the country. The soil in the lowlands near the river is sandy, but, as the prairie rises, the soil becomes a deep, black vegetable mold of surpassing fertility. The county is well-watered, and is peculiarly adapted to stock raising.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Cedar River, a beautiful stream, which rises in Minnesota, enters Benton County at the northwest corner of Township 86, Range 10. Its general course is nearly south until it reaches Section 16, Township 85, Range 9, when it flows in a general easterly direction to the county line, in Section 13, Township 84, Range 9. Its course is very crooked, however, and it flows about forty miles in Benton County. It is a clear stream with a rapid current. On its banks in numerous places, a variety of fossil shells, corals, agates, carnelians and petrifications are found.

The Iowa River flows about two miles across the southwest corner of the county, in Sections 31 and 32, Township 82, Range 12.

Big Creek, which flows northeast into Black Hawk County, runs across and waters Bruce Township (86—12). Rock Creek, Pratt Creek, Crooked (now Hinkle) Creek, Mud Creek, Opossum Creek, Wild Cat Creek, Little Bear Creek, Dry Creek, are all tributaries of the Cedar, which waters Benton County on the west and south of that river, and Bear Creek and several others on the east side.

Prairie Creek, another tributary of the Cedar, flows nearly across the southern tier of townships in the county. Buckeye Creek, a tributary of the Iowa River, in Township 82, Range 12, Iowa Township; Salt Creek, another tributary of the Iowa, waters Homer Township.

TIMBER AND GROVES.

The various kinds of oak, hickory, maple, walnut, ash, basswood, elm, cottonwood, willow and hackberry flourish in the rich soil of Benton County.

“Cedar Timber,” the timber skirting the Cedar River, especially on the north and east, in Polk, Harrison, Taylor and Benton Townships.

“Big Grove,” a large grove of several thousand acres, in Township 84, Range 11, Big Grove Township.

“Scotch Grove,” in northeast part of Township 82, Range 9, Florence, and extends into Linn County.

"Parker's Grove," on Sections 26, 27, 33 and 34, Township 84, Range 9 (Canton).

"Ure's Grove," on Prairie Creek, in Sections 14 and 18, Township 82, Range 9 (Cue, now Florence Township).

"Darnell's Grove," on Prairie Creek, in Sections 20 and 21, Township 82, Range 9.

"Cue's Grove," on Sections 16 and 17, Township 82, Range 9.

"Buckeye Grove," extends for several miles on the west side of Buckeye Creek, in Iowa, Township 82, Range 12.

"Van Meter's Grove," on Section 32, Township 83, Range 11 (Union Township).

"Lost Grove," Sections 31 and 32, Township 84, Range 9 (Canton Township).

"Crab Apple Grove," Sections 31 and 32, Township 83, Range 9 (Fremont Township).

"Wild Cat Grove," Section 8, Township 84, Range 9 (Canton Township), a continuation of "Cedar Timber."

"Round Grove," Section 12, Township 84, Range 11 (Big Grove Township).

"Garrison's Grove," in Sections 19, 29 and 30, Township 85, Range 11 (Jackson Township).

"School Grove," on Sections 15, 16, 17 and 22, Township 85, Range 11.

"Helm's Grove," on Section 13, Township 85, Range 11.

"Yankee Grove," on Sections 15 and 22, Township 85, Range 12 (Monroe Township).

"Brush Grove," on Section 31, Township 86, Range 12 (Bruce Township).

"Spencer's Grove," on Sections 2, 3 and 11, Township 86, Range 9 (Polk Township).

The southwest has but little timber, except in Iowa Township and along Prairie Creek, where there are some small groves. Added to this amount, nearly every farmer in the county has planted a grove of cottonwood, silver-leaf maple, or other fast-growing wood, which have now reached a sufficient size to be extensively used for the ordinary purposes of fencing and fuel. The broad prairies of the county are thus dotted over with cultivated groves, which not only beautify and adorn the face of the county, but form an attractive feature to travelers and emigrants seeking a home in the State, and add very materially to the real wealth of the county.

BUILDING STONE.

An excellent quality of building stone is found in several portions of the county, but the best quarries are at Vinton and along the Cedar River. These quarries are inexhaustible in extent, and the quality of the stone is equal to any found in the West. When first taken out, the rock is of a brown color, and so soft that it is easily molded into any desired shape; but by exposure to the atmosphere, the color is changed to a white, closely resembling marble, and becomes perfectly hard and lasting, as its durability has been fully tested. The main buildings of the Iowa State College for the Blind, at Vinton, are built of this stone, taken from quarries situated some two and a half miles northwest of its location. Excellent quick lime is made from these stone, while an abundance of good sand and brick clay is found in all parts of the county, and at Shellsburg an extensive business in the manufacture of earthenware has formerly been carried on. Coal has been found at Blairstown, Belle Plaine, and some other places, but not in quantity or quality to justify working. This county is also

in the section known as the "drift region," as granite bowlders of all sizes are found scattered over its surface, although not quite so plentifully as in some of the counties further north.

The banks of the Cedar River are full of fossils, and fossil corals, shells, etc., abound in the rock.

The elevations of a few places in Benton County above the level of the sea are given herewith: Norway Station, 780 feet; Blairstown, 850 feet; summit east of Buckeye Creek, 913 feet; Buckeye Creek at C. & N. W. crossing, 820 feet; Belle Plaine Station, 831 feet; water in Cedar at Vinton, about 790 feet.

THE COUNTY SURVEYED.

Township 82, Range 9, was surveyed by A. L. Brown, Deputy U. S. Surveyor, in 1843. Townships numbered 83, 84, 85 and 86, in Ranges 9, 10 and 11 west, were also surveyed in 1843, by Isaac N. Higbee, Deputy Surveyor. Townships 82—10 and 82—11 were surveyed by A. L. Brown, in 1844. Townships 82, 83, 84, 85 and 86, Range 12, were surveyed in 1845, by James Fanning.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Benton County contains twenty Congressional Townships, viz.: Townships 82, 83, 84, 85 and 86 north of Ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12 west.

In 1878, there were 21 civil or political townships in the county, viz.: Florence (82—9); St. Clair (82—10); Le Roy (82—11); Iowa (82—12); Fremont (83—9); Eldorado (83—10); Union (83—11); Kane (83—12); Canton (84—9); Eden (84—10); Big Grove (84—11); Homer (84—12); Benton (85—9); Taylor (that part of 85—10 not embraced within the corporate limits of the city of Vinton); Vinton, (the territory embraced by the corporation of Vinton City); Jackson (85—11); Monroe (85—12); Polk (86—9); Harrison (86—10); Cedar (86—11), and Bruce (86—12).

It has been stated that an election was held in Benton County, in 1843, at which the settlers voted for Linn County affairs. If there was such, no records were preserved, and the Auditor of Linn County, under date of July 25, 1878, certifies that "I have examined the records as desired, and find nothing whatever pertaining to Benton County officers; if Benton County was ever a part of Linn County, there is no record disclosing the fact. The fact that the county was not open to settlement until the 1st of May, 1843, squatters here prior to that time being trespassers upon Indian domain, would seem to indicate that there could not have been an election held in the county as early as the August following. It is more probable that a Justice of the Peace might have been appointed by the Governor of the Territory, and the appointment of Constables by him might have given rise to the tradition of an election."

COUNTY BOUNDARIES DEFINED.

Section 9 of an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, entitled "An act to establish new counties and define their boundaries in the late cession from the Sac and Fox Indians, and for other purposes," approved February 17, 1843, provided "That the following boundaries shall constitute a new county and be called Benton, to wit: beginning at the northwest corner of Linn County, thence west to Range (13) thirteen west: thence south on said line to the corner of Townships (81) eighty-one and (82) eighty-two, of Range (13) thirteen and (14) fourteen west; thence east to southwest corner of Linn County, thence north to the place of beginning."

Tama County was established at the same time, and Benton and Tama and the territory west were attached to Linn County for judicial, revenue and election purposes.

Section 12 of the above act provided as follows :

That so soon as the treaty made by Governor Chambers with the Sac and Fox Indians shall have been ratified by the United States Senate, and the Indians removed from the late purchase, the Board of County Commissioners of each organized county to which any of the new counties is attached, for judicial or other purposes, shall have the boundaries of any of the new counties surveyed and marked out as near as may be to correspond with the spirit and meaning of this act ; which boundaries shall remain as the county boundaries until the county is surveyed by the United States, and that the township lines shall remain and be the county boundaries thereafter.

The Governor of the Territory was authorized by Section 13 of the same act, to appoint as many Justices of the Peace as he deemed expedient, in any of the new counties established by the act, and elsewhere within the boundaries of the Territory of Iowa, except in organized counties. Such Justices were appointed for two years, and each Justice so appointed was empowered to appoint two Constables.

The treaty with the Sacs and Foxes was made by Governor Chambers, October 11, 1842, and ratified by the United States Senate, March 23, 1843. The Indians were to retain possession of the ceded lands until May 1, 1843, and the territory west of a line drawn north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. (See page 179).

While much of the larger part of Benton County was in the possession of the Sac and Fox Indians until May, 1843, a small portion of the territory now included in the county was included in the 1,250,000 acres purchased of the Indians in 1837. (See treaty of 1837, page 162.) The west line of this purchase crossed the Cedar River near the west line of Benton Township, and included very nearly one tier of townships on the east side of the county. Township 86, Range 9, was included in this purchase, and the earliest settlers, in 1839-40, were very near the Indian line.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Early in 1839, George Wright and John Smith, two young men, located on Section 24, in Township 84, Range 9 (Canton), built a cabin and broke some prairie. This was probably the first cabin built by white men in Benton County. About the same time, James Scott came in and built a cabin. A little later in the same year, Samuel M. Lockhart, with his family, settled in the north-east part of the county, on Section 34, Township 86, Range 9. Shortly afterward, probably in 1840-1, James Downs, Thomas Way, Thomas Kendrick and Price Kendrick settled near Lockhart, and the little pioneer hamlet was called "Hoosier Point" until, in 1847, a town was laid out and called Marysville. Beal Dorsey came with Wright, Smith and Scott, but settled first, it is said, in Linn County. Charles Hinkley is supposed to have been a squatter in Benton County as early as 1839.

In 1840, Samuel K. Parker settled in Township 84, Range 9, near a grove since called Parker's Grove. Jacob Bonsall settled in the county in 1840, but after two or three years moved away. Gilman Clark located in the same year about a mile and a half southeast of the present village of Shellsburg. Stedman Penrose came in the same year; also A. D. Stephens, J. W. Filkins, Joseph Remington, and perhaps others.

It has been said that Reuben Buskirk settled here in 1840, east of Vinton, near the county line; that he died October 10, 1842, being the first death in the county; that there was no lumber with which to make a coffin, and the few

settlers felled a linn tree, cut a log of the proper length, split it and laid one-half of it in the grave, and on this the body of the deceased Buskirk was laid, suitable blocks placed at his head and feet, and the other half of the log laid over him and the grave filled, and that there were five men and three women at the funeral. Mr. Lyman D. Bordwell, who was one of the five men present at the funeral, states that this is all correct, except that Buskirk settled just across the line, in Linn County.

In April, 1842, Jacob Cantonwine settled and built a cabin on the site of the future village of Shellsburg. Mrs. Bordwell came with his family. September 13, 1842, Lyman D. Bordwell, familiarly known as "Black King,"* arrived at the frontier settlements in Benton County, purchased the claim and improvements of Wright and Smith, settled and lived there until 1849, when he removed to Sections 21 and 22, Township 85, Range 10, where he still resides. James Rice settled in 1849.

John Mason, George Sanders, John Royal and others came about 1842-3.

For eight or ten years after these first settlements, the population of the county increased very slowly, but it is to be noted that nearly all who came became permanent settlers. No records show the dates of settlement, and it is hardly possible to be literally correct, as men's memories of events that occurred thirty-five years ago are not always accurate. Below will be found the names of a few of the pioneers who came to Benton County between 1843 and 1851, with the date of their arrival as nearly as can be ascertained: Hyrcanus Guinn, Hugh Brody, F. Bryson, Stephen Brody, Joseph Bryson, William Mitchell, Jesse Brody, Josiah Helm, Joseph C. Rouse, 1843; S. R. Price, George McCoy, 1844; J. R. Pratt, David S. Pratt, L. W. Hayes, Chauncy Leverich, Stephen Holcomb, all in 1845; John Alexander, 1846-7; A. H. Johnson, 1846; David Jewell, John Renfrew, 1846; George Sanders, 1847; James Leverich, 1845-6; Daniel Harris and John S. Epperson, 1847; Elijah Evans, 1847; Charles N. Moberly, 1847; C. C. Charles, 1848; J. S. Forsythe, 1848; John C. Traer, 1851; Russell Jones, 1850; James Harmely, Martin Webb, Amos Anderson, James Pooley, Thomas Mahin, Samuel Rosebury, Alexander Moody, Elias Doan, John Leard, Abel Cox, Aaron Webb, James F. Beckett, D. S. Brubacher, James Chapin, W. C. Stanbury, John R. Speak, William Riley, David Fonts, Dr. C. W. Baffum, G. B. White, M. D. L. Webb, Francis Sanders and six sons; Caleb Chapin, Stephen Chapin, James Wood, W. O. Sanders, William Bell, William Cline, I. D. Simison, J. F. Young, James Crow, Thos. Beckett.

According to the best information now available, it appears that the first birth in the county was that of William Penrose, son of Stedman Penrose, who was born in August, 1841. The next, Mary North, daughter of Loyal F. North, January 8, 1843; and the next, Lucinda, daughter of Lyman D. Bordwell, July 5, 1844.

The records of Linn County indicate that the first couple married in the territory of Benton County was Charles Hinkley, aged 30 years, and Mary Helm, aged 45 years, by Perry Oliphant, in 1839. Oliphant made two trips to Marion for the license. They were married about midnight, in a log house, with no witnesses except the officiating Justice. Afterward, Hinkley had one leg amputated by Dr. S. H. Tryon, and in 1848 was convicted of arson. She petitioned for divorce. John Alexander was her attorney, and succeeded in procuring a decree, with the assistance of some of the boys, with whom, how-

*Mr. Bordwell says that in early days, in some difficulty he had with Mr. Holcomb, he told that gentleman that he (Bordwell) would show him that he (Bordwell) was "King of the Prairie." I. D. Simison, who was present thereupon called him the "Black King."

ever, he refused to divide his fees. As Benton County was not created until 1843, it is a little doubtful whether this marriage should be credited to it.

The first marriage license, after the organization of the county, appears to have been issued by David S. Pratt, Deputy Clerk of the District Court, to Joseph Onstott and Miss Sarah Patch, aged about 42 years, respectively. These parties were married June 20, 1847, by Lyman D. Bordwell, Justice of the Peace.

The first death was that of Christian Kensinger, Mrs. Bordwell's father, who came to the county in the Fall of 1843, and died May 5, 1844.

The first school house erected in the county, so far as can now be ascertained, was built of logs on Section 25, Township 86, Range 9, and known to the early settlers as the "Johnson School House." It was built in 1845-6, and the first school in the county was taught in it in 1846-7, by Francis James Rigaud, who was an educated man who "wrote a magnificent hand." Rigaud lived in a little log cabin near the present site of Wilmington. He died in 1847-8.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Polk Township (86-9), Abner N. Spencer, part of Sections 2, 10 and 11, September 27, 1848; Malinda Lockhart, southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 24, May 1, 1846; Barney D. Springer, south half of the southeast quarter of Section 26, June 15, 1846; Joseph Remington, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 34, April 7, 1846; William Mitchell, part of Section 34, June 19, 1846; Jacob Remington, October 3, 1846; Caleb S. Hendrys, southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36, November 3, 1845; Samuel M. Lockhart, west half of the northwest quarter of Section 36, November 17, 1845.

Harrison Township (86-10), William Hendrickson, northeast quarter of Section 28, June 13, 1849.

Cedar Township (86-11), John Houx, southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 25, July 16, 1851; Stephen King, part of Section 25, August 2, 1852.

Bruce Township (86-12), Lewis M. Carlisle, parts of Sections 31 and 32, June 29, 1853.

Benton Township (85-9), George W. Brice, part of Section 1, May 6, 1846; Hugh Brawdy, June 26, 1846; Edwin B. Spencer, part of Section 7, November 1, 1845; Charles Cantonwine, part of Section 31, December 10, 1845.

Taylor Township (85-10), William A. Bryson, part of Section 1, June 20, 1846; Samuel Morse, part of Section 10, March 10, 1846; John Renshaw, Samuel K. Parker, Joseph R. Strawn and Gideon B. White entered in 1846.

Jackson Township (85-11), William Helmes, part of Section 15, June 26, 1848; Sarah Harris, part of Section 12, October 11, 1848; Ebenezer Mulnick, part of Section 29, June 26, 1848.

Monroe Township (85-12), Grenville C. Slader, part of Section 15, June 30, 1851.

Canton Township (84-9), Daniel Ousted, part of Section 3, April 20, 1846; Charles A. Belnap, part of Section 11, May 13, 1846; Loyal F. North, part of Section 12, February 7, 1846; Stedman Penrose, Edward Karlsback, part of Section 12, December 30, 1845.

Eden Township (84-10), Elias Doan, part of Section 7, May 31, 1849.

Big Grove Township (84-11), Hans Hanson, part of Section 11, April 11, 1848.

Homer Township (84-12), Benjamin Kunkle, part of Section 29, October 23, 1854.

Florence Township (82-9), John Ure, part of Section 14, April 1, 1846; Hiram Usher, part of Section 18, February 14, 1846; William Thomas, part of Section 22, February 19, 1846.

Fremont Township (83-9), Edward Connolly, part of Section 32, March 12, 1853.

St. Clair Township (82-10), William T. Scott, part of Section 26, October 18, 1852.

Eldorado Township (83-10), James S. Easley, part of Section 26, September 8, 1854. Nearly all of this township was entered in the Fall of 1854.

Le Roy Township (82-11), George Titter, part of Section 26, October 24, 1850.

Union Township (83-11), Sarah Ann Matsinger, part of Section 32, October 27, 1851.

Iowa Township (82-12), Hyrcanus Guinn, part of Section 27, September 3, 1851; Samuel Yeomans, part of Section 21, September 13, 1851.

Kane Township (83-12), Levi Marsh, part of Section 32, September 20 1853.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

There appears to have been no uniform rule or custom in the Territory or State of Iowa for the organization of counties, the boundaries of which were previously established by statute. Benton County was declared to be organized by act of the Territorial Legislature; and as these statutes are rare, the act may be valuable for reference if inserted here, as follows:

AN ACT FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF BENTON COUNTY.

SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa* That the county of Benton be:nd the same is hereby organized from and after the 1st day of March next, and the inhabitants of said county shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges to which, by law, the inhabitants of other organized counties of this Territory are entitled; and said county shall constitute a part of the Third Judicial District of this Territory.

SEC. 2.—That there shall be a special election held on the first Monday in the month of April next, at which time the county officers for said county shall be elected, and also such number of Justices of the Peace and Constables for said county as may be ordered by the Clerk of the District Court for said county.

SEC. 3.—That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the District Court in and for said county to give at least ten days' previous notice of the time and place of holding such special election in said county, grant certificates of election, and in all respects discharge the duties required by law to be performed by Clerks of the Boards of County Commissioners, in relation to elections, until a Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners may be elected and qualified.

SEC. 4.—That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the District Court in said county to discharge all the duties required by law to be performed by Sheriffs, in relation to elections, until a Sheriff for said county may be elected and qualified.

SEC. 5.—That the county officers, Justices of the Peace and Constables elected under the provisions of this act shall hold their offices until the first Mouday in August, 1846, and until heir successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 6.—That the Clerk of the District Court in and for said county of Benton may be appointed and qualified at any time after the passage of this act.

SEC. 7.—That all actions at law or equity in the District Court for the county of Linn, commenced prior to the organization of said county of Benton, when the parties or either of them reside in said county of Benton, shall be prosecuted to final judgment, order or decree, as fully and effectually as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 8.—That it shall be the duty of all Justices of the Peace residing within said county of Benton to return all books and papers in their hands, pertaining to said office, to the next nearest Justice of the Peace who may be elected and qualified in and for said county under the provisions of this act; and all suits at law or other official business which may be in the hands of such Justice of the Peace, and unfinished, shall be prosecuted and completed by the Justice of the Peace to whom such business or papers may have been returned, as aforesaid.

SEC. 9.—That the judicial authorities of Linn County shall have cognizance of all crimes or violations of the criminal laws of this Territory committed within the limits of said county of Benton prior to the 1st day of March next; *Provided*, prosecutions be commenced under the judicial authorities of said Linn County prior to the said 1st day of March next.

SEC. 10.—That said county of Benton shall have cognizance and jurisdiction of all crimes or violations of the criminal laws of this Territory, committed prior to the 1st day of March next, in cases where prosecutions shall not have been commenced under the judicial authorities of Linn County.

SEC. 11.—That the county of Tama and the counties lying west of said county of Tama be and the same are hereby attached to the county of Benton, for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

SEC. 12.—That the Clerk of the District Court in and for the county of Benton may keep his office at any place within said county, until the county seat thereof may be located.

SEC. 13.—That Joseph A. Sebest, of Jones County, Lyman Dillon, of Dubuque County, and Joseph A. Downing, of Cedar County, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to locate and establish the county seat of the county of Benton.

SEC. 14.—That said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the county of Benton, on the first Monday of May next, or at such other time, not exceeding thirty days thereafter, as a majority of them may agree.

SEC. 15.—Said Commissioners shall first take and subscribe to the following oath, to wit: "We do solemnly swear (or affirm) that we have no personal interest, either directly or indirectly, in the location of the seat of justice of the county of Benton, and that we will faithfully and impartially locate the same, according to the best interests of said county, taking into consideration the future as well as the present population of said county;" which oath shall be administered by the Clerk of the District Court, or any other officer authorized by law to administer oaths within the county of Benton; and the officer administering said oath shall certify and file the same in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of said county, whose duty it shall be to record the same.

SEC. 16.—Said Commissioners, when met and qualified under the provisions of this act, shall proceed to locate the seat of justice of said county of Benton; and as soon as they shall have come to a determination, the same shall be committed to writing, signed by the said Commissioners and filed with the Clerk of the District Court of said county, whose duty it shall be to record the same and forever keep it on file in his office; and the place thus designated shall be the seat of justice of said county.

SEC. 17.—Said Commissioners shall each be entitled to receive the sum of \$2 per day while necessarily employed in the said location, and the sum of \$2 for every twenty miles' travel to and from the said county seat, which shall be paid by said Benton County out of the first funds arising from the sale of lots in such seat of justice.

SEC. 18.—The county of Black Hawk is hereby attached to said county of Benton for election, judicial and revenue purposes.

SEC. 19.—This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, January 17, 1846.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

It has been stated that there was an election in Benton County in 1843, on the first Monday in August, at which the settlers voted for Linn County officers. While the closest inquiry fails to substantiate the fact, it would seem that there must have been elections of some sort held prior to 1846, or the conclusion must be adopted that Justices of the Peace were appointed by the Governor, as it seems to be almost certain that the county had some Justices before its organization as an independent county.

Under the act organizing the county of Benton, the appointment of a Clerk of the District Court was provided for, presumably by the Judge of the District Court, but there are no records to show such appointment, or authenticate the statement that at the first election there was but one voting precinct in the county, and the only voting place was at Parker's Grove, although it is probable that among the heterogeneous mass of papers in the vaults of the Court House, some record might be found. It is here to be remarked that the county of Benton owes it to itself to collect, revise and place in suitable condition the old papers alluded to, and record such as should be recorded. While the records and papers of the county for the last fifteen or twenty years, or since 1863, are well arranged and well kept, prior to that time the archives of the

county are in a lamentably and inexcusably chaotic state. Many of the records are utterly lost, while numerous papers, many of them doubtless valuable, are scattered in a state of almost inextricable confusion in the "great vault." The County Commissioners' records are all lost, unless they shall be found by a thorough re-examination and arrangement of the documents. If these remarks shall produce the needed reform, the historian will not have labored in vain.

Permitted by the county officers to rummage among these ancient documents, he found a package marked "Omnium Gatherum: old papers." In this dusty package, securely hidden in a musty pigeon-hole among a lot of wolf bounty certificates of 1846-7, he found the original abstracts of the elections from April, 1846, to 1851, which are nowhere on record. Also the certificates of election, from which it appears that William J. Berry was the first District Clerk of Benton County appointed according to law. He also found one leaf (two pages) of the early Commissioners' records, and some other valuable historical documents.

It is said that the first election was held at Parker's Grove, and that Beal Dorsey, Stedman Penrose and Lyman D. Bordwell were the Judges, and David S. Pratt and John Royal were the Clerks. This is probably true.

ABSTRACT OF AN ELECTION

held on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1846, in the county of Benton, Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of electing three County Commissioners, one Sheriff, one Commissioners' Clerk, one Coroner, one Recorder, one Surveyor, one Judge of Probate, one Collector and Treasurer, one Inspector of Weights and Measures, one Assessor, three Justices of the Peace and three Constables:

For County Commissioners—Edwin B. Spencer had 35 votes; Samuel M. Lockhart, 22; Stedman Penrose, 35; Samuel K. Parker, 33.

For Sheriff—John Royal had 33 votes; Lewis W. Bryson, 22.

For Commissioners' Clerk—David S. Pratt had 42 votes.

For Recorder—Irwin D. Simison had 24 votes; James Downs, 11; Jonathan R. Pratt, 5; D. S. Pratt, 3.

For Coroner—Fielding Bryson had 41 votes.

For County Surveyor—Irwin D. Simison had 20 votes; David S. Pratt, 10; Francis J. Rigaud, 16; Jonathan R. Pratt, 2; Beal Dorsey, 1; Jonathan Pratt, 1.

For Collector and Treasurer—Beal Dorsey had 35 votes; Lewis W. Bryson, 6.

For Assessor—Isaac Onstott had 27 votes; Price Kendrick, 28.

For Inspector of Weights and Measures—David S. Pratt had 39 votes.

For Judge of Probate—Jonathan R. Pratt had 37 votes; James M. Denison, 14.

For Justices of the Peace—Fielding Bryson had 39 votes; Irwin D. Simison, 21; Stephen Holcomb, 21; Charles Cantonwine, 30; Jonathan R. Pratt, 5; Gilman Clark, 14; Stedman Penrose, 7; George Miller, 1; — Miller, 1; *Siven Høkem, 1; George Cantonwine, 1.

For Constables—Price Kendrick had 49 votes; Samuel Stephens, 28; Samuel L. Morse, 28; Beal Dorsey, 38; George Cantonwine, 2; L. D. Bordwell, 2; V. M. Gray, 1.

(Signed)

WM. J. BERRY,

Clerk of the District Court.

PERRY OLIPIANT,

HARTZELL HITTLE,

Justices of the Peace.

From this abstract, which is a copy of the original document, it does not appear that a Clerk of the District Court was elected. In the vote for Sheriff and Assessor, it seems that fifty-five votes were polled at this important and doubtless exciting first election in Benton County.

Although Stephens and Morse had an equal number (nine) votes for Constable, Clerk Berry appears to have declared Stephens elected, as in a precept to the Sheriff he orders that officer to notify Stephens of his election. Stephen Holcomb was also declared elected Justice of the Peace on the 6th day of April, 1846, although Simison had an equal number of votes. Sheriff-elect Royal

* Intended for Stephen Holcomb.

took and subscribed the oath of office before Wm. J. Berry, Clerk of the District Court, April 8, 1846. Samuel K. Parker took the oath of office as Commissioner, April 8, 1846, Spencer a little later, and Penrose on the 13th. It is noticeable that the Clerk, Mr. Berry, used an American quarter of a dollar for a seal attached to his certificate. The other officers-elect were also duly sworn, and entered upon their duties, the most of them in April.

LOCATION OF THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.

But little can now be ascertained in relation to the action of Commissioners Secrest, Dillon and Downing in the location of the seat of justice of Benton County. They probably deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Court, if there was one at the time the location was made, if not, with the Commissioners' Clerk, their determination in writing, as required by law; but if they did, it is not preserved—at least it cannot be found.

From other sources of information and from the remembrances of those who were here at that time, the fact is established that the Commissioners met in May, 1846, as directed by law, and located the seat of justice of Benton County on the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 85 north of Range 10 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and it is believed named it

NORTHPORT.

The following copy of an order from the page of the County Commissioners' records is proof positive that the first county seat was called Northport. The record is not dated; but from other entries and from subsequent events it is reasonably certain that the order was passed by the first Board of County Commissioners in June or July, 1846, possibly in May.

Ordered, by the County Commissioners, that the County Surveyor of Benton be directed to proceed and lay out the town of Northport, the county seat of Benton, on the northeast quarter of Section 21, Range 10 west, on the ground selected by the Commissioners appointed by law, and that the County Surveyor hire the necessary chain carriers and stake drivers, and at the usual price, and at the expense of the county. The plat submitted by the County Surveyor this day is approved of."

Irwin D. Simison was the County Surveyor who made the plat mentioned in the order above. Mr. Bordwell, whose memory of events and dates is remarkably good, says that the town of Northport was laid out early in the Summer of 1846; that a sale of lots took place and several were bid off, but the sale was never consummated. The plat which was made was never recorded; or if it was, no record thereof is now in existence.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

Having a county seat, it became essential that a Court House should be provided. The Commissioners were equal to the emergency, for the following order immediately follows the above:

Ordered, That the Commissioners' Clerk cause notices to be posted at three places in the county for contracts to be received for building a hewed log Court House at Northport, in Benton County, of the following dimensions, viz.: 20x24 feet, two stories high, eight feet between floors; white oak, maple or ash floors—laid in a workmanlike manner—one door below, three windows, of twelve lights each, one in each side of the house and one in the end; one pair of stairs three feet wide—joist white oak timber 4x7 inches, twelve in number; twelve sleepers of good, hard timber; three twelve-light windows of the same size up stairs; oak shingle roof with lath or sheeting. The upper floor to be divided by partitions into three rooms, and to each room a door and window; plastered inside and out with lime. The letting of the contract will be by sealed proposals to be sent to the County Commissioners' Clerk previous to Saturday, 24 (June 3), when the lowest bidder will be declared. Bond for the faithful performance of the contract will be required. For further information apply to the County Commissioners' Clerk.

The Commissioners appear to have made three election precincts in the county, and appointed Judges of Election as follows :

No. 1 Precinct—E. B. Spencer, S. M. Lockhart and James Downs.

No. 2 Precinct—L. F. North, S. Penrose and G. Clark.

No. 3 Precinct—S. L. Morse, Jas. Smith, Sr., and I. D. Simison.

Immediately following this action is the following entry :

Ordered, That the court for receiving bids for the the Court House be held at ——.

The fact that at the election, August 6, 1846, there were three precincts voting, and that very soon after the precincts were erected into townships, is a further indication that the above action was in June or July, 1846. The walls of the log Court House were laid upon the site selected at Northport in 1846 or '47. The town plat was recorded February 12, 1848, by Samuel M. Lockhart, Loyal F. North and Thomas Way, County Commissioners; I. D. Simison, County Surveyor (who laid out the town of Northport in 1846) and named Vinton, it is said in honor of the Hon. P. Vinton, a Member of Congress from Ohio, who sent \$50 to be invested in town lots, provided the name of the county seat should be changed from Northport and called Vinton, which was done. Squire Bordwell says the \$50 was *invested*, but not in Vinton town lots. The plat of Vinton, as originally recorded, shows a nice public square, in the center of which is rudely portrayed, with a pen, what is supposed to be intended for the representation of the Scales of Justice. The term of court in September, 1848, was held, according to the record, in the log Court House at Vinton.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The first Board of County Commissioners, evidently on the same day that the above orders were passed, also passed the following :

Ordered, That Town 86, Range 9, be School District No. 1.

Ordered, That Town 85, Range 9, be School District No. 2.

Ordered, That as much of Town 85, Range 10, as lies north of Cedar River be School District No. 3.

Ordered, That District No. 4 shall commence at northeast corner of Town 83, Range 9 west, then running west along said line two and a half miles; then south to Parker's Grove; then east to the county line; then north to the place of beginning.

Ordered, That District No. 5 shall commence at the southeast corner of Town 84; thence north along the line to Cedar River; then west to the west line of Town 84; then south along the said line three miles; then east to the place of beginning.

Ordered, That District No. 6 shall include all the settlement west of Town 84.

Ordered, That all settlements west of Range 9 west shall be considered as District No. 3.

The last order appears to have been an afterthought. On the same stray leaf of record are the appointments of Thomas Way, Supervisor of Precinct 2, and William Bellows and John Brody, Supervisors in Precinct 1.

ELECTION OF AUGUST, 1846.

The officers elected in April could only hold until the first Monday in August following. The orders above quoted in relation to the survey of Northport, the county seat, could not be executed before that election, which resulted in placing in office an almost entire new Board of County Commissioners, as will appear from the following Abstract of the votes polled at the August election in Benton County, for the purpose of electing county and precinct officers, August 6, 1846. At this election there were three voting precincts. No civil townships had yet been made :

For County Commissioners—S. M. Lockhart had 53 votes; Charles Cantonwine, 31; L. F. North, 51; J. R. Pratt, 17; S. K. Parker, 12.

For Clerk of Commissioners' Court—D. S. Pratt had 33 votes; Stephen Holcomb, 22.

For Sheriff—James Downs had 37 votes ; John Royal, 20.

For County Surveyor—F. J. Rigaud had 35 votes ; I. D. Simison, 13.

For Coroner—Thomas Way had 39 votes ; F. Bryson, 11.

For Recorder—Irwin D. Simison had 10 votes ; Lester W. Hayes, 40.

For Collector and Treasurer—Beal Dorsey had 21 votes ; S. L. Morse, 23.

For Assessor—Price Kendrick had 37 votes ; L. D. Bordwell, 16.

For Judge of Probate—J. R. Pratt had 15 votes ; James Denison, 28

For Inspector of Weights and Measures—Aaron Hain had 2 votes.

Precinct No. 1—F. J. Rigaud had 23 votes ; L. W. Hayes, 20—for Justices of the Peace, and were elected ; Price Kendrick, 20 ; James Smith, Jr., 20—for Constables, and were elected.

Precinct No. 2—L. D. Bordwell had 15 votes ; G. W. Miller, 10 ; Gilman Clark, 5—for Justices of the Peace, and Bordwell and Miller were elected ; James A. Scott, 7 ; Beal Dorsey, 4—for Constables, and were elected.

Precinct No. 3—Stephen Holcomb had 6 votes ; Charles Cantonwine, 6—for Justices of the Peace, and were elected ; Adam Kean, 6 ; Aaron Hains, 6—for Constables, and were elected.

Black Hawk Precinct (all of Black Hawk County)—S. W. Hanna had 4 votes ; E. D. Adams, 4—for Justices of the Peace, and were elected ; John Melrose, 3—for Constable, and was elected.

(Signed)

D. S. PRATT,

Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

CHARLES CANTONWINE,

L. D. BORDWELL.

Justices of the Peace.

The law required two Justices to act with the Clerk as a Board of Canvassers. There was only one, Cantonwine ; but Bordwell had been elected, and the Judges so declaring, was duly sworn by the Clerk, and acted as one of the Board. Black Hawk County voted for Benton County officers at this election, but its vote was not very large. There was no Clerk of the District Court elected at this election, and yet on the fourth Monday in August, 1846, when the first term of the District Court was appointed to be held, J. R. Pratt appears of record as Clerk, probably appointed by the Judge, as Berry had been. At the same election, forty-one votes were cast for the State Constitution, and seventeen against it.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE

in Benton County was established October 1, 1846, and called Vinton. Stephen Holcomb was appointed Postmaster. From this fact it would seem that the name "Northport" was changed to Vinton about that time.

THE FIRST DEED

made in Benton County after its organization, and the first recorded on Page 1 of Book A, Benton County Records, was a deed made by William Mitchell and Sarah Mitchell, his wife, to Anderson Amos, conveying forty acres, being the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34, Town 86, Range 9. The witnesses were Daniel Wilson and John Brody. The instrument was executed and acknowledged before F. J. Rigaud, Justice of the Peace, September 25, 1846, and recorded by Lester W. Hayes, October 12, 1847 (6), at 2 o'clock P. M.

The second was a warranty deed, executed October 15, 1846, by Charles A. Belknap and Elizabeth L. Belknap, his wife, to Levi Lewis, conveying forty acres of land, for a consideration of \$1 per acre. The witnesses to this deed were John L. Shearer and Henry Nelson ; and all parties—grantors, grantee, witnesses and magistrates—lived in Linn County, but the land was in Benton.

The first record of sale of personal property recorded in the records of Benton County was a bill of sale of one yoke of oxen, one two-horse wagon, three log chains, one brown cow and one yearling calf, made by Charles Hinkley to S. H. Tryon. It was executed and recorded January 13, 1847, acknowledged

before L. W. Hayes, a Justice of the Peace, recorded by L. W. Hayes, Recorder, and witnessed by L. W. Hayes and Joel Nation.

Immediately following is a receipt given by Tryon to Chauncy Leverich, in full of all demands against Charles Hinkley.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, OCTOBER, 1846.

Having held two elections in 1846, the settlers in Benton held still another, on the 26th day of October, at which they cast their votes for State officers, the Constitution having been adopted. The abstract shows the following :

For Governor—Thomas McKnight had 28 votes ; Ansel Briggs, 13.

For Congress—Joseph H. Hedrick had 26 votes ; G. C. R. Mitchell, 21 ; S. C. Hastings, 18 ; Shepherd Leffler, 10.

For Secretary of State—James H. Cowles had 26 votes ; Elisha Cutter, Jr. 9 ; E. Cutter, 1.

For Treasurer—Morgan Reno had 10 votes ; Egbert T. Smith, 26.

For Auditor—Estin Morris had 26 votes ; Joseph T. Falls, 10.

We do certify the above to be a correct abstract of the votes given in Benton County, Iowa, October 28, 1846.

(Signed)

STEPHEN HOLCOMB,
CHARLES CANTONWINE.

(Attest) D. S. PRATT.

Justice of the Peace of Benton County, Iowa.

A MODEL JUDGE OF PROBATE.

The following unique document is apparently in the handwriting of Judge Mitchell, except the certificate of the Clerk, and leaves the inference that Judge Denison had resigned or had not accepted the trust :

STATE OF IOWA, BENTON COUNTY. ss., You dew solomly sware that You will Well And Truly support The Constintion of The united States of America And of this State, And faithfully And impartially to discharge the duties Required of you by law As Judg of probate. so helpe you god.

This, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1847.

(Signed)

JAMES MITCHELL.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 9th day of march, A. D. 1847.

D. S. PRATT,

Deputy Clerk of the District Court.

THE FIRST PROBATE COURT.

Immediately after his appointment and qualification, as above, Judge Mitchell appears to have held a Probate Court, and appointed Irwin D. Simison Administrator of the estate of William Carter, late of Town 85. Range 10. It is proper to add that the early probate records were collected and accurately transcribed by Judge John S. Forsyth.

Judge Mitchell appears to have had a system of orthography and method of doing business peculiarly his own ; and the transcript of proceedings in the first case before him will be found interesting :

PROBATE OFFICE, FREMONT, Benton County, Iowa.

A transcript of the proceedings had before James Mitchell, Judge of Probate for Benton County, Iowa :

Know all men by these Present's. That we, Irwin D. Simison, Samuel K. Parker and Beal Dorsey, are held and stand firmly bound unto James Mitchell, Judge of Probate, or his successor in office in the county of Benton, in the State of Iowa, in the sum of eight hundred dollars, to be void on these conditions : If the said Irwin D. Simison shall make and return in the said office of Probate Cort of said county, within three months, A true inventory of all the real estate and all the goods, chattles, rights and credits of the estate of William Carter, deceaste, late of said county, which have or shall come to his possession or knowledge ; to administer, according to law, all the goods, chattles, rights and credits of the said William Carter, deceasett, and the proceeds of all his real estate that may be sold for the payment of his debts, which shall at any time come to the possession of the said Erwin D. Simison, administrator of the deceaste William Carter, or to the possession of the said Erwin D. Simison, administrator of the deceaste William

Carter, or to the possession of any person for him, and to render a firm oath, a true account of his administration within one year, and at any other times when required by the Judge of Probate; to pay any balance remaining in his hands upon the settlements of his accounts, to such persons as the Judge of Probate shall direct: and deliver the letters of administration into the Probate Coarte in case any will of the deceased shall be thereafter duly proven and allowed.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, March the 15th, 1847.

(Signed)

I. D. SIMISON, [Seal.]

S. K. PARKER, [Seal.]

BEAL DORSEY, [Seal.]

March the 19th, 1847.

Filed and approved on the day and date above riten. James Mitchell, Judge of Probate of Benton County, State of Iowa, with his private [Seal] affixed, there being no public seal yet provided.

JAMES MITCHELL,

Judge of Probate.

STATE OF IOWA, BENTON COUNTY, ss., You dew solemnly sware that you well and truly administer the estate of William Carter, deceaste, late of said county, to the best of your skill and abilities, according to law, so helpe you god.

(Signed)

I. D. SIMISON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, on the 19th day of March, 1847. James Mitchell, Judge of Probate of Benton County, Iowa, with his private seal affixte [T. L.] thereto, being no public seal yet provided.

JAMES MITCHELL,

Judge of Probate.

Summons issued by the Judge of Probate of Benton County and State of Iowa, on the 19th day of March, 1847, to the following effect, to wit:

STATE OF IOWA, BENTON COUNTY, ss.. To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting, in the name of the *United States of America*: You are hereby commanded to summons John Hendershot, Charles Cantonwine and George Cantonwine to be and appear before me forthwith, to be sworn as appraisers of the estate of William Carter, deceaste, late of said county; to prosede and appraise said goods and chattels of the said deceaste that may be found in said county. And of this writ make lagal service, and dew return, according to law. Given under my hand and Probate seal annexte, ther being know seal [S. L.] yet provided by the county.

JAMES MITCHELL,

Judge of Probate of sad county.

March 19, 1847.

Returned on the 20 day, with the following indorsemente:

Served the within writ by reading to the within named persons, March the 20th, 1847.

BEAL DORSEY, *Dept. Sheriff.*

Appraisors appeared on the 20th day of March, 1847, and after being duly sworn according to law, proceeded to apprais the property of the deceast, and a return maid their of, as is hereunto annexte by the administrator of the estate.

An inventory and appraisalment of the real estate and goods and chattles, rights, credits and effects which were of William Carter, late of Benton County and State of Iowa, decesed, taken on the 20 day of March, 1847:

The Clame of the deseased and improvements on the s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 32, in To. 85 N. of R. 10 W. of the 5th pr. mer., \$100.00; three flour barrels, 75c.; 2 tight barrels; 200 porke in barrel, 4.00; $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres wheat in field, 8.00; 1 shot gun, 4.00; 1 tin bucket, 50c.; 2 small tin pans, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.; 1 large do do, 25 cts.; 1 coffee pot and tin cup, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.; stone jar and lard, 50 cts.; 1 skillet & lid, 75 cts.; 1 small pot, 50 cts.; 4 bushels of corn, 75 cts.; 1 basket, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.; four sacks, 25 cts.; 3 pecks buckwheat, at 25 cts.; 25 lbs. salt, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.; 2 dozen candles, 20 cts.; 1 muskrat trap, 25 cts.; 1 bushel white beans, 50 cts.; 1 doz. chickens, 1.00; 1 pike and ring, 25 cts.; 1 bible, 1.09; 1 hymn book, 25 cts.; hunts history of Mormons; 1 olmanac, 10 cts.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. shot, 15 cts.; 1 bar of lead, 6 cts.; 7 flints, 7 cts.; 1 powder & horn, 25 cts.; one clawhammer, 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 4p. nails, 4 cts.; 1 large box, 25 cts.; 1 lb. saleratus, 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ paper, 6 cts.; 1 not mall, 12 cts.; 1 bushel corn, 20 cts.; 11 head stock hogs, 17.00; one yoke oxen, 30.00; 1 yearlin calf, 3.00; 1 old ax, 25 cts.; 9 saw logs, 3.00; 1 chopping ax, 25 cts.; 1 iron wedge, 75 cts.; 1 frying pan, 25 cts.; 1 raisor, 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ set knives and forks, 25 cts.; bed tick, 3.00; G. B. White's note for eight and twenty-five cents, to be paid in breaking prairie, 8 25 cts.; G. B. White's note, braking 15 acres prairie, 22.50 cts.; 1 pocketbook, 75 cts.; 2 stands bees, 4.00; Samuel Braggleton's note, for uncertain, 3.00; 1 stirring plow, 4.00; 1 pail, 12 cts.; 1 pitchfork & sledd, 1.25. Total amount of the hole inventory, 232 00. March 20th, 1847. Appraisors' names, Charles Cantonwine, John Hendershot and George Cantonwine.

Personally appeared Irwin D. Simison, and being duly sworn, deposeth and sais foregoing inventory is according to the present value, as appraised by the foregoing appraisors, and all the goods, chattles, lands and tenements that has come to his knolledge, in said county, this 20 day of March, 1847.

J. D. SIMISON,

Administrator of the said estate.

Sworn to and subscribed to on the day and year above ritten, before me James Mitchell, Judge of Probate of Benton County, state of Iowa, with his private seal affixte [Seal] there being no seal yet provided by the county.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Judge of Probate.

Ordered, by the Judge of Probate, That Irwin D. Simison shall give notice of his appointment as administrator of the estate of William Carter, deseaste, late of Benton County, State of Iowa, within the time prescribed by law, by posting up three written advertisements in three public places in said county.

James Mitchell, Judge of Probate of Benton County, State of Iowa, with his private seal [S. S.] affixte, there being no seal yet provided by the county.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Judge of Probate.

The Judge also ordered the above-named Administrator to offer for sale the real and personal estate of the deceased, and then followed an inventory of his clothing and record of expense :

A inventory of the clothing and other private articles left in the hands of the administrator of the estate of William Carter, deseaste, of Benton County, State of Iowa, to be delivered to the legal Heirs, if called for, to wit : 1 blue broad Cloth coat, one uniform coate. coton, one gingham Coate, one linen roundabout, one cotton vesting vest, one twilde cotton veste, one Casamir veste, one pair of pants, cotton tickin, one pair of linin pants, one neckties, three pare of Cotton drilling drawers, one Caronel frocke coate, one Close sack. This, the 14th day of April, 1846.

I. D. SIMISON,
Administrator of the estate of the deceased.

STATE OF IOWA, BENTON COUNTY, William Carter, Dr.,

To John Hendershot, August, 1846:

To boarde three weeakes, when sick at my house.....	6 00
For work done and debt paid for said Carter to Green.....	5 00
For expence of keeping and waiting and attending on said Carter in his laste sickness, in 1847.....	15 00

Hole amounte.....	26 00
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Fees of Sheriff on summons for John Hendershot, C. Cantonwine and G. Cantonwine, serving and milage to C. Cantonwine, serving and milage to G. Cantonwine, serving and milage for John Hendershot—for serving and milage for all.....	1 10
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I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of all the papers that came to my hands, in the office of Probate Court, in the case of Irwin D. Simison, Administrator of the estate of William Carter, deceased.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1852. JOHN S. FORSYTH,
County Judge.

The second and last act on record of James Mitchell, as Probate Judge, was the appointment of "Jackson Taylor" as guardian of "Lydia Ann Willard." Jackson Taylor was then a resident of Black Hawk County.

The first act of Judge D. S. Pratt, who succeeded Mitchell, is dated March 22, 1848, being the appointment of Samuel M. Lockhart, of Benton County, as Administrator of the estate of F. J. Rigaud, which inventoried at \$221.01.

The next one is dated April 26, 1848, and was the appointment of Stedman Penrose as Administrator of the estate of Gilman Clark, which amounted to \$253.90.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Until this time, for some cause, the people of the county had not elected a Prosecuting Attorney, District Clerk or School Land Commissioner, but at the election on Wednesday, April 7, 1847, D. S. Pratt, the Commissioners' Clerk, certifies that at an election on Monday, the 5th, the following officers were elected, viz.: Prosecuting Attorney, Fras. Jas. Rigaud; District Clerk, D. S. Pratt; School Land Commissioner, E. D. Spencer.

But for some reason—either that the persons elected declined to accept, or that there was some serious informality that vitiated the election—a special elec-

tion was held on the 28th of April following, which resulted differently, as shown by the following:

Abstract of the votes cast at a special election held in Benton County, State of Iowa, on the 28th day of April, 1847, for county officers, to wit: One District Clerk, one Prosecuting Attorney, one School Land Commissioner:

For Prosecuting Attorney—James Mitchell had nineteen (19) votes; Stephen Holcomb had twenty-one (21) votes for Prosecuting Attorney, and Fras. Jas. Rigaud had three (3) votes.

For District Clerk—I. D. Simison had thirty-three (33) votes, and D. S. Pratt had twelve (12) votes.

For School Land Commissioner—John Royal had thirty (30) votes, and E. D. Spencer had four (4) votes.

MAY 5, 1847.

Attest: D. S. PRATT,
Com. Clerk.
L. W. HAYES,
L. D. BORDWELL,
Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Clerk Pratt made the memorandum that "certificate for Stephen Holcomb issued."

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Notwithstanding the action of the Canvassing Board and the issue of the certificate to Holcomb as Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Mitchell appears to have contested his right to the office, and successfully, too, so far as the Justice's Court before which he brought his case, as appears from the following, which is an exact copy of the original:

We The Undersigned Justes of The peace of Benton Co. state of Iowa After examining All the Testimony perduced Before us on A case of the contesting of Alectun of Stephen Holcomb by James Mitchel do finde that the said Mitchel is duly Alected this the 13 day of May, 1847.

(Signed)

L. W. HAYES, J. P., [L. S.]
L. D. BORDWELL, J. P., [L. S.]
CHARLES CANTONWINE, J. P., [L. S.]

This document (which appears to have been written by Mitchell) was filed May 13, 1847. The case produced considerable excitement, and the little community of Benton County was greatly exercised over it. Precisely on what ground Mitchell contested, or what authority was vested in Justices of the Peace to annul a certificate of election, does not clearly appear, although it is clear that they took the responsibility. Mr. Bordwell, one of the Justices, states that the Black Hawk County vote was solid for Mitchell—five votes. If they were counted, Mitchell was elected; if not, then Holcomb's certificate was valid. It would seem that the returns from Black Hawk had not been received when the votes were canvassed on the 5th of May, and the question whether the canvass should be re-opened and the vote of Black Hawk opened and counted, was the one that must be decided. It was decided, and the Black Hawk vote was received and counted, which changed the result, and Mitchell assumed to exercise the duties of prosecuting officer, although Holcomb still held his certificate of election.

COULDN'T STAND IT.

The following is a copy of a paper found among the wolf-scalp certificates, filed as "Security Resignation." It explains itself:

To the District Clerk of Benton County: You are hereby notifide that the undersigned, security for James Downs, as Sheriff of said county, will stand as such no longer. You will therefore notifide him according to law.

Dated this 8th day of May, A. D. 1847.

(Signed)

THOMAS WAY.

THE FIRST COURT.

The first term of the District Court was appointed to be held at the house of Thomas Way, about two miles northeast of the present Court House, on the last Monday in August, 1846. It is said that Way's log cabin was then the best house in the county, and was selected as Court House for that reason. Grand and petit jurors were summoned, and on the day appointed James Downs, Sheriff, and Jonathan R. Pratt, Clerk of the Court, with eighteen grand and seventeen petit jurors, assembled at the house of Thomas Way; but, for some reason not now apparent, the Judge, Carleton, did not put in an appearance, and the Clerk proclaimed an adjournment until the next day. On the second day the Judge was still absent, the Clerk adjourned the court without day, and the assembled settlers dispersed to their homes disappointed that the "show did not come off."

By an act of the first General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved Feb. 17, 1847, it was provided that "the District Court in and for the county of Benton shall be held at such place within said county as the County Commissioners may direct." The county had a seat of justice, but there was no Court House or any other house there; and, presumably, the County Commissioners directed court to be held at the house of Thomas Way; for on the 31st day of May, 1847, court was opened there for the first time in Benton County. Present, Hon. James P. Carleton, Judge of the District Court; James Downs, Sheriff; James Mitchell, Prosecuting Attorney, and Irwin D. Simison, Clerk of the District Court. Way's cabin was in the midst of thick timber, and to make room for the august assemblage, Mrs. Way removed her pots, kettles and other household utensils to the shelter of a neighboring tree. Having done this, she coolly seated herself on a stump near the open door of the cabin, and gazed with respectful wonder at the collection of learned heads assembled within to administer the law to the backwoodsmen of Benton County. The Judge was perched on a three-legged stool, behind a rough deal table (the only one in the house) at the farther end of the little room. At the left of His Honor, seated on a low milk-bench, with his books and papers spread out before him, was Simison, the Clerk. There were also present, Norman W. Isbell (subsequently Judge of the Supreme Court), Isaac N. Preston, John David, D. P. Palmer, John P. Cook and Stephen Whicher, members of the bar from other counties. Benton County had no lawyer then.

The court was formally opened by the Sheriff, and dispatched business with a rapidity that would startle some more modern courts.

The grand jury summoned was sworn, as follows: Fielding Bryson, James Harmely, Joseph Remington, John Bryson, Charles Graham, Stephen Brody, Jesse Brody, Josiah Helm, David Jewell, William Mitchell, Samuel M. Lockhart, James Polly, Chauncey Leverich, Anderson Amos, James M. Denison, Joseph Bryson, Lyman D. Bordwell and Samuel Stephens. Samuel M. Lockhart was appointed Foreman of the Jury, which, after being duly charged, retired to the timber to deliberate, in charge of Beal Dorsey, Bailiff.

The first case of entry is the State of Iowa *vs.* Joel Leverich, for passing counterfeit money, which appears to have been transferred from Linn County on change of venue. Leverich was a member of the band of outlaws that infested this region at the time, and he probably thought that he could get a good jury in Benton County. The case was continued to the next term, however, and Ambrose Harland, Elijah Evans, Adason Daniels, Lowell Daniels, Nathaniel Chapman, Isaac D. Worrall and John Perkins were held in \$50 each to ap-

pear as witnesses. The accused was not present, and a *capias* was issued to the Sheriff of Linn County for his arrest, returnable at next term of court.

Another indictment against Joel Leverich for having in possession counterfeiting instruments, was disposed of similarly.

On the second day of the term, the case of Samuel Finley *vs.* William Sturgis (of Black Hawk County), *assumpsit*, damage \$100, which was the first civil case entered, was withdrawn by the plaintiff, having been amicably settled by the parties.

June 1st, the second day of the term, William Smyth (afterward presiding Judge of the same court) was hanging around the door of the court cabin, waiting for admission to the bar. The court appointed Messrs. Preston, David, Isbell and Palmer a committee to forthwith examine the said Smyth as to his proficiency in the law, with instructions to report the result. The committee with Smyth in charge, retired to the timber to discuss matters and things in general, and incidentally their duty—Smyth's legal knowledge, etc. Allowing a proper time to elapse, the committee, arm in arm with Smyth, returned into court and reported, whereupon William Smyth was duly sworn and admitted to practice in the courts of Iowa. Smyth remembered what was expected of him when court adjourned.

James Mitchell, Prosecuting Attorney, made application for admission to the bar, and Messrs. Preston, Palmer, Isbell and David were appointed to examine him. They reported that the legal attainments of the applicant were not such as to warrant his admission, and his application was denied.

Immediately afterward, Stephen Holcomb asked leave to file information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against James Mitchell for intruding into the office of Prosecuting Attorney; leave was granted; the necessary papers were issued and served. Mitchell was summoned and appeared before the court by himself and by his attorney, I. M. Preston. The relator, Holcomb, appeared by Palmer & Isbell, his attorneys. Both parties waived a jury, and after a hearing, the court held that Mitchell was guilty, as charged, of intruding into the office of Prosecuting Attorney, and that he, the said Mitchell, should be ousted therefrom. But Holcomb, who expected to succeed the ousted officer, was disappointed, for, while he recovered his costs—taxed at \$1.87½—the court held that the relator was not entitled to the office, and appointed I. M. Preston to fill the vacancy.

The court adjourned Jan. 1, 1847, having been in session two days, and Mrs. Way resumed sway over her natural domain.

At the time designated for the September term, John Royal* was Sheriff, and Irwin D. Simison, Clerk, and were in attendance, but the Judge did not appear, and the court adjourned *sine die*. After the adjournment, the inevitable jug was produced, the contents of which soon disappeared, and of the assembled crowd, many of them became very drunk.

* John Royal is said to have been the embodiment of the term "a hale fellow well met," his funny bump being exceedingly large. This craving for amusement often led him to spend hours together in the bar-room, where "frolic ran riot," much to the discomfort of his good wife, who, after trying everything she could think of to break him of this habit, at last hit upon the following plan: C. C. Charles opened a saloon on the north side of the public square, in 1851. This became Royal's resort. One day, in company with her old friend L. D. Bordwell, Mrs. Royal suddenly stepped into the saloon, and advanced to the counter on which the old Sheriff was perched, vigorously sawing discordant music from an aged and dilapidated fiddle. On discovering the visitors, his face presented a startling picture of amazement, shame and consternation, which first expression disappeared and lent its force to the remaining two, as his wife exclaimed, "Bring on the whisky, Mr. Charles! I tell you I am going to have a *sprce*. If there is any enjoyment in this way of doing, I am going to participate. Gentlemen, walk up and drink. This is fine, ain't it?" "Huzzah! huzzah for the old Musquaka Chief, or any other man. Come up, Johnny, my dear, let us have another drink!" "Huzzah! for the Sheriff of Benton County, for him and his wife are both on a bender. Oh, this is nice!" Royal could stand it no longer. He dropped the old violin, and with sadness in his very motion, took his wife gently by the hand; and with voice full of tenderness, said, "Catherine, let us go home. This is no place for as good a woman as you are, let us go home, and I will stay with you hereafter." And he kept his word. He was an efficient officer, and respected by all.

ELECTION OF 1847.

The abstract of the votes polled at an election held in Benton County on the 2d day of August, 1847, signed by D. S. Pratt, Commissioners' Clerk, and Stephen Holcomb and Charles Cantonwine, Justices of the Peace, was as follows :

For Sheriff—Beal Dorsey had 20 votes ; John Royal, 33.

For Judge of Probate—D. S. Pratt had 42 votes ; E. D. Spencer, 1.

For County Commissioner—Thomas Way had 24 votes ; Samuel L. Morse, 14 ; L. W. Hayes, 15.

For Commissioners' Clerk—D. S. Pratt had 45 votes.

For Recorder—D. S. Pratt had 24 votes ; L. W. Hayes, 23.

For Surveyor—Irwin D. Simison had 47 votes.

For Coroner—Fielding Bryson had 19 votes ; E. B. Spencer, 17.

For Sealer of Weights and Measures—Aaron Hains had 9 votes ; Thomas Lockhart, 11 ; D. S. Pratt, 5.

For Prosecuting Attorney—Aaron Hains had 11 votes ; John Hendershott, 1 ; Stephen Holcomb, 5 ; Samuel M. Lockhart, 13.

At this election, the vote for Representative to Congress was as follows : Thomas McKnight had 20 votes ; Shepherd Lefler, 34. Benton County was then included in the Second Congressional District.

COUNTY DEBT WIPED OUT.

It is said that the county in those early times was deeply in debt. A pretty large amount of orders had been issued for various purposes until they were absolutely worthless, but were still evidences of indebtedness outstanding against the county. During the time that Way served as County Commissioner, it is also said that the county officers determined to make a new departure, destroy all the records, and begin anew. Way bought in the county orders. The price of a county order, whatever its face, was a drink of whisky. When they were all or nearly all purchased in this way, they were burned by Way, and the county was relieved from its indebtedness. Whether the records were destroyed is uncertain, but it is certain that they are not now accessible, except the few papers found by the historian, which have been freely used in this work.

CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

The Board of County Commissioners for 1847-48, it is presumed, created several civil townships ; but singularly enough, there is no record of the creation of a single one of them, either by the County Commissioners or the County Judge. At the time of the Commissioners' Court in April, 1847, John Royal and George Cantonwine were appointed Supervisors of Canton Township, and directed "to open and work all legal laid-out roads in said township." Anderson Amos was appointed Supervisor in Township 86 north, Range 9 west, and David Jewell in Township 85, Range 9, and Thomas Way Supervisor on a certain road "commencing at the corner of Harrison's field and running to Edward's Ford across the Cedar River." Prior to 1851, three more townships, viz., Polk, Harrison and Taylor, were created.

In October, 1847, the Secretary of School District No. 1, in Polk Township, reported to the School Fund Commissioners that there were twenty-six persons in that district between the ages of 5 and 21 years.

STATE ROADS IN BENTON COUNTY.

Section 5 of "An act for laying out and establishing certain roads therein named," approved February 18, 1847, appointed James Leverich, of Linn County,

Charles Cantonwine, of Benton, and William Hunt, of Black Hawk County, Commissioners to lay out and establish a State road, beginning at Cedar Rapids, thence to or near the house of Mr. Strawn, in Linn County; thence to the county seat of Benton; thence to the Falls of the Cedar.

By act approved February 25, 1847, E. B. Spencer, Samuel M. Lockhart and William Belles were appointed Commissioners to establish a State road from the county seat of Benton County to Quasqueton, Buchanan County.

Section 10 of "An act to locate and establish certain roads," approved February 5, 1851, appointed James Allenworth, of Linn, John Alexander, of Benton, and David S. Pratt, of Black Hawk, to locate and establish a State road from Center Point to Marysville, Benton County; thence by the residence of James Virden to the Big Woods, *via* John H. Messinger's, to Rice's old trading house.

Section 25, of the same act, appointed William Williams, of Muscatine, Isaac Cook, of Linn, and John Royal, of Benton, to locate a State road from Cedar Rapids, *via* Fremont (Vinton), in Benton, to Fort Clarke.

Section 45 appointed Samuel C. Trowbridge, of Johnson; Andrew D. Stephens, of Benton, and C. C. Slocum, of Iowa County, to locate a State road from Marengo to Fort Clarke.

Section 30 of "An act in relation to certain State roads therein named," approved January 22, 1853, appointed George W. Vorees, of Marshall; David F. Bruner, of Tama, and A. D. Stephens, of Benton, to locate a State road from A. D. Stephens' to the southeast corner of Hardin County.

Section 49, of the same act, appointed E. A. Brown, of Black Hawk; John Blunt, of Chickasaw, and W. C. Stanberry, of Benton, to locate a State road from Fremont to Waterloo; thence to John H. Messinger's, in Bremer County; thence to Bradford, in Chickasaw County.

Section 1 of "An act to establish certain State roads," approved January 24, 1855, appointed James B. Kelsey and Thomas B. Stone, of Linn, and Harrison Bristol, of Benton, to locate a State road from Cedar Rapids *via* Bear Creek Mill, Vinton and Waterloo, to Cedar Falls.

Section 12, of the same act, appointed Andrew Stein, of Benton; John Ross and David Bruner, of Tama, to locate a State road from Cedar Rapids to Toledo.

Section 9 of "An act in relation to State roads," approved January 28, 1857, appointed (Wesley) Whipple, of Benton; James Barclay, of Black Hawk, and Thomas R. Talbot, of Fayette, to locate a State road from Vinton, *via* Barclay, Fairbank and Linn, to West Union.

Section 12 of the same act appointed F. A. Morgan, of Keokuk; Martin Ballard, of Iowa, and S. P. Price, of Benton, to locate a State road from Sigourney, *via* Millersburg, Genoa Bluffs and Kosta, to Vinton.

TOWNS AND CITIES OF BENTON COUNTY.

[The first town laid out in Benton County was in the northeast part of the county, in 1847; but, for convenient reference, all the towns in the county are inserted here.]

Marysville, located on the north twenty acres of the west half of the north-east quarter of Section 34, Township 86, Range 9, was laid out May 5, 1847, by F. J. Rigaud, County Surveyor; Joseph Remington, proprietor. Plat recorded May 10, 1847, at 8 o'clock A. M. This is the oldest town in the county, and was well known to the early settlers as "Hoosier Point." The post office at this point is now called Urbanna.

Vinton was located by the Commissioners to locate the county seat, 1846, on the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 85, Range 10, and named Northport by the first Board of County Commissioners, and ordered to be surveyed in July, 1846; but a new Board was elected in August, and the record was delayed until February 12, 1848, when it was recorded by Irwin D. Simison, County Surveyor. The plat was signed by Samuel M. Lockwood, Loyal F. North and Thomas Way, County Commissioners, and by them named Vinton, in honor of a Member of Congress from Ohio who was anxious to perpetuate his name in this way. The town has no existence now, and its territory is included in the limits of the present city of Vinton.

Fremont, located on Lots 5, 6 and 7, of the west half of Section 16, Township 85, Range 10, "which point being voted for at the August election, 1849, by a majority, to be the seat of Justice of Benton County." Surveyed by Irwin D. Simison, County Surveyor, November 24, 1849; James Leverich, proprietor. Plat recorded November 29, 1849. The name of this town was changed to Vinton by act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January —, 1853.

Shellsburg, on the southwest quarter of Section 11 and partly on the northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 84, Range 9; surveyed by H. M. Drury, Deputy County Surveyor, June 16, 1854; Jacob Cantonwine, Christiana Cantonwine, Emanuel S. Fluke and Mary Fluke, proprietors.

Grand Gulf, on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 85, Range 10; surveyed April 17, 1854, by H. M. Drury, Deputy County Surveyor; John Alexander and Nancy Alexander, proprietors. Now a part of the city of Vinton.

Geneva, on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 84, Range 11; surveyed by Wesley Whipple; R. N. Van Cleaf and Susanna Van Cleaf, proprietors. Plat filed for record March 20, 1855.

Wilmington, located on Section 4, Township 85, Range 9; surveyed by Wesley Whipple, November 9, 1855; Lewis Berry, Eliza Berry, Conrad Binkhart and Sarah Binkhart, proprietors. Plat filed for record, 1858.

Irving, on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 82, Range 12; October 10, 1855; Samuel Hutton, proprietor.

Benton City, located on Section 20, Township 85, Range 9, south of the river; surveyed by Joseph Owen; John Royal, Catherine Royal, John Graham and Lucinda Graham, proprietors. Plat filed for record June 16, 1856. This was then a thriving little town. John Graham built a hotel there in 1855-6. It was probably surveyed as early as 1854-5. Dr. S. E. Warner located there in 1855. W. C. Stanberry advertised in August, 1855, at Benton City, "the largest and best-selected stock of goods ever offered for sale in Benton County." Benton City A. F. & A. M. was instituted U. D. October 31, 1855, and chartered June 4, 1856, but was removed to Shellsburg prior to 1864. The line of the B., C. R. & N. R. R. was first located to pass through or near the town, but the location was afterward changed. The glory of the town long since departed, and it no longer exists save in history.

Eden, south half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 1, and part of Section 12, Township 84, Range 10; surveyed by Newell Colby, January 14, 1856; Jacob Leamer and Rebecca Leamer, proprietors. Plat filed for record January 19, 1856.

Guinnville, part of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Township 82, Range 12; surveyed by Wesley Whipple, October 30-31, 1856; John E. S. Gwinn and Caroline Gwinn, proprietors. Plat filed for record November 8, 1856.

Brooklyn, in Benton and Black Hawk Counties; surveyed April 3, 1856, by N. Colby; H. N. Brooks, proprietor. Plat filed for record March 13, 1857. Defunct.

Williamsburg, on Section 11, Township 86, Range 10; surveyed by Wesley Whipple, March 20, 1857; William L. Jones, Abigail Jones, L. W. Bryson and Mary A. Bryson, proprietors. Plat filed for record March 31, 1857.

West Vinton, on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 85, Range 10; surveyed by Wesley Whipple, March 25, 1857; Edwin Humphreville, I. C. Rhodabeck, Hannah B. Stoughton and William Stoughton, proprietors. Plat filed for record March 30, 1857. Now a part of Vinton City.

Manatheka, parts of Sections 26 and 35, Township 86, Range 9 (near Marysville); surveyed by Wesley Whipple, March 31, 1857; William Remington, Elizabeth Remington, John Ferguson, Nancy Ferguson, Theodore Stevens and Lucy Stevens, proprietors. Plat filed for record April 4, 1857.

Belle Plaine, on the east half of and northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 82, Range 12, embracing thirty acres; laid out in March, 1862; John I. Blair, proprietor; G. F. Kirby, Surveyor. Plat filed for record May 12, 1862.

Blairstown, on the southwest quarter of Section 13 and the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 82, Range 11; surveyed by G. F. Kirby in the Spring of 1862; John I. Blair, proprietor. Plat filed for record May 12, 1862.

Norway (now Florence), on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 20, Township 82, Range 9; surveyed June 10, 1863, by P. P. Smith, County Surveyor; Ormond Tuttle and Helen Sophia Tuttle, proprietors. Plat filed for record July 21, 1863.

Luzerne, on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 82, Range 12, and partly on Section 19; B. B. Hent, Surveyor; Isaac B. Howe and Hannah R. Howe, proprietors. Plat filed for record April 17, 1868.

Mount Auburn, on the south half of Section 14, Township 86, Range 11; surveyed by P. F. Randall; Milton S. Hall, Sarah A. Hall, Thomas D. Lewis and Mary A. Lewis, proprietors. Plat filed for record June 19, 1871.

Benton, on Sections 28 and 29, Township 85, Range 11; surveyed by C. G. Johnson in April, 1873; Jonathan Barkdoll and Susan Barkdoll, proprietors. Plat filed for record July 22, 1873.

Watkins, on the southwest corner of Section 23 and the northwest corner of Sec. 26, Township 82, Range 10; surveyed by Hiram Lipe in May, 1874; Charles G. Turner and Eliza Turner, proprietors. Plat filed for record Aug. 16, 1874.

THE COURTS IN 1848.

April 24, 1848, the court was again held in the house of Thomas Way. James P. Carleton was Judge; John Royal, Sheriff*; John Alexander, Prose-

*In the early days of Vinton, two of the county officers agreed together to celebrate Christmas "in the good old way," and have a jolly time. It is said that when Lawyer "Jack" came to Benton County he provided himself with a good supply of "Maynard & Noyes'" best black ink in quart bottles. These bottles were placed on the shelf in "the house that Jack built," and the neighbors, seeing a good opportunity to "borrow some ink till they could send and get some," some of the bottles, as a consequence, were soon emptied of their contents, but were replaced on the shelf along with the full ones. The two friends were greatly perplexed for something to put their whisky into. Suddenly Lawyer J. bethought him of the empty ink bottles, and seizing a couple of them, joined his friend, who was shivering in the cold, and together they washed them in the creek. They were soon filled with "corn juice." But the county officials could not rest content with it all in the bottles, so they transferred a generous portion of it to their capacious "bread baskets." The effect of all this was to produce a feeling of drowsiness, and for a time sought repose in a friendly fence corner; becoming tired of this, they made their way to the house to sit by the fire. But Jack could find neither wood, matches nor shavings; however, placing the bottles in their old places on the shelf for safety until he could raise a light. Not succeeding in this, he sought consolation in the "tanglefoot," and taking down a bottle, courteously handed it to his friend, who hastily swallowed a heavy draught; but instead of peaceably handing it back to his waiting companion, he accused him of playing a trick on him by filling the bottle with something besides whisky, and threw the contents in Mr. Jack's face and on his clothing; the assaulted man rushed into the other room, and after some words they both settled down to rest. Early in the morning they were startled by the piercing scream of Jack's wife, who ejaculated that "there was a *big nigger* in her bed." A case of "mistaken identity" in the bottles was the cause, as was shown by the investigation that followed.

cuting Attorney: I. D. Simison, Clerk; and the court records show that I. M. Preston, S. A. Bissell, William Leffingwell and William Smyth were present as attorneys. The second grand jury was impaneled as follows: E. B. Spencer, John S. Forsyth, Jacob Remington, Samuel Osborn, Joseph Bryson, Beal Dorsey, Charles Cantonwine, Loyal F. North, George Cantonwine, William Ball, Stedman Penrose, Michael Cantonwine, Jacob Cantonwine, Elias H. Keyes, Michael Zimmerman and Frederick Zimmerman. John S. Forsyth was appointed Foreman, and the jury retired to the timber as before for consultation, in charge of the Bailiff, David S. Pratt.

At this term, the first petit jury was impaneled as follows: James Downs, Joseph Sanders, William Mitchell, James M. Denison, Price Kendrick, Lyman D. Bordwell, Thomas Lockhart, David S. Way, David Cantonwine, William Davis, John Hendershott, James Worley, Welcom Martin, George B. Pratt, Nathaniel Adams, Chauncey Leverich, Charles Hinkley, Thomas Way, Samuel Stephens, William Davis, Jr., and John Mason.

The indictment against Joel Leverich for passing counterfeit money, continued from last term, was quashed. The other indictment against Leverich, for having implements for counterfeiting in his possession, was tried, but the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Joel Leverich, although a member, it is said, of a gang of outlaws infesting the country at that time, was one of the shrewdest of the tribe, and never could be caught. He always "got off," as in this instance.

September 18, 1848, the third term of court was opened in the county, and was held, so says the record, in the log court house at Vinton, the first and the last term of court ever held at the original county seat. Although the record declares that this term of court was held at the court house, the facts are that the court assembled there, but there was no roof on the building, no floor—nothing but the bare log walls. A seat was provided for the Judge in one corner by placing a piece of board across the corner in the crevices between the logs, and a shower coming up, some more pieces were thrust into the chinks over his head to protect him from the rain. Court was opened in this primitive "court house," and then adjourned to the cabin of William Davis, which stood on Section 15, where the business of the term was transacted. The grand jury occupied a log blacksmith shop in the vicinity.

At this term John Lewis recovered \$300 of Samuel K. Parker for slander. Charles Hinkley, indicted for arson, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of one cent and be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary for one year. This was the first conviction for a criminal offense in the county.

MAIL FACILITIES.

By joint resolution approved January 24, 1848, the General Assembly of Iowa asked for the establishment of a mail route from Tipton, Cedar County, via Pioneer Grove and Marion, to the county seat of Benton. Also of a mail route from Cedar Rapids, via the county seat of Benton, to the falls of the Cedar River in Black Hawk County.

ELECTIONS, 1848.

At the election held April 3, 1848, Elias H. Keyes was elected School Fund Commissioner, receiving 38 votes; John S. Forsyth, his competitor, received 34 votes. The votes of Taylor and Polk Townships for Justices of the Peace at this election were canvassed by the County Board. In Taylor, Stephen Hol-

comb had 14 votes; Lester W. Hayes, 13; and Fleming Sanders, 12. In Polk, John S. Forsyth had 19 votes, and Edwin B. Spencer, 16.

The abstract of the votes for county officers at the election, August 7, 1848, is not among the papers found by the historian, but Elias H. Keyes appears to have been elected Clerk of the Commissioners' Court, and Loyal F. North re-elected County Commissioner. For State officers, however, the abstract is preserved:

For Auditor of State—Joseph F. Fales had 44 votes; William A. Warren, 26—70 votes cast.

For Secretary of State—John M. Coleman had 28 votes; Josiah H. Bonney, 39; William A. Warren, 1.

For State Treasurer—Robert Holmes had 27 votes; Morgan Reno, 42.

For Member of Congress—Timothy Davis received 29 votes; Shepherd Leffler, 41.

From these returns it appears that the voting population of Benton County had not materially increased since 1847. One can scarcely realize, as he visits this rich and densely populated county in 1878, that only thirty years ago there were only seventy voters within its limits.

GROCERY BOND.

Among the curiosities of thirty years ago is a bond given by Chauncy Leverich, with G. A. Thompson for security, from which it appears that "Chaney," as his name is signed, took out a license on the 3d day of July, 1848, to keep a grocery for one year. The bond was in the penal sum of \$100, and the condition was as follows: "Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the said Chaney Leverich shall keep an orderly house, and will not permit any unlawful gaming or riotous conduct in or about his house, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue in law." That the keeper of a grocery should be required to take out license and give bond, sounds odd in these later days; but it must be remembered that in those early days a grocery was a saloon as well as a grocery store, and Leverich drew around him the more reckless and lawless elements in a community that was then under the dominion of outlaws and horse thieves. The bond was given to comply with the forms of law; and if it was violated, as it probably was hundreds of times, it was neither expected nor designed that it was to be enforced. If it was, there was no court to enforce it.

SCHOLARS IN 1848.

Among a lot of old papers on the floor of the vault in the Court House, while searching for lost records, the historian found two, from which the following statement is compiled. It is proper to remark that the inspectors reported "no schools":

November, 1848, L. F. North, School Inspector of Canton Township, reported the number of schools in District No. 1 to be 19; in District No. 2, 42, and District No. 3, 12. I. D. Simison, Inspector of Taylor Township in 1848, made a more elaborate report, and included the heads of families and the number of scholars in each family, as follows: District No. 1, William Mitchell's family had 4; Albert Johnson, 1; Thomas Way, 6; Mrs. Smith, 4; Mrs. M. M. Way, 1; Michael Zimmerman, 5; David Wilson, 6. Total, 23.

District No. 2, John Edwards, 2; John Alexander, 3; Varnum Helm, 4; Daniel Carlisle, 1; George Adams, 4; Mrs. Chauncy Leverich, 1; William Davis, 1; John Royal, 2; James Sanders, 4; Francis Sanders, 1; G. B. White, 4. Total, 28.

RE-LOCATION OF THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.

The town of Northport was laid out in 1846; was re-surveyed and re-christened Vinton in February, 1848, on the northeast quarter of Section 21, on the spot where the County Seat Commissioners drove the county seat stake. During the following Summer and Fall, Chauncy Leverich, John Alexander and others interested in property lying nearer the river, where the present business portion of Vinton now stands, determined to make an attempt to move the county seat, and accordingly circulated a petition asking the Legislature to grant a re-location by a vote of the people. To prevent all opposition and make the thing doubly sure, at the same time when they circulated the petition they carried a remonstrance, which they asked all to sign who would not put their names to the petition. In that way they secured the signatures of nearly all the citizens of the county, and when obtained, they cut the names from the remonstrance and attached them to the petition. By this sharp practice, they were able to make a very strong showing to the General Assembly, and without opposition secured the passage of an act as follows:

An act to provide for the location of the county seat of Benton County:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa,* That the legal voters of Benton County shall vote, at the next April election, for such points in said county as they may deem proper: and if, upon canvassing the votes, it is ascertained that any one point has received a majority of votes over all others, then the point receiving such majority shall be and remain the permanent seat of justice of said Benton County: but if no point shall receive such majority, then and in that case the said legal voters of said county shall vote for the two points receiving the highest number of votes at said April election, at the next August election, and the point receiving the highest number of votes at said August election shall be and remain the permanent seat of justice of said Benton County.

At the election held on the 2d day of April, 1849, the friends of removal came very near removing the county seat farther than they desired—to the other side of the river, two or three miles from the present Court House. One more vote for that location would have carried it.

The following extract from the abstract of the votes, made by E. H. Keyes, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and Fleming Sanders and David S. Way, Justices of the Peace, is an interesting item of history:

“The southeast fourth of the northeast quarter of Section three (3) in Township 85 north of Range 10 west of the 5th P. M., received fifty-seven votes for the county seat of Benton County: Lots Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the west half of Section 16, Township 85 north of Range 10 west of the 5th P. M., as shown by the plat made by the Trustees of Taylor Township, in the county aforesaid, made on the 17th day of March, 1848, had fifty-seven votes.”

A COMPACT AND ITS RESULT.

By the terms of the act, if no point received a majority of the votes at the April election, the people were required to vote again in August. But the closeness of the vote in April alarmed those who had anticipated no serious opposition to their scheme of moving the seat of justice from Northport (Vinton) to a spot nearer the river. In April, both points voted for, received an equal number of votes. Mr. Bordwell was unavoidably called away on that day. He, had he remained at home, would have voted, as he says, in favor of the location on Section 3, which would have moved the county seat some distance farther than was desirable. Something must be done. “Uncle Tom” Way had control of seven votes. At the April election, he had voted the “seven” in favor of Section 3. Should he repeat the operation in August, the result might be

fatal to the hopes of the west side people. At this junction, John Alexander and John Royal went over to Way's and remained there a day and a night, and at last made a solemn compact with "Uncle Tom," that if he (Way) would attend the election and vote his "seven" in favor of Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the west half of Section 16 for the county seat, they (Royal and Alexander) would exert all their influence to elect him (Way) to the office of Treasurer and Recorder. The compact made, the high contracting parties shook hands across the head of a whisky barrel, and Alexander and Royal, elated with their success, returned to the future site of the capital of Benton County, confident that the election, so far as their wishes and interests were concerned, would result as they desired.

On the day of the election, "Uncle Tom," with his crowd and with the inevitable whisky jug slung over his shoulder, appeared, voted his "seven" as he had promised, and the canvass of the votes by Clerk Keyes and Justices F. Sanders and Charles Cantonwine showed the result as follows: Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the west half of Section 16, Township 85, Range 10, received sixty-two (62) votes; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 85, Range 10, received twenty-five (25) votes. This settled the vexed question, and Vinton was no longer the county seat of Benton County.

Way had faithfully fulfilled his part of the contract. Were the other parties as faithful? The impartial historian is compelled to admit that the weight of evidence is against them; for, upon counting the votes for Treasurer and Recorder, it was found that Way had received only thirty-six votes, while his successful competitor, Johnson, received forty-four votes.

FREMONT.

In November following, James Leverich, who had purchased the claim of Chauncy, laid out a town on the lots above mentioned, and called it Fremont, in honor of Gen. John C. Fremont, which became the capital of Benton County.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE

was a small, two-story frame building, that stood on the southeast corner of the Public Square. The frame was put up, the roof covered, and the walls sided up before the town was platted (probably before the votes were taken as above,) by Leverich and other friends of removal, as an inducement for the people to vote for that location. It thus stood, a mere shell, without floors, doors or windows, until 1851-2, when it was partially finished. A floor was laid in the lower story, doors and windows put in, so that the District Court could occupy it. The upper story was finished and divided into two rooms, in one of which the county offices were located. A flight of rough stairs on the outside of the building led to the second story.

THE ELECTION OF 1849.

On the 2d day of April, 1849, Joseph Rouse was elected Recorder and Treasurer, probably to fill a vacancy, over Aaron Haines, by a vote of forty-seven to forty-two.

The election in Canton Township was held at the house of Jacob Cantonwine, and L. F. North had eight votes and Charles Cantonwine seven votes for Justice of the Peace. "David Cantonwine had six votes, E. R. Buchanan had two votes, William Fish had four votes, William Daws had two votes, P. Kisinger had one vote," but for what office does not appear.

The abstract of the number of votes at the election for county officers on Monday, August 6, 1849, shows a slight increase of voting population:

For Recorder and Treasurer—James Johnson had 44 votes; Thomas Way, 36.

For Coroner—George B. Pratt had 11 votes; C. J. Pitts, 1; Charles N. Moberly, 10; James Hamting, 1.

For Sheriff—Cyrus C. Charles had 45 votes; James Downs, 41.

For County Commissioners' Clerk—James Johnson had 8 votes; George B. Pratt, 25; A. Cantonwine, 6; E. H. Keyes, 14; J. T. Simison, 1.

For Prosecuting Attorney—John Alexander had 10 votes.

For County Surveyor—I. D. Simison had 60 votes; D. Simison, 1.

For County Commissioner—Samuel M. Lockhart had 40 votes; L. D. Bordwell, 16; I. D. Simison, 1.

For Clerk of the District Court—I. D. Simison had 45 votes.

For Sealer of Weights and Measures—William Ball had 30 votes.

For Judge of Probate—John Alexander was elected; vote not given.

RESIGNATION.

E. H. Keyes resigned the office of Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, October 1, 1849, which would indicate that George B. Pratt, elected as above, declined to accept. W. R. Johnson appears to have been appointed Clerk *pro tem*.

THE FIRST MILL

erected in Benton County was built on Mud Creek, about a mile and a half southeast of Fremont, in 1849. The enterprising proprietors were John Royal and Cyrus C. Charles.

DIDN'T KETCHUM.

Some time in 1849, a stranger accompanied by a woman appeared in Vinton. He gave the name of Ketchum, and soon after his advent engaged in the saloon business. Ere long a woman came to town, and gave her name as Mrs. Ketchum, the lawfully wedded wife of the saloon keeper, whom she had come to see. She did not propose to tolerate Ketchum's weakness for getting married while she was still able to get around. She was rather an energetic woman, for she had a warrant for her husband's arrest placed in the hands of Deputy Marcus Webb within two hours after her arrival. Webb made the arrest, took his prisoner before Justice Brubacher, and, having other business to attend to, left him in the custody of Constables Stanbury and Bob Quail. Doctor Buffum was engaged by the prisoner to defend him, and had gone with him to Justice Brubacher's. Pending the appearance of witnesses, a jug of whisky was sent for, and the Justice and the attorney for the defense sat down to play a friendly game of "seven-up." Quail having been out late the night before, went into an adjoining room, lay down, and was soon fast asleep. About the time Brubacher was two points ahead in his second game with Buffum, Ketchum asked permission to leave the room a few minutes, which Brubacher considerably granted. That was the last ever seen of Ketchum in Benton County. He had made good time. Diligent search was made, but he was beyond the reach of the officers. Brubacher was indicted at the next term of the District Court for keeping a gambling house, and both he and Buffum were indicted for gambling; but owing to informality in the papers, both were discharged.

In the Spring of 1850, Major Wood, of the regular army, encamped in the southeastern part of Iowa Township, with two companies of dragoons and a detachment of infantry. The cavalry were commanded by Major Olmstead, and infantry by Major Johnson. The encampment was named "Camp Buckenough." This location was made a temporary depot of supplies which were being hauled from the Mississippi River to the stockade which had been

ordered to be erected where Fort Dodge now stands. The command remained two or three months, when the battalion was divided, part being sent to Fort Leavenworth, and the remainder to Fort Dodge.

ELECTIONS OF 1850.

The Spring election in 1850 occurred on Monday, April 1. At this election, James F. Beckett was elected School Fund Commissioner and also Commissioners' Clerk.

At the general election held August 5, 1850, the following county officers were elected :

County Commissioner—James Rice received 66 votes ; his competitor, E. H. Keyes, 39—total, 105.

Charles W. Buffum was elected Clerk of the District Court, having received 40 votes ; I. D. Simison, 26 ; William S. Read, 4, and John Brachen, 2, for the same office.

For Commissioners' Clerk—James F. Beckett received 14, and James Johnson, 1.

For State officers the vote of Benton County at this election was as follows :

For Governor—James L. Thompson received 46 votes ; Stephen Hempstead, 58.

For Secretary of State—Isaac Cook received 55 votes ; George W. McCleary, 51.

For Auditor of State—William H. Seevers received 51 votes ; William Patter, 54.

For Treasurer of State—Evan Jay received 51 votes ; Israel Kister, 55.

For Representative to Congress, Second District—William H. Henderson received 53 votes ; Lincoln Clark, 54 ; total vote for Congressman, 107.

THE INDIANS.

Although the Indians ceded a portion of the county to the United States in 1837 and the remainder in 1843, they roved over the country as late as 1854. They had a favorite camping place on the east side of the Cedar River, near Mr. Thomas Way's. The spot was chosen partly, perhaps, because "Uncle Tom" always had a good supply of fire-water. They came here every year and spent several days in celebrating some of their mystic rites, religious dances, etc. Upon one occasion, Mr. James Rice gave them a fine puppy, which they sacrificed to the Great Spirit with much ceremony, holding a war dance as a part of the exercises. The Indians were many times accused of committing depredations of which they were not guilty. They were very convenient scapegoats for horse thieves. Berry Way, "Uncle Tom's" renegade son, used to steal and run off their ponies during their annual encampment near his father's house. Stealing them during the night, Berry would always be at home the next morning, and when the "reds" entered complaint, he was on hand to assist them in efforts to discover the missing animals, but always sent them on the wrong trail.

Berry Way and another young man, well known thieves of Benton County, made a trip through Black Hawk County in March, 1846, stopping all night at a logging cabin, built by "Cedar" Johnson a year or two before, near Big Creek, then occupied by James Newell. The next morning they proceeded up the river to the vicinity of the Turkey Foot Forks ; spent that night with "Big Wave," a prominent Winnebago Chief, and to requite his hospitality, stole two valuable horses from him before daylight in the morning. About twenty of Big Wave's band pursued them, and found them at a singing school near Center Point. They threatened to shoot the trio, but the settlers interfered, and persuaded the Indians it would be best to place the thieves under arrest and let the law take its course. The scoundrels were accordingly confined in jail at Marion, but soon after escaped.

THE DARK AGES.

On the confines of American civilization, as its resistless tide swept onward toward the setting sun, and its waves broke against the boundaries of Indian territory only to gather new strength, overleap them and rush onward to the next barrier, there were always hovering, like spies in advance of an invading army, a swarm of bold, reckless, adventurous and enterprising spirits, many of whom were criminals. The broad, untrodden prairies and the trackless forests furnished admirable refuges for those whose crimes had driven them from companionship with honest and law-abiding people, to seek both safety and immunity beyond the reach of Sheriffs and courts of law.

Hovering there, where courts and civil processes could afford but a weak bulwark of protection, or none at all, against their evil and dishonest purposes and practices, the temptation to prey upon the comparatively unprotected sons of toil, rather than to gain a livelihood by the slow process of honest industry, has often proved too strong to be resisted. Some of these reckless characters sought the outskirts of advancing settlements for the express purpose of theft and robbery: some, because they dare not remain within reach of efficient laws; others, of limited means, but ambitious to secure homes of their own, and with honesty of purpose, exchanged the comforts and protection of law afforded by the old, settled and populous districts for life on the frontiers, and not finding all that their fancy painted, were tempted into crime by apparent immunity from punishment, or driven to it for protection against their immediate neighbors. In new countries, the proportion of the dishonest and criminal has often been greater than in the older and better regulated communities where courts are permanently established, and the avenues of escape from punishment for wrongdoing more securely guarded.

When the whites first began to enter upon and possess "the beautiful land" west of the Mississippi, there were but two counties north of the State of Missouri and west of the "Missis-Sepo"—The Mighty River. These were Dubuque and Des Moines. They extended from the flag-staff at Fort Armstrong, fifty miles westward, and from Missouri State line northward to the line of the neutral ground, or Winnebago Reserve. It was a vast extent of country, which afforded secure concealment for a horde of outlaws and desperadoes who preceded permanent settlement, and sought abiding places on the extensive western boundary of these two counties, as near the Indians as they could dwell in safety.

And when the rich prairies, away from the immediate vicinity of the Mississippi, began to attract honest immigration, the earliest settlers generally found these characters in advance of them, and others came to remain for a season in the midst of the industrious, toiling pioneers, to prey upon their substance, knowing full well that in the then unorganized condition of society, they were sure of comparative freedom and immunity from detection and punishment.

In 1837, when the second Indian purchase in Iowa was made, again there was a gathering of these reckless, daring law-breakers on its western confines. About that time, the country began to be flooded with counterfeit money—in fact, it is said, there was more counterfeit money than there was of good. Occasionally—and the occasions were rather more frequent than angels' visits—a horse would be stolen. No one could tell where the counterfeit money came from, nor where the stolen horse was hidden. At last horse stealing became so general and was so successfully prosecuted that when a farmer missed a horse

from his stable or his pasture, he never hunted for him beyond a half mile from his premises. It was useless, the gang was so well organized, and had such a perfect system of stations, agents, signs and signals.

As has been shown, a strip of land on the east side of this county, comprising about one Range (9th) of townships, was embraced within the limits of the "one million, two hundred and fifty thousand acres" purchased by the government of the United States from the confederate tribes of the Sac and Fox Indians, at a treaty held at the City of Washington September 21, 1837. This part of the county was open for settlement, therefore, for about six years before the remaining portion was vacated by the Indians, May 1, 1843. The land was not surveyed, and very few settlers located in the county prior to 1843. Shortly after the Indians were removed, in May of that year, settlements began to increase, and as the county began to be more populous, a number of persons settled in Linn County, and some of them over the Linn County line, on the strip above mentioned, whose habits and practices gave rise to the suspicion that they belonged to a regularly organized gang of law breakers, horse thieves and counterfeiters. They had no visible means of support, and were almost constantly coming and going, wore good clothes—that is to say, they dressed better than the honest, toiling farm makers—had plenty of money, and were ready at all times and on all occasions to pay their way.

These people were shrewd, cunning and secret in their business maneuvers. To their immediate neighbors they were obliging, kind, and charitable where charity was needed. They wore an outward garb of respectability, and so hedged themselves as to escape detection and exposure for many years.

Nor was this bold and illegal organization of recent date, nor was it born on Iowa soil. During the Revolutionary war the lion-hearted colonists had not only to contend with the forces of George III and his Hessian mercenaries, but with a class of craven spirits at home who fought on the side of the King, and were called Tories. These were seldom met in open field, but their work was robbing, plundering and murdering the unprotected families of the patriot soldiers under Washington. Full of intense hatred against their rebel neighbors who were fighting for liberty and a government of their own, when the war ended and this became a free and independent nation, these Tories and guerrillas of Virginia and Pennsylvania sought refuge on the frontiers west of the Alleghanies, became outlaws and thieves, perfected an organization, and from that day until the present they and their descendants have gradually retired before the Westward march of civilization, preying upon the industries of the pioneers of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska in turn. About eighty years ago, a party of them removed to the frontiers of Ohio, and established their stations from the southeastern part of that State to Indiana; nor did the gang become extinct there until about 1848.

About fifty years ago, John Brody, Bill Driscoll and others, driven at last from the Clear Fork of the Mohican River, in Richland (now Ashland) County, Ohio, about 1830-2, sought refuge in Steuben County, Indiana. In two or three years, however, they, in connection with others of the gang, became so notorious as to arouse the entire country against them, and they were again forced to leave a region that had become too warm for them, and flee Westward. About 1835 they found their way to the Rock River country, in Illinois, and Brody settled in a grove since and still known as Brody's Grove, in Dement Township, Ogle County, Ill. For a time that entire region was completely under the control of the gang. They elected Justices of the Peace and Constables, and generally had supreme control of affairs. One of them, Charles

Oliver, came very near being elected Justice of the Peace in Rockford, and in 1843, the same Charles Oliver was one of a party that robbed the store of David Bierer, in Colesburg, Delaware County, Iowa.

At last, however, the honest settlers organized themselves as Regulators or Vigilantes, determined to rid themselves of the gang. Two of the Driscolls were tried, condemned and shot by about 500 infuriated settlers, and Brody and other suspected members of the brood were warned to leave the county. They left at once, and, true to their instincts, they came west across the Mississippi and settled in the valley of the Cedar, establishing their stations in almost every settlement in the Territory. Brody and his sons, John, Stephen, William and Hugh, as stated in the History of Cedar County, "were among the first settlers in Linn County, in 1839, where their houses became refuges and hiding places for their accomplices in crime and villainy." In 1843, Stephen, Jesse and Hugh Brody and David Wilson, whose brother (a member of the gang) was shot by a party of settlers on the prairie in the southwestern part of Delaware County, and some others established themselves in Benton County. Of the Brody family who settled in Benton, Hugh alone had the reputation of being a decent citizen. "The principal thing against him," says an old settler, familiar with the history of the county, "was that he would sometimes go bail for his brothers when they were caught." But this was only natural.

In Cedar County, Squires, Conlogue, Stoutenberg (*alias* Case) and Gove were members of the band: and in Linn, Joel Leverich was one of the leading spirits. Chancy Leverich, who built the first cabin on the present site of Vinton, was also generally supposed to be intimately connected with it.

This gang operated over a large scope of country, and with so many members located in Cedar, Linn, Benton and other counties, such secure hiding places, and so many of the gang coming and going, it is but little wonder that the people came to live in constant fear and dread. But the villains worked so cautiously and secretly as to be almost past finding out. Horse stealing became so common that a man who owned a good horse never presumed to leave him over-night in an unlocked stable, and, in many instances, farmers and horse owners slept in their stables with their rifles by their sides.

These outlaws, systematically engaged in horse stealing and other illicit occupations generally indulged in by frontier banditti, acquired such power and influence in the county, as, for a time, to force a suspension of all law and judicial proceedings. The three or four years prior to 1851 are generally referred to by old settlers of Benton County as the "dark ages."

From the time of the assembling of the last court in 1848 until the first court in 1851, the horse thieves were in the ascendancy, and threatened summary vengeance on any and all persons who should dare to assist in any attempt to recover stolen property, and boldly asserted that no officer dared to enforce the law against them. They were found on the juries, they sometimes elected Justices of the Peace and Constables, and generally had their own way. Their open and bold defiance of law and their numerous depredations at last aroused the people, who, convinced that the law was powerless to protect them against the depredations of the gang, determined to protect themselves. Meetings were held in many of the counties, and in the counties of Clayton, Delaware, Buchanan, Linn and Benton, an organization was perfected called the Regulators, or Vigilance Committee. This, for a time, put some check upon the movements of the horse thieves; but even this was soon defied, especially in Benton County, where there were but few members of the organization, and the condition of the people became deplorable indeed. There were no courts in the

county for three years, and some of the leading men were doing all they could to deter Judge Carleton from coming to the county to hold court. The horse thieves defied law and Regulators, or "lynchers," as they came to be called, and the Regulators defied the horse thieves and took the law into their own hands. Every person visiting the county was spotted and watched. If he called at the cabin of any of the gang, or if suspected of sympathizing with them, he was promptly dealt with. The Vigilance Committee was organized for the purpose of aiding in the arrest and conviction of offenders; but it was soon found that while it was easy to arrest them, they almost invariably escaped the just penalty of their crimes. Consequently, the Regulators soon wearied of the farce, took the law into their own hands, and inflicted swift, summary, and not always deserved, punishment.

During the "dark ages," the Sheriff of Linn County would frequently attempt to make arrests of desperadoes having their headquarters in this county, and numerous encounters, affrays and knock-downs are related. On one occasion it is related that the Sheriff had arrested one of them, who submitted quietly, but asked permission to go to his brother's house for some clothes. The Sheriff, who seems to have been childlike in his confidence and unsuspecting of danger, granted the request, and accompanied the prisoner to the house; but no sooner had he entered than the prisoner grasped a skillet-handle, with which the confiding Sheriff was knocked down and beaten nearly to death, after which the brothers coolly saddled their horses and rode off.

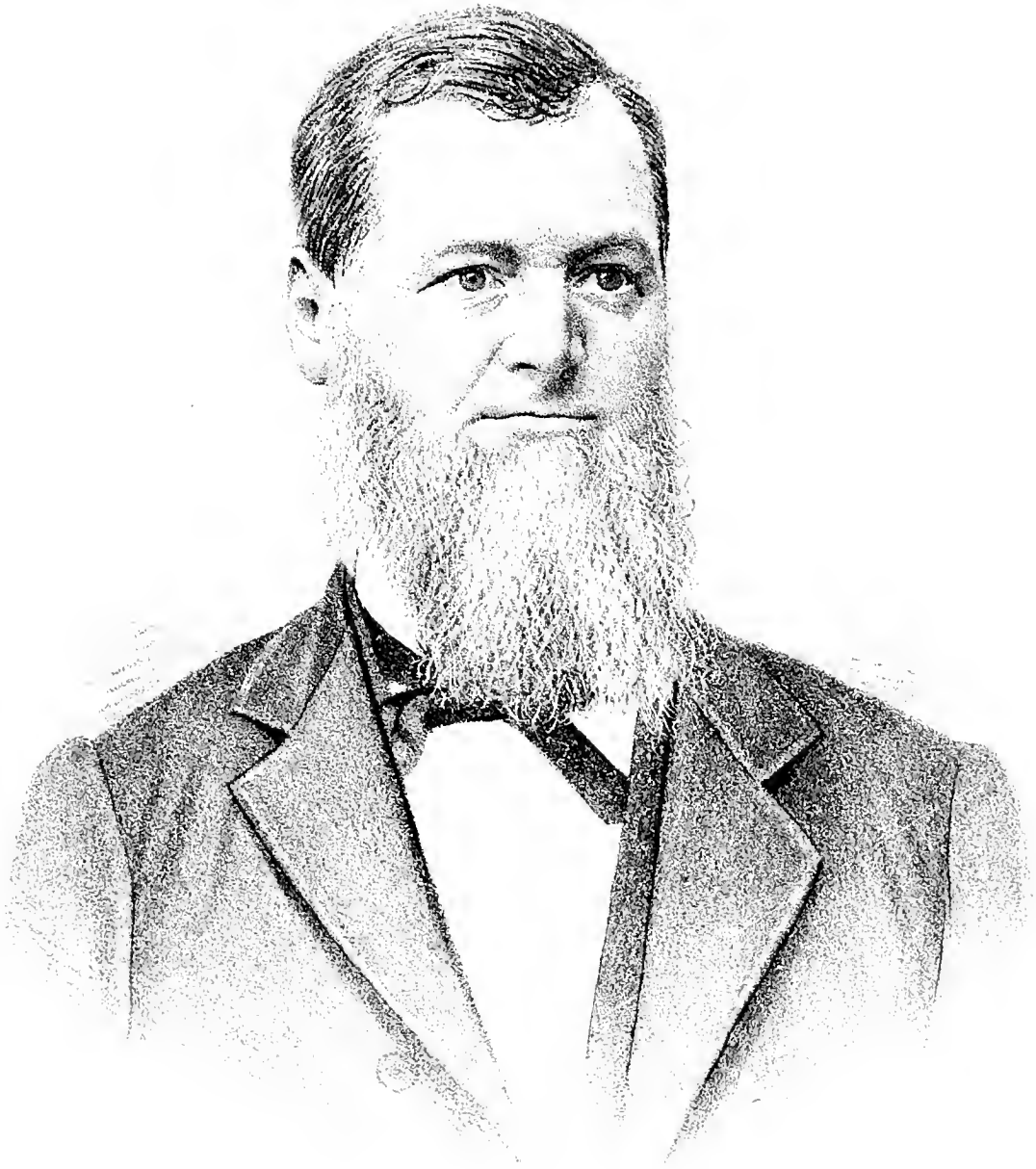
But statements of this character very soon lose their original truthfulness, and the careful historian, in sifting them, always finds more or less of additional tradition mingled with them.

After a time, it came to be that between the horse thieves and robbers on the one side, and the self-styled "Regulators" or "Vigilance Committees" on the other, no peaceable, law-abiding citizen was safe from molestation. For three years, courts were not held in the county, and some of the officials were suspected of being in sympathy with the thieves and robbers, while others were known to be active members of the "Regulators." For a time, it was uncertain which party was the most damaging to the county, as both of them often prevented the peaceable administration of the law, and under one pretext or another postponed the holding of courts and the performance of other official duties by the regularly elected officers of the county. While many of the best men were connected with and active members of the "Regulators," yet a number of the thieving gang joined them, the better to conceal their operations, and to obtain an opportunity of wreaking vengeance upon the heads of some innocent party who had thwarted them in their plans.

At last, the better class of people, who had brooded long over their wrongs and sufferings, determined to submit no longer. They held secret meetings, which finally resulted in the adoption of resolutions declaring themselves no longer bound by the Regulators, and publicly announced a meeting for the purpose of organizing a society for the protection of person and property, and for the furtherance of equity and justice. At this meeting, the date of which unfortunately has not been preserved, a society was organized and called

THE IOWA PROTECTION COMPANY,

under the operation of which, society was much improved, although afterward it is said that acts were committed under the name of the association that could hardly bear the light of legal investigation. But it must be remembered that



Samuel N. Watson

BANKER
VINTON



the laws hardly reached Benton County at that time, and something must be pardoned to the spirit of the times.

As the constitution of this organization is a somewhat curious and important document, pertaining to the early history of Benton County, the historian has thought best to reproduce it with the names of the originators and members in this county.

The document reads as follows :

This Society shall be called the Iowa Protection Company.

ARTICLE 1. The object of this Society shall be to protect the property of the members of this company, and particularly their horses, from the depredations of robbers and thieves, and also to trace out the perpetrators of thefts, rescue and restore property stolen, and assist in a due and faithful administration of law and justice.

ART. 2. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be chosen *viva voce* at any stated meeting, and to hold their offices during good behavior.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all regular meetings of the Society, and, in his absence, the Society may choose a President *pro tem.*; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to record all the proceedings of the Society, and preserve the same; and it shall be the duty of each member to pay to the Treasurer such sums of money from time to time as the Society shall dictate. He shall keep a correct book in which he shall enter the amount received and expended, and the purpose for which it was expended.

ART. 4. The Society shall appoint such committees as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the Society.

ART. 5. Each and every member shall sign the constitution and hold themselves subject to its provisions, and on revealing its proceedings in any respect, shall be excluded from its benefits.

ART. 6. This Society shall be convened at any time by notice from the President.

ART. 7. No person shall be entitled to vote unless a member of the Society.

ART. 8. This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting, by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

ART. 9. No person shall be admitted a member of this Society who is under suspicion of horse stealing or any other theft, or for harboring thieves or robbers.

ART. 10. The regular meeting of this Society shall be the Saturday before the full of the moon, at such place as may be designated.

J. S. Epperson, W. W. Hopkins, Robt. Osborn, John S. Vanelave, John D. Vanelave, Alex. Wood, Joseph Remington, Abel Cox, S. M. Lockhart, Wm. Bells, Elijah Evans, Harrison Berry, Jacob Remington, Sanford Moberley, A. H. Johnson, Albert Johnson, Jacob Fouts, John McCoy, J. M. Broad, C. M. Moberley, Joel W. Miller, Thomas G. Lockhart, Groty Osborn, Elmyrrh Howard, John Osborn, Charles Stewart, John Sauks, Wm. A. Bryson, Hiram Roselle, Wm. A. Griffin, Wm. Riley, Spencer Johnson, James Downs, Charles Epperson, Alex. Johnson, David Jewell, George McCoy, John R. Speak, Lewis W. Bryson, Stephen D. Jewell, Davis Fouts, John C. Rouse, Martin Johnson, Lanslot Johnson, Edwin C. Hall, James Johnson, Hiram T. Epperson, and A. Taylor. The organization was perfected by the election of J. S. Forsythe as President, Elijah Evans, Secretary, and George McCoy, Treasurer.

From the organization of this company, the condition of the county began to improve. Many of the gang that had been so prominent, left the county for scenes of operation farther West, while those that remained generally abandoned their old habits and became respectable citizens. The "Lynchers" too, finding their occupation gone, quietly subsided and attended to their business.

RESUMPTION OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITY.

There is no record of any attempt to hold court in Benton County from September, 1848, until a term was appointed to be held in the Court House at Fremont on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, which was the 7th day of April, 1851, when court was duly opened by the Sheriff, Cyrus C. Charles; but the Judge was not present, and he adjourned until the next

day, when, Judge Carleton still being absent, in obedience to a written order from His Honor, the Sheriff adjourned the court until the first Wednesday after the first Monday in June (June 4th), 1851.

RESIGNATION OF BUFFUM.

“It was a difficult matter,” says Mr. Rice, “to secure a competent person for Clerk of the Court in early times. Under the old County Commissioner system, then in vogue, it was of the utmost importance that the office of the Clerk of the District Court should be filled, as by a permanent vacancy in that office the county organization might be lost. Although there had been no court held in the county for several years, and it had been distracted by the lawless acts of both horse thieves and lynchers, the better class of the citizens looked anxiously forward to the time when civil authority should be resumed and honest men be called to the front, and they were anxious to maintain the county organization.” Under these circumstances, Dr. Buffum had been elected Clerk of the District Court, in August, 1850, and James Rice, County Commissioner, C. C. Charles, Sheriff, and John Royal had become his sureties. But during the following Winter, Buffum became dissipated, and, becoming dissatisfied with his course, his sureties informed him that he must resign, which he finally did in March, 1851, only a few days before the time appointed for a term of court. But before he left the office, a large number of papers disappeared, among them indictments and other processes against some of the faithless Clerk’s friends.

At a special election held April 26th following, Irwin D. Simison was elected Clerk of the Courts, and George W. Vandaman Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

On Wednesday, June 4, 1851, the District Court was opened in due form by Sheriff Charles in the Court House in Fremont, but Judge Carleton was absent, and by his written order the court was again adjourned to June 18th.

When the Clerk of the District Court resigned, in March, 1851, he left the county records, bonds and public papers in a house then vacant, from which they were afterward stolen, and disappeared a short time before court was to meet. Judge Carleton had made several unsuccessful attempts to reach Benton County. The citizens had heard of the loss of the county papers, and determined to recover them and inflict summary vengeance on the guilty parties if they could discover them. Subsequently, the docket was found, but minus all the pages that had any reference to the recognizance of bonds in any manner in which the Clerk was interested; but the perpetrators of the deed had carefully concealed all traces of their guilt, and consequently were never apprehended and made to answer to the law. The citizens, actuated by one common impulse, assembled at a place called “Hoosier Point” (Marysville) and, after several speeches had been made, it was unanimously voted that a letter should be addressed to Judge Carleton, setting forth their grievances and their forbearance, and praying him to use his authority and influence in their behalf. The letter is of historical value, worthy of preservation as indicating the temper of the people, and is herewith produced:

To the Hon. James Carleton, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Iowa:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Benton County, would beg leave to inform you of our present situation, which is anything but enviable, owing to the management of some of our citizens. We have not, as you know, had any court here for nearly three years, and the officers who would do their duty cannot. If a judgment is rendered, it is taken to the District Court, there to remain for years. And, to cap all, ten days before court was to have been held in Benton County, the Clerk resigned without having the cases docketed, and left the docket and papers so that the

most important part have been stolen and concealed or destroyed and when we attempt to inquire into the matter, we are answered with taunts. We are completely without law. Honest men are kept out of their just rights. Besides that, there are acts of the basest character perpetrated with impunity, and the guilty parties cannot be brought to justice. We have done all that we could do to have a better state of affairs. We have hoped for the better. We have borne it with all the patience we were masters of. But there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and we are conscious that we have reached that point. We are a law-abiding people. We love our country and love to sustain the laws; but we are as a branch cut off from the vine, and must wither without nourishment. We know of none to apply to but yourself. We call on you by all that is good, by all that binds man to his fellow-men, to assist us if it is in your power; if not, to inform us where we can get our grievances redressed. If we are left as we are, we know not what may be the result. It may lead to mob violence, which we detest.

Signed by J. S. Forsyth and many others.

The next mail brought letters from Judge Carleton, in which he assured the people that he would be in Benton County on the 18th of June, and requested the citizens to meet him at the Court House on that day, to assist in reorganizing the county. This time the people were not disappointed. Judge Carleton came, although it is said he came near losing his life while crossing Prairie Creek. With him came I. M. Preston, of Marion, W. Smith and N. W. Isbel, attorneys, and on the day appointed, for the first time in three years, there was a

COURT IN BENTON COUNTY.

The people had assembled; Sheriff Charles was present; but there was no Clerk. Simison, who had been elected in April, intimidated, it is said, by sundry mysterious threats, had not qualified. He was induced to accept the office, however, was sworn, and entered at once upon the discharge of his duties. The county was destitute of a Prosecuting Attorney, and the Court appointed Newman W. Isbell to act for the time. A grand jury was called and sworn, consisting of James Rice, foreman, David S. Brubaker, Lyman D. Bordwell, Abraham Garrison, Charles Epperson, Albert Johnson, H. Mahan, James F. Young, John Royal, James Johnson, Thomas Dudgon, Samuel Osborn, Charles N. Moberly, Samuel Alexander, Joseph Remington, James M. Mickle, Elijah Evans and Fleming Sanders.

The organization of this court was the commencement of a new era in Benton County. Justice was about resuming sway, and the reign of disorder, lawlessness and violence that had rendered Benton County a by-word and a reproach, and prevented its settlement and development, was practically ended. Judge Carleton had been importuned to hold court at Marysville, and had been informed that there were no honest men on the west side of the river; that the county officers were in league with outlaws and thieves, and that it was useless to attempt to hold court there; but that at Marysville, the headquarters of the Regulators, there could be some hope of obtaining an honest jury. Disregarding these efforts, Judge Carleton determined to hold court at the county seat, and energetically commenced the work of cleansing the Augean stable of Benton County. In this he was ably and earnestly seconded by Mr. Rice, foreman, and the other members of the grand jury, who found a large number of bills, notwithstanding the destruction of papers and mutilation of the docket. Among the indictments was one against "Uncle Tom" Way* for selling liquor

* Way appears to have been a "character" in the early history of Benton County, and fell under the ban of the lynchers, who suspected him of complicity with horse thieves; but this suspicion appears to have been without foundation, farther than that one of his sons (Berry) was a horse thief and desperado, and that in his generous hospitality he treated all alike. His table and his jug were free, and he would entertain a Methodist minister or a horse thief with the same large-hearted liberality, never asking or caring what the occupation of his guests might be; and when any pioneer came, looking for land, he was always ready and willing to go with and show him the best land in the vicinity. He had no connection with the gang of outlaws who infested this region. Like many other early pioneers, he sold whisky to Indians and whites alike, for both were equally fond of the intoxicating fluid. "But," says Mr. Rice, his old neighbor, "he was one of the most charitable, open-hearted, generous men I ever knew."

to the Indians. This indictment appears to have been the result of an incident of the election in 1849. At that time, Berry Way had an old grudge against Tom Kendrick, and was only prevented from pounding him by his father. When Tom started for home, the vengeful Berry followed, overtook him near David Way's cabin, and flogged him severely—might have killed him but for Mrs. Way, David's wife, who interfered. For this aggravated assault, the pugnacious Berry was arrested, and was to be taken before Justice Forsyth, at Marysville; but Uncle Tom made an arrangement with another Magistrate, 'Squire Cox, by which, if the case could be brought before him, Berry would plead guilty and be fined \$5.00 and costs. This was accordingly done, and when the sentence had been pronounced the prisoner asked the Magistrate if he would receive county warrants, at their face, in payment. Fines were paid into the school fund at that time, and the accommodating 'Squire, supposing that he could turn over the warrants to the Commissioners, readily consented, although county warrants were worth only twenty-five or thirty cents on the dollar. The warrants were obtained, paid over, and the prisoner discharged.

But when 'Squire Cox went to pay the fine to the School Fund Commissioner, then E. H. Keyes, the worthy Magistrate was very much disgusted when the county official refused to take the warrants and demanded payment in gold. He paid it, but he was angry, and waited for revenge until this term of court, when he procured Thomas Way's indictment as above. Way was arrested, of course, and several of his neighbors readily became his bail. Before the day fixed for the trial, the next year, Way had decided to go to California, and his family had already started. Uncle Tom remained to await the trial; but his friends, feeling satisfied that if he remained he would be convicted, persuaded him to go, assuring him that they would pay the bail if it came to that. He started; but judge the surprise of his friends when, on the day fixed for the trial, they saw Uncle Tom ride up and dismount. In answer to queries, he said he could not go and leave anybody bound for him; he had come back to be tried, and he should be acquitted. On the trial, the principal witness appeared to have lost his memory, and the first jury disagreed. James Harlan, who was Prosecuting Attorney, became convinced that there was not sufficient evidence to convict, and suggested to Judge Forsyth that it would be better to let him go, if he would pay the cost. The proposition was then made to Way, that if he would pay the costs, amounting to \$25 or \$30, he might go free, and he finally concluded to do so. As he mounted his horse his old friends and neighbors gathered around him, bade him good-by, and he rode away, never more to be seen in Benton County.

The reign of civil law and justice commenced in Benton County with the first term of court, in June, 1851, and from that period it rapidly emerged from the excitement, confusion and contempt for civil authority that marked the "dark ages." From that time those who had been foremost in attempting to regulate the affairs of the county by lynch law began to retire to back seats, where they have always remained. Upon closing the term, Judge Carleton urged upon the assembled citizens the supreme importance of calming the intense excitement under which they had been laboring for years; to yield cheerful and earnest obedience to the constituted authority of the State, and to select men to fill the various county offices who could and would faithfully perform the duties devolving upon them, and assuring them that in such performance their officers would be sustained and supported by the State authorities.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.

The re-establishment of the court in June, and the election in August, 1851, mark the commencement of a new era in Benton County. By Chapter 15 of the Code of Iowa, approved February 5, 1851, the Board of County Commissioners was abolished, and the office of County Judge created. The County Judge was invested with "the usual powers and jurisdiction of County Commissioner and of Judge of Probate, and to be elected at the first election holden in August after the statutes had been in force thirty days." At the August election, the ordinary political issues were ignored. A majority of the people were determined that law and order should supplant the reign of terror that had prevailed during the "dark ages," and that horse thieves and desperadoes should no longer rule, and the anti-horse-thief party triumphed by a handsome majority.

The county had been organized five years, and it will be interesting to compare the abstract of votes with that of 1846, as follows:

For County Judge—John S. Forsyth received 75 votes; D. S. Baker, 46.

For Treasurer and Recorder—J. P. Cline received 36 votes; James Johnson, 76; William Cline, 3.

For Sheriff—William Remington received 39 votes; C. C. Charles, 76.

For County Supervisor of Roads—L. F. North received 22 votes; James Rice, 62; Samuel Osborn, 28; James Downs, 1.

For Coroner—H. Mahan received 57 votes; L. D. Bordwell, 22.

For District Clerk—G. W. Vandaman received 78 votes; J. F. Beckett, 19.

For Prosecuting Attorney—William Cline received 3 votes; John Alexander, 2; J. E. Vandaman, 5; J. J. Sanders, 5.

For County Surveyor—I. D. Simison received 56 votes; John Shawver, 36.

It may be well to give one or two incidents connected with the "dark ages," not only to show how horse thieves were treated, but to indicate that the election of 1851 was by no means the final end of the trials of the Benton County people. These were published in substance in a brief history of Benton County in 1868:

One Berry Way and an associate, two reckless desperadoes, took two horses from Mr. Lebo, of Linn County, in the early part of May, 1851, and sold one in Iowa, which Mr. Lebo traced and recovered. The other was taken to Wisconsin, to which Mr. Lebo traced them and recovered possession of the second horse.

Way then stole two horses from some peddlers. They followed him, and, being overtaken, he dismounted and concealed himself in the woods. He was fired upon several times but managed to escape unharmed, the horses being recovered by their owners.

He then went to Clayton County, stole a span of horses and "lit out" for Benton County with them, and, being detained by high water, with a determination worthy of a better cause, swam the streams with both horses. He managed to reach the house of Moses Bates, in Black Hawk County, and remained concealed there several days.

The Sheriff of Clayton County, learning that Way was through that section, naturally suspected him, and, with four men, started for Benton County, directing their steps to Hoosier Point (Marysville), their sudden appearance there creating no little excitement. Upon making his mission known, however, he was soon provided with all necessary assistance. A systematic scouring of the country was then inaugurated, and a division of the party was made, one starting for Bear Creek and the other in another direction, gathering assistance as they proceeded. The water at this time was very high, and they were under the necessity of fording the creeks, one party being compelled to pass the whole night in their wet clothes; the other party, however, were more successful, for they found Berry Way at his father's, with one of the stolen horses. Arresting him, they proceeded to take him before a Justice of the Peace. On their way, they endeavored to elicit from him what he had done with the other horse, but no satisfaction could be gained. These hardy frontiersmen, however, were not to be trifled with, and they at once proceeded without ceremony to strip him and try the virtue of "hickory oil," as an "inducer." The effect was magical. The defiant and non-communicative horse purloiner of the moment before was changed "in the twinkling of an eye" to the supplicating confessor, and gave the desired information

with alacrity, stating that he had left the other horse at the house of Moses Bates, in Black Hawk County; whereupon, the Sheriff, with his posse, went on to Bates' house, the remainder of the party remaining to escort the prisoner back. Upon arriving at the house of Bates, the Sheriff demanded of him the horse, but he (Bates) denied all knowledge of the same, and tried to induce them to return, by saying that if any such horses had been that way he would have seen them. His wife, who was standing behind the door, here made signs to the party to go on, and upon their starting Bates told them that it was useless, they could not cross the stream north of his place. The woman, however, as soon as an opportunity presented itself, told one of the party that if they would not tell anyone where they got their information, she would direct them to the horse. This they readily promised, whereupon she informed them where the horse could be found, and that Way had been there and remained several days. The party at once proceeded to the thicket, as directed, and there found the horse as Way had informed them. After securing the horse, they returned to the house, but Mr. Bates was not there. The party waited and soon had the pleasure of seeing Bates and his son approach, but this time armed with guns. With this, the Sheriff produced his revolver and leveled it at father and son, which caused their courage to drop, and with it their guns. The officer then demanded the return of the saddle taken from the horse. Bates offered to lead them to the place of its concealment, and the crowd followed him, but no saddle was there. This so exasperated a Dutchman, who was with the party, that he suddenly threw a rope around Bates and bound him to a tree, and proceeded to apply the "hickory" with a vigor that was only equaled by the vehemence of the words, "Tam tief! Tam tief!" which were jerkingly ejaculated by the Dutchman, between the blows. Bates' body was black and blue for weeks after this event.

The party then returned, overtaking the others. Way was then transferred to the Sheriff, who took him to Elkader, where he was tried, convicted and sentenced, by Hon. T. S. Wilson, to one year's confinement in the penitentiary. After having been there for some time, he attempted to get into the confidence of one of the keepers, who allowed him to believe he was his friend. Way then wrote home and told his people that if they could raise him \$100, he could get out. His mother raised the money and took it to him. Way then told the jailer that if he would let him escape, he would give him the \$100. The jailer took the money, and as soon as court met took his prisoner into court and laid the matter before his Honor, T. S. Wilson, telling him of the bribe money, and asking what to do with it. The Judge ordered that the money be expended in defraying the expenses of Way's trial. Way was taken back to prison, but grew morose and desperate, and finally broke jail, having never been heard of since.

Connected with the history of this "dark age" was an event which occurred on the 6th of February, 1852, at Fremont—now called Vinton—it being the trial of four of its citizens who had assisted some time before in the arresting of a thief:

A man of the name of John Adams, from Illinois, came to Benton County, having stolen two horses there. He was followed by the owner, S. Raber, with four other men, who, upon arriving at Hoosier Point, called for assistance, which was readily granted by three young men volunteering from that place. They proceeded to Fremont, and arriving there about night and learning that Adams had been there, but had just left, and fearing their "bird" would escape, at once renewed the search, assisted by another young man from Fremont. They soon succeeded in finding his tracks in the new-fallen snow, and, upon examination, found he was occasionally turning, turning round to look back. The company then divided into small parties, and when about seven miles from town succeeded in capturing the thief. The next day, he was taken by Mr. Raber and his party to Illinois, where he was examined and tried and eventually indicted and tried, but got clear. He then returned to Benton County, and procuring the assistance of John Alexander, swearing out warrants for the whole nine men who had captured him, charging them with "kidnapping and lynching him." The four living in Benton County gave bonds for their appearance on the 6th day of February, 1852. The day having arrived, the parties appeared: John Alexander, for the prosecution; Messrs. Smyth & Preston, of Marion, for the defense. The case caused considerable excitement, and people from all parts of the county assembled around Squire Mahan's house long before the hour of trial—many of them strangers. It is asserted by some that as many as 200 people were present. Court was at last called and the prison-

ers arraigned, entering their plea of "not guilty." The attorneys for the defense then moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that it contained too many counts, which motion, after being argued at great length, was finally sustained by the Court and the young men discharged, much to the satisfaction of the crowd, as was evinced by the hearty cheering which immediately followed the decision.

But, if the reforms desired did not come all at once, they came, nevertheless. When it became unsafe to steal their neighbors' horses, the gang adopted a new dodge that worked for a time. They stole from each other. One would take a horse, run it off and sell it, informing the owner of course, to whom he sold it, and dividing the proceeds with him. With a great show of search for the stolen animal and the thief, in due time the owner would find his horse and claim him. This, however, became so unsafe for the operator that it was finally abandoned about 1854.

At the commencement of a new era in the history of the county, before proceeding farther, it may be interesting to note some incidents not hitherto mentioned, which are without date.

There is one peculiarity to be noticed: that many of the early settlers, as is usually the case in a new country, were addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and when two or three were gathered together the "jug" was forthcoming, and they were bound to have a good time.

Among those who held commissions of Justices of the Peace, in early times, were L. D. Bordwell, L. W. Hayes, Charles Cantonwine, Thomas Mahan, David S. Brubaker, W. C. Smith, John Royal, Elijah Evans, James Rice, Samuel Osborn and others; and Justices' Courts were peculiar institutions, and some of their proceedings were amusing. The following, for instance, has the merit of being literally true as well as amusing, and occurred as late as 1853:

AN EARLY JUSTICE COURT.

One Mr. B—— having run away with another man's wife, the parties were pursued. B. was captured and brought before 'Squire Brubaker, who, after due preliminaries, proceeded to try the cause of "The People vs. B." The witnesses and attorneys, however, not being on hand, the 'Squire, prisoner and Sheriff played cards and drank whisky.

After some delay, the parties appeared—John Alexander for the State, and Dr. C. W. Buffum and James Wood, Esq., for the defense. The case was called; and upon the appearance of each witness upon the stand, the counsel for the defense would object to them on the ground that they were incompetent, being two-thirds drunk, and the Justice would exclaim, "Sit down, G—d d—n you!"

The case had proceeded about half-way through, when the worthy 'Squire, thinking it somewhat dry, called for liquor; but the jar was empty. He arose, staggering, to his feet, and delving his hands down into his capacious breeches-pocket, produced a quarter, with the exclamation, "I (hie) go-goes a quar-(hie)-quarter; who else (hie) goes a quar-quarter?" Upon being remonstrated with, he rose, and in all his dignity exclaimed, "Gentlemen, this case has proceeded far enough without liquor, and by G—d I adjourn this court until we have had some whisky."

After indulging again from the noted jar, which was replenished by the defendant, the case proceeded. The attorneys for the defense had been having their own way, when a witness was produced on the stand whose evidence would have proved fatal to their client, and one who had not indulged in the flowing

bowl. They then used a stratagem worthy of a better cause. Taking the prisoner into an adjoining room, his counsel told him to come out and confront the 'Squire, shake his fist at him and tell him as follows: "*'Squire, I have heard you have said you would send me to jail anyhow; now, by G—d, you do it!*"

The worthy magistrate was amazed. This was too much for his royal dignity. Slowly rising, he turned to the prisoner, with the exclamation: "You go to h—l!" At this, the prisoner started for the door, when the Sheriff intercepted his farther progress, and demanded of the Judge what he should do with the prisoner, when the still excited magistrate belched forth, "G—d d—n him! take him to h—l for all I care."

The Sheriff took his prisoner a short distance, and then returned to the court, saying, "'Squire, you told me to take the prisoner to h—l; we are as near that place as I want to get. Prisoner, you are discharged."

It is to be added that Mr. Wood, who appeared as counsel for defense in this case, was then working at his trade—blacksmith—in a shop on the bank of the river, the site of which is now a part of the river bed. Mr. Wood, who still resides in Vinton, says that the above statement is substantially true; and adds that it was by his advice that the witnesses and Justice were fully plied with liquor, as he saw that was the only chance for escape his client had.

It is not to be inferred from the above that all the magistrates in the county held similar courts, or indulged in drinking to that extent while "on the bench."

HE'S A DECENT MAN.

It is related that at one time, John Kelsey, Esq., then a resident of Cedar Rapids, while on his way through the sparsely settled country, to Fremont, passed the house of Joseph Sanders. He saw a lad in the yard and reined up, when the following dialogue took place:

Stranger.—"Well, my good lad, who lives here?"

Boy.—"Dad and marm."

Stranger.—"Oh! Um! Yes, my little man. but what are their names?"

Boy.—"Joe and Nance, sir."

Stranger.—"Yes, yes, I know; but what are their surnames?"

Boy.—"Marm haint got no surname."

Stranger.—"Pretty good, my little fellow. But where is your father? Is he at home?"

Boy.—"No sir: he's gone up to ther county seat, ter th' election."

Stranger.—"To the election? Oh yes. Well, my little man, is your father a Whig?"

Boy.—"No *sir!* Dad's a decent man!"

Kelsey went on his way.

THE NEW REGIME.

With the election of August, 1851, the system of County Commissioners terminated. Upon assuming the duties of County Judge, Mr. Forsyth discovered that the finances of the county were in a deplorable condition. The county was flooded with warrants, which had been issued without much "regard to expense," since Way and his associates had "turned over a new leaf," and commenced anew; nor was there any record of them. Nobody knew the extent of the county's indebtedness.

But no sooner had the affairs of the county begun to assume definite shape, under the skillful and energetic management of Judge Forsyth, than the officers

were startled by the large number of warrants that were presented for payment. They were presumed to have been legally issued: and if so, they must be paid. There was no escape, as there was no proof that a single warrant had been illegally issued. They were therefore paid and canceled as rapidly as the resources of the county would permit. The revenue, however, was very small, and the constant drain kept the county, as such, in very straitened circumstances for several years; and it was not until about 1854 that the affairs of the county had assumed any very tangible shape, and commenced to improve.

It is to be remarked, to the credit of Judge Forsyth and his successor, Judge Douglas, that Benton County owes much of its subsequent prosperity to their indefatigable and energetic efforts to bring order out of chaos, and to establish firmly and permanently the reign of law and order, without which no community can be prosperous and happy.

GROWTH OF THE COUNTY.

From 1851, after the inauguration of the new system and the energetic efforts to put a stop to the outlawry and horse thieving, the county began to increase rapidly in wealth and population, which is clearly seen from the following table, showing the population from 1846 to 1870:

Year.	Popula'n.	Year.	Popula'n.
1846.....	295	1859.....	8,063
1847.....	312	1860.....	8,496
1850.....	637	1863.....	9,561
1851.....	753	1865.....	11,245
1852.....	1,237	1867.....	14,772
1854.....	2,623	1869.....	19,440
1856.....	6,217	1870.....	22,213

TOWNSHIPS AND ELECTIONS.

From 1851 to 1863, there are no records accessible to show how or when the several civil townships, as they now exist, were created: nor are there any election records during that time within the knowledge of the present county officials, or accessible to the historian. There were at least four civil townships created by the County Commissioners, viz.: Canton, Polk, Taylor and Harrison.

In 1855, there were ten, and in 1860, twenty civil townships. All except those above mentioned were undoubtedly created by order of the County Court: but the Judge's "minute books" contain no record of such action, and letters addressed to the several Township Clerks, requesting information from their early records, relating to the formation and organization of their respective townships, failed to elicit replies, with one exception, that of Wm. H. Ebred. of Le Roy.

The lack of election records is partially made up from other sources, so far as relates to the succession of county officers.

A CLAIM "JUMPER" DISCIPLINED.

It was neither a safe, profitable nor honorable business to enter land on which another had a claim, in Benton County, in early times. In 1851, one Alfred Moore had settled near Fremont. He was anxious to obtain all the land he could, and entered it without regard to claims. He had thus "jumped" claims belonging to S. K. Parker, L. D. Bordwell and Joseph Strawn. This was more than the pioneer sense of honor could endure, and it was determined

that the erring member of the body politic should be "disciplined." Accordingly, on the night of August 8, 1851, a bright moonlight night, two men called at Mr. Moore's house, representing that they had lost their way and wished him to show them the right road. Unsuspicious of danger, Mr. Moore fell into the trap and started to show the strangers the way. While passing through a corn field, he was suddenly seized and taken to a neighboring tree to which he was securely tied, after being stripped. The leader, Capt. Hollenbeck, asked him some questions, but he was not disposed to comply readily, when Dan. Richie and Ed. Johnson endeavored to induce him to answer by the vigorous application of hickory to his bare back. After he had been punished sufficiently, his wounds were dressed with tar, over which a quantity of feathers were shaken to hasten the healing process. Mr. Bordwell, who was a witness on the occasion, says, "when they got through with him he was as pretty a looking bird as you ever see." Doubtless he was, although not quite so joyous as some. After this surgical operation was completed, he was untied, the pan which contained the tar was put on his head and he was given three days in which to produce the entry papers and assign them to their proper owners. Moore very wisely complied within the time specified, but entered complaint against his persecutors; a warrant was issued, and John Hollenbeck, Daniel Richie and Orson Bogle were arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and brought to Fremont for trial. Bogle, who was not present at the whipping, was put on trial first, and was acquitted. This discouraged the prosecutor, who abandoned his charges against the others who were there, and made the best time he could out of town, doubtless fearing if he remained too long that he might be compelled to "hug another tree."

THE FIRST COUNTY COURT.

The first entry made in the County Judge's "minute book," which is all the record of County Court proceedings to be found, is the following:

Be it remembered that on the — day of August, A. D. 1851, John S. Forsyth produced the Clerk's certificate of election to the office of County Judge, and took an oath to discharge the duties of said office according to law.

The first recorded act of Judge Forsyth was the issuance of a marriage license, as follows:

Now, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1851, the Treasurer's receipt was presented, for one dollar, for a licence to authorize Lewis Furgeson and Rachael Phidela Jewel to be joined in marriage, and Thomas L. Furgeson, the Father of said Lewis, being present, gave his free consent for the licence to issue. A certificate was produced from David Juel, the father of said Rachael Phidela, giving free consent that the licence should issue; witnessed by Edward and Henry Juel, and sworn to by Henry Juel, and said licence was issued.

JOHN S. FORSYTH, *County Judge.*

The next entry is the marriage certificate of the parties above named, as follows:

And now, on the 8th day of Sept., 1851, Samuel Osborn, A Justice of the Peace, made the following: Benton County, State of Iowa, I, Samuel Osborn, an acting Justice of the Peace in said county and State of Iowa aforesaid, I do hereby certify that I did join in marriage Lewis Furgeson, aged nineteen years, and Rachael Phidela Juel, aged seventeen years, both of the county aforesaid. The above marriage was solemnised Aug. 24, 1851, at the house of David Juel, in said county, Marysville.

Benton Co., Io.

Signed SAMUEL OSBORN, J. P.

The above was filed September 10, 1851.

JOHN S. FORSYTH, *County Judge.*

This is the first marriage recorded in existing county records. The records of previous marriages, if any were made, are not to be found. The second

marriage license was issued by the County Court, January 16, 1852, authorizing the marriage of Duff C. Barres, known to the Judge to be over the age of 21 years, and Lorena Denison; Jacob Denison, the father of Lorena, giving his free consent. January 29, 1852, filed the following certificate for record, viz.:

STATE OF IOWA, BENTON COUNTY, ss: I hereby certify that Mr. Duff C. Barrows, aged 35 years, and Lucinda J. Denison, aged 15 years, were duly joined in marriage at the house of Mr. Jacob Denison in Benton County, Iowa, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1851, by me,

CHARLES D. GRAY, legally authorized minister of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Marriage license was issued to Bernard G. Speak and Mary A. Rouse. February 6, 1852—married February 8, by Elijah Evans, Justice of the Peace; and to William Helms and Lucinda Wayman, February 10, 1852—married by Samuel Osborn, Justice of the Peace, February 11, 1852; Westley Denison and Nancy Ferguson, January 5, 1852—married by Samuel Osborn, January 18, 1852; Isaiah Cue and Mary Hannah Davis, February 19, 1852; Hiram T. Epperson and Harriet Roswell, February 28, 1852—married March 3, 1852, by Rev. Charles N. Moberley; Franklin F. Bryson and Sarah Elizabeth Cox, March 22, 1852; Henry F. Brysen and Sarah E. Cox, married March 23, 1852, by James Rice, Justice of the Peace; Eli Cue and Margaret Malinda Spurgin, April 1, 1852—married by W. R. Johnson, same day.

Judging from these entries, it would appear that the young people of Benton were following the customs of their fathers diligently as soon as the county Court was organized and it is to be inferred that there were numerous marriages prior to 1851.

THE FIRST TERM

of the County Court was commenced at the Court House November 3, 1851. Present, John S. Forsyth, County Judge; G. W. Vardaman, Clerk; C. C. Charles, Sheriff. Adjourned by proclamation of Sheriff to the house of C. C. Charles and "proceeded to business."

The first entries were as follows:

W. C. Stanbury for W. W. Hamilton presented claim for balance as services for field notes of the county. Application was made for the appointment of a surveyor for said county, and W. C. Stanbury produced a bond to fill the appointment, which was not approved by the court. James Rice produced a claim as follows: State of Iowa vs. James Chambers and others in Justice Court charged with killing a hog that did not belong to them. The case was tried October 16, 1851, and failed for want of sufficient proof; and the court being satisfied that there was sufficient grounds for a process to issue in said case, it is therefore ordered by the court that James Rice be allowed \$2 for services as Justice of the Peace in the above case, as per bill filed, to be known as Warrant No. 22, and further, that William Remington, the Constable in the above case be allowed \$2.25, as per bill filed to be known as Warrant No. 23. Be it remembered that it is ordered by the Court, that until otherwise ordered, the court will be held at the house of M. D. L. Webb.

JOHN S. FORSYTH, County Judge.

THE LAWYERS WANT THEIR PAY.

It is a little difficult at this distance to clearly understand the following order. Why Mr. Preston was not paid by the County Commissioners who had charge of the county affairs for five years and more, and why he should be paid for services as Prosecuting Attorney before the county was organized, and for a term of nearly eighteen months before he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney by Judge Carleton at the first term of the District Court, are among the many mysteries of the early history of the county that must probably remain unsolved. It may be probable, however, that Mr. Preston may have been employed by the people of the county to procure the passage of the bill organizing the county.

The order of Judge Forsyth is sufficient evidence that he understood it and that it was legitimate. The order is as follows :

Ordered, That I. M. Preston be allowed \$100 for services rendered said county (Benton) as Prosecuting Attorney for said county from the 19th day of December A. D. 1845, to the 10th day of April A. D. 1848, as bill filed Nov. 28, 1851.

On the same day the following order was made by the County Court :

Ordered, That Norman Isbell be allowed \$30 for services rendered said county as Prosecuting Attorney at special term of District Court, A. D. 1851, as per bill filed.

Henry O'Conner was allowed \$25 for similar services at the September term, September 15, 1851.

Order No. 5 November 29, 1851

Ordered, That John Alexander be allowed \$77.50, the amount allowed him by the Board of County Commissioners for services rendered as Prosecuting Attorney.

In December, 1861, orders were drawn for the payment of Judges and Clerks of Election in the several townships at \$1 per day, as follows :

Polk. Three elections in 1851, viz.: April 7, April 26 and August 4.

Polk Township. William J. White, John S. Forsyth, Charles N. Moberley, James Downs, Alexander Johnson, Thomas J. Fergesen, William S. Griffin, Judges ; John Parker, Clerk.

Harrison. Albert Johnson, Hiram Roswell, Abel Cox, William A. Bryson, Martin Johnson, John S. Vancleave, Judges ; James Johnson, Elijah Evans, Jacob Remington, Clerks.

Canton Township. Judges, Loyal F. North. John "Shawver," Edward D. Johnson and David M. Stearn ; Clerks, William R. Johnson and John Renfew.

Taylor Township. Judges, John Royal, William J. Sanders, George W. Vandaman, L. D. Bordwell and James F. Beckett ; Clerks, George W. Vandaman, John E. Vardaman, David S. Brubaker and John I. Sanders.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

January 7, 1852, Mr. D. L. Webb was allowed \$1.50 for hauling lime for the Court House.

January 1, 1852 :

Ordered, That C. C. Charles be allowed \$10 for laying two floors in Court House, and furnishing nails.

January 28, 1852 :

It is hereby Ordered by the Court, that the office of County Judge and the County Court be held in the house of W. C. Stanbury, until otherwise directed.

April 1, 1852 :

Now it is Ordered by the Court, that the county offices be held in the Court House in Fremont, until otherwise ordered.

From the above orders, it is evident that the Court House was not finished for occupation until about April, 1852. Indeed, Mr. Wood states it as his impression, that although the records indicate the terms of Court, in 1851, to be held in the Court House at Fremont, they were really held elsewhere, as the house was not finished and could not be occupied.

FIRST QUARTERLY SETTLEMENT.

On settlement with the Clerk, Treasurer and Judge, up to January 1, 1852, the fees received by the Judge were \$3.80 ; by the Clerk, \$13.50 ; by the Treasurer, \$35.20 ; making in all, \$52.55—equal to \$17.51 each. The salary of

each was \$75.00, and after deducting the last mentioned amount, orders were drawn on the treasury for the balance, \$57.49 each.

At the next quarterly settlement, April 5, 1852, the Judge had received in fees \$3.50; the Clerk, \$4.50; and the Treasurer, \$27.81; total, \$35.81.

TOWNSHIPS IN TAMA COUNTY.

In 1852, Tama County was attached to Benton, for election, judicial and revenue purposes. The following orders show the formation of two townships in that territory; but, singularly enough, no similar record was made when townships in Benton County were created:

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY JUDGE, FREMONT.
June 4, A. D. 1852.

It is hereby Ordered by the County Court in and for said county, that all that part of Tama County lying east of Range 16, be and the same is hereby created a civil township for election and the other purposes of law, and is known by the name of Howard Township, Tama County, Iowa; and the Court further appoints Regin A. Redman, John C. Vermelgea, Eli Chase, Trustees of said township, and that the first election in said township, to be holden by this order, shall be held at the house of Regin A. Redman, on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1852; and that the same be governed agreeable to the provisions of the law of the State of Iowa.

June 4, 1852.

JOHN S. FORSYTH, *County Judge*.

It is hereby Ordered by the Court that Townships 82, 83, 84, 85 and 86 north, in Range 16, in County of Tama County, which is now attached to Benton for election, judicial and revenue purposes, be, and the same is hereby, created into a civil township, to be known as Indian Village Township, Tama County, Iowa; and that William Taylor, Eli W. Daley and Sim. Applegate be, and the same persons are hereby, appointed Trustees of said township; and that the first election held under this order shall be holden at the house of Eli W. Daley, on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1852.

JOHN S. FORSYTH, *County Judge*.

FERRY LICENSE.

June 8, 1852, license was granted to Wm. H. Bristol to run a ferry across the Cedar River at Fremont for the term of ten years. The rates of toll were established by Judge Forsyth, as follows: Foot passenger, 5 cents; man and horse, 10 cents; one-horse vehicle and horse, 15 cents; wagon and two horses, 20 cents each; each additional horse, 5 cents; droves of horses, 5 cents each; cattle, 4 cents each; sheep, 3 cents; and hogs, 3 cents each. Teams of oxen or cattle to be rated as horses. The license was transferred by Bristol to Henry R. Sanders March 27, 1854. Sanders assigned to Elijah Ervin Nov. 10, 1854, and Ervin to James L. Pauley August 11, 1855.

ANOTHER CURIOSITY.

Among other old matters presented to the County Judge for settlement in 1852, was a bill from one of the County Seat Commissioners for services in locating the county seat in May, 1846. Probably Mr. Secrest prudently waited until he thought his bill would be paid before presenting it, October 12, 1852, when the following order was passed:

Ordered, by the Court, that J. A. Secrest be allowed \$22 for services as Locating Commissioner to locate the town of Vinton, in said county, in May, 1846, said warrant to be known as No. 212.

JOHN S. FORSYTH, *County Judge*.

THE COURT HOUSE FINISHED.

December 23, 1852, the court ordered the payment of \$3.78 to James Johnson for cash paid for plastering the Court House. On the same day, the court ordered the payment of \$20.31 for a stove for the Court House. December 30, J. S. Hunt and S. Alexander were paid \$0.62 for a load of wood for Benton County. February 7, 1853, Elijah Evans was paid \$0.61 for stove rent.

COURT HOUSE BURNED.

During the Summer of 1852, it is said that the first story was occupied for a while as a store, the goods being put in by Mr. Greene, of Cedar Rapids, Russell Jones being salesman. In the Fall and Winter following, however, the room was used as a school room, in which George Parish taught school, probably the first in Fremont. Before the term closed, however, the building was burned under the following circumstances, as narrated by Dr. J. C. Traer, who was then District Clerk. When the house was finished, the workmen left a quantity of shavings under the building. One afternoon in January, after school, some one took up the ashes and coals in the stove, and then threw them out in the yard. That night the Treasurer, James Johnson, and Dr. Traer slept in the office in the second story. During the night, a strong wind arose, and, it is supposed, blew some of the coals under the house among the shavings, where a brisk fire was soon kindled. Dr. Traer awoke, and finding the room full of dense, suffocating smoke, clothed himself as quickly as possible, and ran down the outside stairway and discovered that it was impossible to save the building. He immediately returned, and with Johnson and one or two of the neighboring settlers whom they aroused, succeeded in saving all the county records and papers by throwing them out of the windows. Nothing was burned with the building except a gun that belonged to Simison, and Dr. Traer's watch, which he forgot in the excitement of the hour, and some of the scholars' books in the lower story.

Fremont was changed to Vinton by act of the General Assembly, approved January —, 1853.

PROPOSITION TO BUILD A NEW COURT HOUSE.

Very soon after the destruction of the Court House, Judge Forsyth made preparations for the erection of a new one on the Court House Square, and ordered the following:

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the qualified voters of Benton County, Iowa, that there will be a proposition submitted to the people at the April election for A. D. 1853, for to decide whether the County Judge shall issue the bonds of the county, to the amount of \$7,000, for the purpose of borrowing money to construct a Court House, and levying a tax at the rate of two mills upon the dollar of valuation of property for the first five years, and three mills upon the county valuation for five years thereafter, or a sufficient length of time to pay the whole amount. Said proposition to take effect from and after the 1st of June, A. D. 1853.

VINTON, Benton Co., March 4, 1853.

J. C. TRAER, *County Clerk*,
By order of the County Judge.

Abstract of votes given in Benton County, Iowa, at an election held in Benton County on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1853, to decide for or against issuing bonds to borrow money to build a Court House, which vote resulted as follows:

For bonds, 144; against bonds, 73. Carried in favor of bonds.

We, the undersigned, canvassers of the election held in Benton County on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1853, do certify the vote in favor of county bonds, 144; against county bonds, 73. Carried in favor of bonds.

JOHN S. FORSYTH, Co. Judge,
JAMES RICE, J. P.,
D. S. BRUBAKER, J. P.,
Canvassers.

Aug. 7. 1853, the following additional order was made:

Be it remembered, That on this 1st day of August, A. D. 1853, the County Judge, in accordance with the decision of the people of said county, by a vote taken on the first Monday of April in said year, the result of which said vote is now on record in said court aforesaid, issue

or cause to be issued the bonds of Benton County, in said State, to the amount of \$7,000, to wit: fifteen several bonds of the denominations of (400) four hundred and (500) five hundred dollars respectively, and made payable as follows, to wit: Nos. 1, 2 and 3 payable on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1858; and Nos. 4, 5 and 6 made payable on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1859; and Nos. 7, 8 and 9 payable on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1860; and Nos. 10, 11 and 12 on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1861; and Nos. 13, 14 and 15 payable on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1862: which said bonds are executed to draw interest at the rate of ten per cent., payable semi-annually on the 1st day of February and August.

Wm. R. Johnson was elected Treasurer and Recorder in 1853.

The bonds were negotiated by Dr. Traer, and sold at par to Green & Brother, of Cedar Rapids, August 1, 1853, who, on the same day, executed a bond with Weare, Finch & Co., of Cedar Rapids, and Russell Jones, of Vinton, in the sum of \$14,000, conditioned as follows:

WHEREAS, The said Green & Brother have this day purchased and received of the County Judge of Benton County aforesaid, the bonds of said county for the sum of \$7,000, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, said bonds being issued in accordance with a vote in favor of said issue by the legal voters of said county to defray the expense of erecting a Court House for the use and benefit of said county, in consideration of which the said Green & Brother obligate themselves to pay to the order of the County Judge of Benton County aforesaid the sum of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000), payable at the business house of Green & Jones, Vinton, Benton County, Iowa, and in such sums and as fast as may be required to defray the expense of erecting the Court House aforesaid; it being expressly understood and agreed that the County Judge shall not draw on the said Green & Brother for any part of said \$7,000 faster than it may be required for the active construction of said Court House, and that he shall draw for no other purpose than to pay for said Court House until said building is completed, when he will be at liberty to draw for any balance that may be in the hands of said Green & Brother, and place in the hands of the County Treasurer. It being agreed that said Green & Brother are to have the use of the funds, as above stipulated, in consideration of their taking the bonds at par.

This bond was canceled February 3, 1857, by Judge Douglass, "it appearing that the conditions have been complied with."

The bonds issued were all copied in the Judge's Minute Book.

November 7, 1853, E. E. Downing entered into a contract with the County Judge to build the Court House for \$7,000, and to have the same completed by the 1st day of July, 1855. Downing gave bonds in the sum of \$14,000, with D. S. Brubaker, M. D. L. Webb, W. C. Stanberry and E. E. Evans as sureties for the faithful performance of his contract.

December 3, 1853, Judge Forsyth drew an order for \$300, to pay E. E. Downing for the purpose of procuring materials for the erection of a Court House in Vinton.

January 25, 1854, Judge Forsyth paid Green & Brother \$350, for interest in the county bonds.

July 27, 1854, warrant issued to E. E. Downing on Green & Brother for \$300, to procure materials for Court House. August 12th, another for \$8.06, for labor performed for the erection of Court House; and also another for \$1.75. August 17th, \$25.90; 21st, \$40, for labor; same day, \$6.92, for labor; same day, \$4.15, \$9.00, \$4.62, \$39, \$6.16 and \$10, for work on Court House.

Downing dug the trenches for the foundation, hauled some stone to the spot, and possibly commenced laying the foundation; but it was found that his calls for money were disproportionate to the amount of work performed, and the County Judge very properly refused to advance any more money until more work should be accomplished. The result was that the contractor quit work when he found that he couldn't draw money faster than he earned it; and thus the matter rested until the election of Judge Douglass, the next year, the county authorities waiting for work to be done before it was paid for, and the contractor waiting for money to be paid before he performed the work.

SWAMP LAND AGENT.

March 9, 1853, it was deemed advisable to appoint a special agent to select swamp and overflowed lands in the county, under authority of the State law, Judge Forsyth appointed James Crow, Esq., as the Agent of the county for that purpose.

ANOTHER TAMA TOWNSHIP.

March 7, 1853:

Be it remembered. That on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1853, it was ordered by the County Court in and for said county, that all that part of Tama County lying and being in the following regularly-surveyed Congressional township be and the same is hereby organized into a township for judicial purposes, by the name of Buckingham, to wit: Townships 85 and 86, Range 14, and Townships 85 and 86, Range 15. And the Court further appoints N. L. Osborne, John Connell and David Drew, Esqs., as Trustees for said township; and that the first election to be holden under this order shall be held on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1853, at the April election for said year, at the house of I. P. Wood, Esq., and that the same shall be governed by the provisions of the statute of the State of Iowa.

At the quarterly settlement of the Judge, Clerk and Treasurer, for the quarter ending December 31, 1853, the receipts for the quarter were: Clerk, \$2.80; Treasurer, \$70.60; Judge, \$8.65; total, \$82.05.

At the September term of the District Court, September 13, 1853, James Wood, a subject of Queen Victoria, made application for naturalization—the first in the county. Mr. Wood came here in 1850, and established himself as a blacksmith—the first in Fremont. Soon after his naturalization, he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Court, and relates the following incident to illustrate, he says, how much county officers knew at that time: “Mr. ——, over the river,” says Mr. Wood, “owed me thirty-five cents for blacksmithing. He was elected Justice of the Peace, and came into court to be sworn. The Judge ordered the Clerk to administer the oath, whereupon I administered it as follows: ‘You, ——, do solemnly swear that you will perform the duties of Justice of the Peace to the best of your ability, you owe me thirty-five cents, so help you God?’” Mr. Wood says he was not aware that he had done anything out of the regular course until the court, attorneys, jury and by-standers burst into a roar of laughter; and “I didn’t hear the last of that thirty-five cents for a long time.” Mr. Wood was the first Mayor of Vinton, in 1869, and still resides here, highly esteemed and respected. He is well known throughout the State as the author of “Wood’s Manual for Justices of the Peace.”

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

January 10, 1855, the first number of the Vinton *Eagle*, the first newspaper in Benton County, was issued, by Frederick Lyman & Co., Stanley C. Foster being the “Co.” It was edited by Mr. Lyman, and was Democratic in politics.

CUE TOWNSHIP.

The order for the organization of Cue Township is dated January 1, 1855, and directs the election to be held at the house of Benjamin Darnell, to whom the writ is issued. The election was held on the first Monday in April succeeding. May 23, Judge Forsyth notified Mr. Darnell that Township 83, Range 9, was attached to the newly organized township of Cue for election purposes.

At the organizing election, A. T. Wilkins and Amos Brown were chosen Justices; W. Alspach and Henry Harrenden, Constables; D. B. Ramage,

Clerk; James McQuinn, W. Alspach and James H. Fisk, Trustees; B. Darnell, Road Supervisor; A. T. Wilkins, Assessor.

The road fund received during the year was \$89.13.

May 20, 1857, the Trustees of Cue and Le Roy Townships agreed that the county line road along the two townships should be apportioned, two miles to Cue and four miles to Le Roy.

October 4, 1858, Cue Township was divided into three Road Districts.

The name of the township was changed in 1862 to Florence.

A school house was built in District No. 1 in 1856 or 1857.

VOTE OF 1855.

It will be interesting to refer to the vote of Benton County in August, 1855, as preserved in the first volume of the *Vinton Eagle*. It was a Democratic victory according to the *Eagle*:

TOWNSHIPS.	COUNTY JUDGE.			SHERIFF.			REC. AND TREAS.			SURVEYOR.			CORONER.			
	S. Douglass.	M. P. Adams.	Scattering.	W. Remington.	W. T. Getty.	Scattering.	J. F. Fikins.	C. H. Johnson.	Scattering.	N. Colby.	A. B. Miller.	W. Whipple.	Scattering.	John Dine.	John Sells.	Scattering.
Cue.....	12			12			12					12		2		
Iowa.....	16	4		20			20			9		11	1	5		8
Le Roy.....	3	9		6	5		4	8		2	2	2		3		
Monroe.....	8	5		7	6		8	5		7	4	1		6		3
Cedar.....	25	13		25	12		25	12		3	13	20		23		
Harrison.....	16	16		17	14		22	24		14	5	13		23		1
Polk.....	80	21		75	21		75	24		80	9	12		77		
Benton.....	31	36	1	40	28		23	45	1	29	32	5		23	3	5
Canton.....	22	54		39	33		19	58		8	33	35		7	51	5
Taylor.....	134	112		144	86	4	159	87		72	88	64		109		10
Total.....	336	282	1	385	205	4	367	263	1	224	192	175	1	293	54	32

According to the table, there were 619 votes cast for County Judge at that election, which shows a rapid increase

QUARTERLY SETTLEMENT.

At quarterly settlement, January 1, 1855, the Treasurer had received, during the quarter, \$135.20; the Clerk, \$60.40, and the Judge, \$7.65; total, \$203.25.

LIQUOR AGENTS.

The last official act of Judge Forsyth was to appoint James C. Traer agent to sell intoxicating liquors in Vinton, and James A. Guthrie in Marysville, under the act of the General Assembly approved January 22, 1855.

THE WESTERN STAGE COMPANY

commenced running a daily line of four-horse coaches between Iowa City and Vinton about the 10th of January, 1856. This was considered as a grand step in the progress of this county at that time, and the *Eagle* began to agitate the question of a daily mail.

February 8, 1856, a railroad meeting was held in Vinton for the purpose of considering a communication from Delhi in relation to a railroad from Dubuque *via* Delhi, Delaware and Quasqueton to Vinton and westward. M. D. L. Webb was Chairman and J. C. Traer Secretary. John Shane, N. Bass and J. C.

Traer were appointed to correspond with citizens of Dubuque and Delhi, and John Alexander, James Crow, Edwin Humphreyville, Russell Jones and John Filford were appointed to take a subscription for paying expenses of preliminary surveys or other matters necessary to secure the location of the road to Vinton.

At another meeting, held at Vinton in May, 1856, it was agreed to send J. C. Traer, John Coval and P. B. Culver to Dubuque to ascertain the prospect of securing an extension of the Dubuque & Southwestern Road through Benton County. The Financial Committee was also instructed to raise funds for their expenses. The committee visited Dubuque as instructed, and received an offer from the company to build the road, provided the county would take \$250,000 of stock in the company or loan its credit to that amount. Another meeting was held on the 24th, when it was resolved to petition Judge Douglass, asking him to submit to popular vote the question of empowering him to issue county bonds to the amount of \$250,000, to be used as a loan of credit in behalf of the road. The petition was duly circulated, and, in June, the Judge made the order submitting the question to the people, and appointing July 19 as the date. The proposition was withdrawn before the date of election by the friends of the measure.

CHANGE OF COUNTY LINES AGITATED.

A meeting was held at Marengo, in Iowa County, March 21, 1856, for the purpose of securing a change in the boundaries of Benton, Iowa and Keokuk Counties. The project was to take the southern tier of townships from Benton and the northern tier from Keokuk, attach them to Iowa County, and then divide the latter into two new counties. The meeting resolved that those attending would stand united for this scheme, and that they would support no one for the Legislature who would not express himself unconditionally in favor of it. This scheme, like many others originating about that time, fell through, and the county lines remained unchanged.

The Presidential vote in Benton County in 1856 was as follows: Fremont, 568; Buchanan, 426; Fillmore, 133.

THE COURT HOUSE.

Soon after Judge Douglass assumed the control of county affairs, he became satisfied that Downing's contract to erect a Court House, made in 1853, was worthless, and that it was useless to expect a Court House under it. He therefore settled with Downey and annulled the contract. The records do not contain any entries in relation to the matter, but on the 5th of September, 1855, the County Judge published the following notice in the *Vinton Eagle*:

BENTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

To Stone Masons: Sealed proposals will be received at my office in Vinton, until the 15th day of September, 1855, for building the foundation of the Court House. The work is to be completed by the 1st day of December next. For terms, specifications, the manner of doing the work, etc., apply to the undersigned. A moderate portion will be advanced as the work progresses, and undoubted security will be required from the person to whom the work is granted.
Vinton, September 5, 1855. SAM DOUGLASS, *County Judge.*

The contract appears to have been awarded to John Tyler, for on the 21st of November following, *The Eagle* records the completion of the job by that gentleman. The next Spring, active work was commenced on the building. It is understood that no contracts were let, but Judge Douglass employed workmen by the day, and personally superintended the work. The corner

stone was laid July 13, 1856, by the Masonic fraternity. Addresses were made by Messrs. Evans and Root, and a brass band from Marion furnished music for the important occasion.

The lower or first floor was finished in 1856, and the upper story so far completed that on Christmas Eve it was occupied for a grand ball and supper, given by the citizens of Vinton and vicinity. On the memorable occasion, the bill of fare included oyster soup, ornamented cold dishes, boiled dishes, hot reliefs, cold side dished, hot side dishes, small dishes, cold relishes, buffalo and elk meat, wild turkey, prairie chicken, quail, pastry, confectionery and dessert. The Court House was used as the dancing hall, and numerous dancers attended from Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, Picaway and Benton City.

The Court House is a substantial two-story brick structure, some 40x60 feet square, and situated in the Public Square near the business portion of the town. The grounds are handsomely laid out, studded with shrubs, evergreens, and the different varieties of ornamental trees, forming a very attractive place of resort during the heat of Summer. The second story is devoted to court and jury rooms, which are conveniently arranged and airy, while the first story is occupied by the different county officers, fire-proof vaults for the records, etc.

Its cost was about \$13,000.

William Martin, a young man about 23 years of age, was drowned in the Cedar River, about two miles below Vinton, on Friday, June 29, 1855, while bathing. Several others were with him at the time, but he was too far out, was taken with cramps and sank before they could reach him.

LE ROY TOWNSHIP.

The first settler in this township (Town 82, Range 11) was Asa P. Pasco, in 1851, followed by S. H. Lee, in 1852, James Athey, in 1853, and I. G. Burnet, in 1854.

The first marriage was that of Luther Skellenger to Romento Pasco, in 1854.

The first birth was that of Pomeroy Davidson, September 8, 1854; and the first death, that of Maguire Davidson, on the 25th of December in the same year.

The township was organized in 1856, S. H. Lee being elected Justice of the Peace, and Brittain O. Clark, Township Clerk. Those who voted at this election were: James Brien, S. A. Bentley, Isaiah Morris, S. H. Lee, Levy Bunden, Jerry Morfit, Asa P. Pasco, Thomas Miner, I. G. Burnet, S. S. Bentie, Brittain O. Clark, James Rineurd and Samuel Rineurd.

The first school house was built on Section 23, in 1857, and the first teacher was Eunice Ralsted, who taught in the Summer or Fall of that year.

The first mill was built on Prairie Creek, by W. Young and George Bosley, within the present limits of Blairstown.

The first sermon was preached at Lee's Grove, by Rev. A. Dwight, in 1857.

The Chicago & Northwestern Road was built through the township in 1861.

There are now ten school houses in the township.

The present officers are: I. G. Burnet, P. H. Lynch, J. M. Furnence, Justices; W. M. Abbott, A. Sherin, Constables; George Felt, R. Furnence, Geo. Shoemaker, Trustees; W. H. Ehred, Clerk; H. D. Moeller, Assessor.

HOSPITALITY TO A PREACHER.

About nightfall, in the Autumn of 1856, a wayfaring man, on horseback, stopped before the door of a well-known pioneer of Kane Township, and craved hospitality. This was accorded, as a matter of course; but when the stranger asked his host to care for his horse, and gave minute directions as to feed, water and bedding, Mr. Stocker felt a little cross, owing, probably, to his having just ended a hard day's work. He cared for the horse as if it was his own, however, and returned to the house.

The stranger introduced himself as a minister, and took occasion during the evening to do all the missionary work he could. 9 o'clock came, and Mr. Stocker suggested that he would be glad to usher his reverend guest to bed. The stranger mildly proposed that it was his custom to preside at family prayers wherever he stayed. Mr. Stocker produced the family Bible, which, it is safe to say, he was not much in the habit of reading, and his wife's mother laid an Episcopal prayer book by its side. The latter was pushed aside by the stranger, with a contemptuous gesture, who read a chapter, offered prayer and retired.

In the morning, the stranger manifested the same consideration for his horse, but did not offer to assist. As soon as breakfast was over, Mr. Stocker began to bustle about, preparatory to going to the field, when he was stopped by the preacher, who suggested the propriety of another prayer. This over, the stranger asked to have his horse brought round. As he was about to mount, he inquired if there would be anything to pay. Mr. Stocker thought this too good an opportunity to lose, and suggested the sum of seventy-five cents as a satisfactory remuneration. The preacher's eyes involuntarily assumed a dreamy, contemplative cast, but he drew his wallet, like a man. He examined its contents, and after extracting all he could find, exposed the total on his open palm, which amounted to sixty-five cents, saying that was all he had, and asking if Mr. Stocker would be satisfied with that sum. The latter nodded a cheerful acquiescence, dropped the coins into his pocket, holding himself in as best he could until the preacher was out of hearing, when he relieved his feelings by the best laugh he had had for years.

April 8, 1856, a ferry license was granted to James L. Parsley to run a ferry across the Cedar River, at Vinton.

NEW TOWNSHIPS.

Although the orders of court creating townships in Benton County were not recorded, the following order indicates that the townships named were created and organized in the Spring of 1856:

April 9, 1856.

It is this day ordered by the court that the following persons be allowed the sums attached to their names, for services rendered in organizing townships, to wit:

Thomas Ridge, Jackson Township.....	\$4 00
J. M. Inman, Eden Township.....	4 00
George Buchan, Bruce Township.....	4 00
V. Vanice, Big Grove Township.....	4 00

BIG GROVE TOWNSHIP.

This township (Town 84, Range 11) was organized in 1856, by order of the County Court. The first Township Trustees were: E. Doan, John Ruffcorn and George Bergen; and James Shultz and H. S. Bailey were first Justices of the Peace.

The first settlers were: James F. Young, his brother, Robert Young, and — Connolly, who settled in 1849; although previous to that time, a log cabin had been built by — Adams and others, squatters, and used as a sort of rendezvous or station by the horse-thieving gentry.

In 1850, Elias Doan, Dennis Kennedy and John P. Chinn settled in the township. Mr. Kennedy settled on the east part of Section 4. At that time, there were thirty or forty Indians in that vicinity. These Indians were accused of committing some depredations on the settlers; but Mr. Kennedy thinks they were actually committed "by some white scalawags, who wanted to shield themselves by laying it off on to the Indians."

In 1854, the settlers moved the old log cabin of Adams', which was built on Section 10, to another part of the section, and fitted it up for a school house, in which Miss Margaret Connolly (now Mrs. Jonas Wood, of Traer), taught the first school, in the same Summer.

The first sermon was preached in the house of Mr. J. F. Young, by Rev. Williston Jones, a Presbyterian clergyman, in 1850. He was followed, soon after, by Rev. N. C. Robinson.

RESIGNATIONS.

April 21, 1856, David Robb resigned the office of Clerk of the District Court, and Judge Samuel Douglass appointed W. C. Stanbury to fill the vacancy.

May 1, 1856, Newell Colby resigned the office of County Surveyor, and Wesley Whipple was appointed to fill the vacancy.

TOLL BRIDGE.

January 5, 1857, a license was granted to the Vinton Bridge Company. J. C. Traer, President, to erect a toll bridge across the Cedar River, at the north end of Main street.

The company was organized in November, 1856, composed of J. C. Traer, J. E. Palmer, J. W. Filkins, John Mason, J. S. Hunt and others. The bridge was built by Kelley & McCoy, and cost \$8,500. Its entire length was 462 feet, and the superstructure rested on eight piers, each composed of sixteen piles driven twelve feet into the bed of the river. These piers were protected by slowly constructed "breakers." The transverse floor timbers were twenty feet long, giving a clear passage-way of sixteen feet.

The first team crossed this bridge June 27, 1857; and it was continued as a toll bridge until 1862, when it was sold to the county.

In 1865, one span of the bridge was swept away by high water, and soon after, it was taken down and the material removed. It is said that at low water some vestiges of this first bridge can be seen.

A NOVEL MARRIAGE LICENSE AND CERTIFICATE.

Judge Douglass was not a lawyer, but took much pride in keeping his record. His first official act was, like that of his predecessor, the issuing of a marriage license. He was married, November 25, 1855, at New Philadelphia, Ohio, to Mrs. N. Straun; and when, a year later, another county official desired to enter the state of matrimony, the Judge made the following entry:

Be it Remembered, That on the 18th day of December, 1856, a license was issued to John W. Filkins, County Recorder and Treasurer, and Margaret M. Cupid, authorizing the marriage of the same to be solemnized this evening by Samuel Douglass, County Judge of said county.

And now, to wit: On this same evening, at the house of John Bishop, Esq., at precisely 7 o'clock P. M., appeared the said John W. Filkins, in his own proper person, and also the said

Margaret M. Cupid, parties in said cause, whereupon the court proceeded to try said cause, and the court being fully satisfied that issue should be joined, and that they were both of lawful age and in all other respects, legally as well as morally and physically, qualified to enter upon the rights and privileges of the married state, it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said J. W. Filkins, Recorder and Treasurer of Benton County, and Margaret M. Cupid be held and firmly bound in the holy bonds of matrimony, and that this decree be final, firm and forever: and it is further ordered and adjudged that the said J. W. Filkins pay the cost tax of \$6.35.

CEDAR VALLEY BRANCH RAILROAD.

March 2, A. D. 1857, the County Court ordered that the question of aiding the construction of the Cedar Valley Branch of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, by subscribing for \$150,000 of the stock of said company, and issuing therefor the bonds of the county, payable in twenty years, bearing 10 per cent. interest, in payment of the same, be submitted to the qualified voters of the county, at an election to be held on the 6th of April, 1857.

The election resulted in favor of the proposition, by a vote of 698 to 467. Although the measure was carried by what was then considered a very large majority, it was asserted by those who were opposed to saddling such an enormous debt upon the county that misrepresentations had been made, and that many citizens voted for it under a misapprehension of facts. Before the bonds could be prepared, Mr. A. D. Stephens, who was sagacious enough to foresee the magnitude of the self-imposed burden and how much it would cost the people, filed a petition in the District Court at Iowa City for a writ of injunction to restrain the county authorities from issuing the bonds. He was successful, and thus saved the county from a debt which, but for his energy and foresight, would have been a serious drawback to the prosperity of the county. Fifteen thousand dollars interest, paid annually for twenty years, would have amounted to \$300,000 in 1877, and then the principal, \$150,000, would have been due. If any citizen of Benton County has a curiosity to see the amount of the burden which the people laid upon themselves in 1857, and from which they were relieved by the action of Mr. Stephens, let him calculate the amount of the interest to be paid, compounded at ten per cent. and he will be surprised. The county owes a debt to Mr. Stephens that has not been repaid, as he paid the expenses of securing the injunction from his own private funds.

A license was granted to James L. Pauley to run a ferry across Cedar River at Vinton, to be in force from April 1, 1859, for ten years: said ferry to run from the north end of Washington street.

INCORPORATED—ALMOST.

Now, to wit, March 2, 1857: It being the March term of said County Court, and the first Monday of said month, the following petition was presented to the County Court, to wit:

To the County Court of Benton County, in the State of Iowa: Your petitioners, residents of Vinton, Grand Gulf, Tilford's Vinton; Smith, Traer & Tilford's Addition to the town of Vinton; East Vinton; Beckett's Addition to Fremont; Webb's Addition to the town of Vinton; Thomas S. Palmer's Addition to the town of Vinton; John E. Palmer's Addition to the town of Vinton; South Vinton; Sells' Addition to the town of Vinton; College Square; Hamilton Place; Martel's Addition to the town of Vinton, and New Vinton, in said county, would respectfully represent to your Honor that said villages lie adjacent to each other and in compact form, that neither of them has any municipal organization, and that it would be of great advantage to and for the interest of all concerned that they should be united and organized into a municipal incorporation, together with such lands adjacent as, by the consent of the proprietors thereof and the citizens of said villages, may be included: that, combined, they contain a population of more than one thousand permanent inhabitants. Therefore your petitioners respectfully ask your Honor to direct the question to be submitted to the legal voters of said villages whether they will have a city corporation or not.

And the Court being fully satisfied that the villages in said petition mentioned contain a population of one thousand permanent inhabitants, and that said petition is signed by at least one-fourth of the legal voters of said villages, do order the prayer of said petitioners granted:

and it is further ordered by the Court that the question be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of said villages on the 14th day of March, 1857, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., whether the said villages will adopt a city incorporation, as prayed for in said petition, or not: and it is further ordered that those in favor of said incorporation shall write or print on their ballots "*For Incorporation*," and those opposed to said incorporation shall write or print on their ballots "*Against Incorporation*." It is further ordered by the Court that W. C. Smith, Elijah Evans and Harmon Stanton be and are hereby appointed Judges of said election, and that S. E. Keith and John F. Pyne be and are hereby appointed Clerks of said election, who shall severally take the oath of office, and make returns according to law, of said election; and that said election shall be held in the store room lately occupied by Elijah Evans, in the village of Vinton, in said county of Benton, and that nine days' notice of said election be posted up in three of the most public places in said village. SAMUEL DOUGLASS, *County Judge*.

An order of the court, dated March 25, 1857, shows "that a majority of all the votes cast at said election were in favor of said incorporation," but does not give the vote. (It was 72.) The court ordered another election, to be conducted by the same officers and held at the same place, to choose three persons to draft articles of incorporation.

There is no further mention of this matter in the records. Mr. Pyne states, however, that the "ridiculousness of the scheme forced itself upon the people, after the first election, so strongly that it was abandoned, and the second election went by default."

SAD ACCIDENT.

April 5, 1857, Jesse Brody desired to cross the river to Vinton, with his wife and child. The wind was blowing so violently that J. L. Pauley, the ferryman, decided to carry them over in a skiff instead of in the large boat. About midway, the skiff capsized. Pauley caught the child and placed it on the inverted boat. Mrs. Brody sank, but the men clung to the boat and were drawn to shore by a line sent out for the purpose. When the boat was turned over, Mrs. Brody was found beneath it. Every effort was made to restore her, but without avail.

STEAMBOAT ON THE CEDAR.

In June, 1858, the *Valley Times*, published at Cedar Rapids, announced that a steamboat was being built at that place, by F. Smith & Co., to ply the Upper Cedar. The boat was to be one hundred feet long, nineteen feet beam and two and a half feet hold. The engine was sixty horse-power, three-foot stroke and nine-inch cylinders; the boiler twelve feet long, containing twenty-four flues; the wheel, twelve feet in diameter. It was to be completed by the middle of July. During the time of building the boat, a notice was served on the Vinton Bridge Company, requiring that corporation either to construct a suitable draw or to abate the bridge.

The boat, which was named the "Export," reached Vinton October 5, with sixty tons of freight on board, part of which was discharged on the bank. Her arrival was welcomed by an anvil salute. At one of the discharges, a ring, which had been placed between the anvil, flew out, struck A. K. Webb and inflicted serious injury.

The second trip up stream was made on the 20th. The first trip had been a somewhat tedious one, as the pilot had to learn the channel.

During the Winter, the boat was overhauled and re-painted, and her name changed to "Black Hawk." Her first trip in 1859 began from Cedar Rapids March 16, with J. J. Snouffer, Master and Clerk; W. D. Watrous, Mate; Thomas Stanley, Engineer; W. Vance, Pilot. There being several cargoes awaiting shipment from Vinton, the boat did not visit Waterloo until the accumulation had been removed.

ANOTHER COUNTY OFFICIAL MADE HAPPY.

Be it remembered, That on this first day of June, A. D. 1859, James Chapin, Clerk of the District Court, made application for a marriage license to permit him to unite in the holy bonds of matrimony with Mary D. Butler, of the County and State aforesaid, and the Court, having taken into consideration said application, and being fully convinced that the said James is perfectly justified in possessing the object long desired by him, it is therefore adjudged that said license be duly granted.

SAM. DOUGLASS, *County Judge*.

THE COUNTY JUDGE SYSTEM ABOLISHED.

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 26, 1860, the County Judge system, under what was termed the "Blue Laws of Iowa," which had been tried for ten years, was abolished. It was a singular experiment to be tried by a free people. Almost absolute power was vested in a single man to rule the affairs of the county. The County Judge was elected for four years: and while it was safe, perhaps, to entrust the management of the affairs of a county to a single man, if he was capable and honest, it was disastrous if the people were disappointed in their selection. Benton County was peculiarly fortunate in this respect, however. From one extreme, however, the General Assembly went to the opposite, and created, by the above-named act, a cumbersome and expensive County Legislature, called a County Board of Supervisors, consisting of one Supervisor for each civil township, to be elected in October, and to assume the duties of their office on the first Monday in January following. The act went into force July 4, 1860, and in October following, the several townships in Benton County elected a

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

as follows: James McQuin, Cue Township; James Rice, Benton; J. M. Inman, Eden; G. L. Palmer, Big Grove; H. Guinn, Iowa; S. G. Livermore, Fremont; S. Miskimin, Monroe; G. Treanor, Bruce; S. Lamosee, Le Roy; E. W. Stocker, Kane; W. F. Kirkpatrick, Taylor; Martin Mickey, Union; R. R. Dwigans, Canton; John Slattery, Polk; J. Austin, Cedar; J. R. Christie, Jackson; J. S. Forsyth, Harrison; D. A. Robinson, Eldorado; W. C. Smith, Homer; J. Springer, St. Clair.

On the 7th of January, 1861, these gentlemen assembled at the Court House and duly organized by the election of James McQuin, Chairman, and the county entered upon another epoch in its history.

After determining the term of office of each member (as ten of them were to hold two years and the other ten only one), the first action of the Board was to "vote that the Chair appoint a committee to see to the immediate removal of the snow from the roof of the Court House," and W. C. Smith was appointed to perform that duty.

January 10, the following entry appears:

"And now a communication is presented to the Chair and read, being an invitation to the Hon. Board to partake of an oyster supper at Mrs. Loree's saloon at 8 o'clock this evening.

Whereupon it was unanimously voted to accept, and that without debate. The record is silent in regard to the name or names of the generous individual or individuals who extended the invitation; but, of course, there were no axes to grind.

The vote of Benton County for Governor in 1861 was as follows: S. J. Kirkwood had 641; W. H. Merritt had 514; B. M. Samuels had 88.

During the year 1860, seventy-four marriage licenses were issued by the County Judge: seventy-one were issued in 1861.

SCHOOL FUND INVESTIGATION.

The office of School Fund Commissioner terminated in 1858. The citizens of the county were much dissatisfied with the manner in which the school funds had been managed, but many of them felt that a portion of the blame rested with themselves in not exercising sufficient care in the selection of proper officers.

In 1857, Gov. Grimes was instructed by the General Assembly to appoint agents in the several counties to investigate the condition of the fund, and report their doings. Dr. J. C. Traer was appointed in Benton County, but the labor of the investigation was performed by William Stoughton and approved by the agent. The report was not printed in either the *Eagle* or the *Democrat*, then published here, nor were the people in any way informed of the condition of the fund intrusted to their charge. In 1858-9, when Judge Douglass was about making an effort to settle with the Commissioner, he applied to the State Auditor for a copy of Traer's report, and was informed that then it was not to be found in the Auditor's office. When Judge Treanor made inquiry again for the document, at Des Moines in 1860, and was told that it had never come to light. The reports of other county agents were there, and the fact that Benton was missing, is pretty conclusive evidence that it was abstracted from the archives by some party or parties interested in suppressing something it contained.

In October, 1859, when the County Judge and the County Treasurer, Mr. Filkins, endeavored to settle with the Commissioner, as required by law, it was discovered that his bond, given after his re-election, was missing. His first bond was on file, but the sureties were worthless. It was said that the County Judge, Douglass, had directed the Clerk of the Court, W. C. Stanberry, to require additional securities to the second bond, and that it was given to the Commissioner to have it made sufficient, but it was never returned. There was no evidence to indicate the names of the sureties who had signed the bond. The Commissioner was permitted to do business without filing any bond, and to handle and control over \$40,000 of the public money with no guarantee other than his oath that the trust would be faithfully maintained. This indicates a flagrant dereliction of duty on the part of some officials.

After some weeks of wrangling, the books were balanced after a fashion: but nobody was satisfied. The Commissioner declared that his papers showed credits which were not allowed. On the other hand, the Judge and Treasurer doubted the correctness or justice of the settlement, on the ground that the Commissioner refused to produce a certain memorandum book said to contain a full statement of the interest accrued and paid, which the Commissioner insisted was private property which he had kept for his own private use. In the settlement, the difficulty had been to arrive at the amount of interest that had been paid to the Commissioner.

During the year 1860, ex-Commissioner Hunt, it is said, repeatedly avowed his intentions to commence suit against the county for about \$1,500, which he claimed was due to him, but had been denied on the settlement; but at last concluded to await an investigation by the Board of Supervisors.

Accordingly, soon after the first Board was organized, on the 11th day of January, 1861, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on School Fund, etc., be empowered to investigate the present condition of the school fund of this county and report to the next regular meeting of the Board, and that said Committee be further empowered to employ a commissioner to assist in such investigation, and that they be clothed with power to send for persons and papers, compel testimony, and exercise all powers that this Board might, of right, exercise in such investigations.

The Committee, composed of Jacob Springer, George Treanor and Jacob Christie, employed Thomas Drummond as Commissioner, and entered upon the task of bringing order out of the chaos into which the School Fund Commissioner's affairs had been plunged. Mr. Drummond at once entered upon the work assigned him, which was to map the lands sold, make a complete list of the notes and mortgages. He had but partially completed his work when he left for Washington and entered the military service of the United States, and was succeeded by Wesley Whipple and W. C. Gaston.

The report was nearly completed on Saturday before the Board assembled at its June session, and the papers were left on the table in the Clerk's office. During that night, however, some parties raised a window, entered the room and stole the Commissioner's minute book and the papers of the Committee, except one sheet on which the final summary had been made in pencil, and which the thief or thieves overlooked. About midnight, Mr. S. Williams, living near town, saw a bright light near the bank of the river, and, upon investigation the next morning, found evidence of fire, and near by bits of scorched paper, which proved to be portions of the paper abstracted from the Clerk's office, carelessly left to tell the story of the fate of the Committee's work and the valuable papers. It is not thought that the minute book was destroyed, as it is said the ex-Commissioner afterward offered to produce it if the county would pay him \$500; but his disinterested proposition was not accepted. The perpetrators of this outrage were never brought to justice; but it is said that certain parties, who shall be nameless here, were and still are strongly suspected of connection with it.

From the paper unintentionally left by the burglars, however, and from memory, the Committee and its Commissioner were able to make a report, which was made to the Board June 5, 1861, very much to the discomfiture of a certain gentleman, who had declared that "the report should never be made." The report was accepted and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on School Lands and School Funds be and they are hereby empowered to have their report on the present condition of the school fund, and exhibits therewith, transmitted accurately copied and deposited in the Treasurer's safe, in order that their labors may not be lost by another theft or casualty of any kind.

A search for the document in 1878 failed to discover its presence in the "Treasurer's safe," but from the Vinton *Eagle* of July 4, from which a portion of this chapter is compiled, the following summary of the report is copied:

John Royal received from land sales, in cash	\$156 45
From notes.....	184 88
Total.....	\$341 33
E. H. Keyes received from land sales, in cash.....	289 19
From notes.....	307 59
Total.....	\$596 78
Irwin D. Simison received from land sales, in cash.....	\$7,210 79
From notes.....	8,401 52
Total.....	\$15,612 31
J. S. Hunt received from land sales, in cash.....	15,840 43
From notes	8,013 50
Total.....	\$23,853 93
Total cash and notes	40,404 35
Amount of five per cent. fund	2,598 70
Total school fund in Benton County	\$43,003 05

“The investigation shows,” remarks the *Eagle*, “that John Royal was a defaulter in the sum of \$75; E. H. Keyes, \$25.70; Irwin D. Simison, \$2,969.72, and Jacob S. Hunt, \$40.64. The Committee and its Commissioners did not have time to investigate the interest account (even if they had had all the books and papers), which we understand was deemed a part of their duty by the Supervisors,” and the destruction of the interest book, the book of certificates of final payment, and the retention of the memorandum or minute book previously mentioned, rendered further investigation impossible. After some years, a final settlement with the State authorities was effected on the basis of the Committee’s report.

GRAND CELEBRATION.

Thursday July 4, 1861, was celebrated by the people of Benton County at Vinton, and the occasion was one of memorable incidents of county history that may not be overlooked. The great rebellion had just raised the rattlesnake flag. The first installment of Benton County volunteers were preparing to leave for the seat of war. The patriotic heart of Benton County was all ablaze with patriotism and determination to maintain the honor of the Stars and Stripes at all hazards. An immense concourse gathered from all directions. Men, women and children came in carriages, carts, on horseback and on foot. Never before had Vinton seen such a crowd. Every township in the county was represented, and the town was literally packed with human beings, horses and carriages.

The officers of the day were as follows: President, S. P. Vanatta, Esq.; Vice Presidents, H. D. Gay, S. H. Watson, R. Gilchrist, Vinton; James Rea, Benton; H. S. Bailey, Big Grove; W. C. Smith, Homer; David Robb, Canton; Geo. McCoy, Harrison; Isaac N. Chenoweth, Eden; J. C. Kinsell, Polk; George Fawcett, Fremont; G. W. Durand, Cedar; S. Miskimin, Monroe; William Helm, Jackson; Chief Marshal, A. H. Sebern; Assistant Marshals, W. C. Gaston, J. H. Shields; Chaplain, Rev. A. Chapin.

The procession, which extended about a mile, was formed in front of the Public Square and marched to the grove, where the exercises of the day commenced with singing by the choir and prayer by the Chaplain, followed by an address by the President of the day, and reading of the Declaration of Independence by Buren R. Sherman, Esq. A feature of the occasion was the administration of the oath of allegiance to the assembled multitude by James Chapin, Esq., each person repeating his or her own name and repeating after him the oath, which was as follows:

1. ———, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will true faith and loyalty bear to the Government of the United States and the Constitution thereof.

The day and the time rendered this ceremony peculiarly solemn and impressive. Rebels were in arms to destroy the nation, the birthday of which they were met to celebrate; two companies of volunteers, the “Benton County Volunteers,” Capt. J. S. Hunt, and the “Harrison Rangers,” Capt. Geddes, were present in uniform, soon to march to the defense of the Union; and as the united voices of the assembled multitude repeated the solemn oath, every heart was thrilled with patriotic pride and devotion.

After the picnic dinner, an able and eloquent patriotic oration was delivered by Hon. T. W. Jackson, of Toledo. After reviewing the terrible situation and the efforts of rebel hands to destroy the government, the orator uttered the following prophetic words:

But this Union *will live*. The old Ship of State will outride the billows. God’s hand is at the helm; his breath is in the storm. When I survey my country to-day, I confess I would de-

spair did I not know that we are under the guidance of Him who doeth all things well. Behind the dark clouds now hovering so ominously over us, I can detect the smiling face of Him who has ever been the director of nations and of men. The signs of the times are redolent with promise. Feel the beating pulse of the nation of freemen to-day; hear the nineteen million throbbing hearts beating in unison "to the music of the Union." See with what alacrity three hundred thousand men have flown to arms; view the chafing eagerness of a million more to rally at their country's call. Pre-eminently honored stands to-day every soldier in the grand army of the Union. I envy their happy lot. Future generations will call them blessed. Those who come after us, pointing to their posterity, will say, "Behold, their grandsires fought in the battles of the Union." Their's is a higher title than patents of nobility. History will write them down the defenders of this God-given Union. I would rather wear that badge than all the stars which shine upon the nobles of the earth. But as that boon hath been denied to you and to me, let us give the heroes our means and prayers.

At the close of the oration, toasts were read by the President, among which were the following:

The Twenty Million Freemen of the North—With one accord they rush to the defense of our Constitution and the maintenance of our laws. With such citizen soldiers, the cause of liberty and justice is ever secure.

Eloquent response by J. H. Shulls, Esq.

Our Flag—Foremost ensign in the vanguard of the great army of Human Progress, beneath whose glittering stars and flaunting stripes are gathered the embattled hosts of Law, Order and Constitutional Government on this continent, and to which are hopefully directed the straining eyes of the oppressed nationalities of Europe.

Response by W. C. Gaston, Esq.

The Press—The strongest bulwark of American liberty.

Response by Frederick Lyman.

The Ladies—Without their assistance the world stands still.

Response by James Chapin, Esq., as follows:

Woman! the finishing work of creation,
Exerts a wide influence over the nation;
In fact, such a mission she's made to fulfill,
'Tis said that without her the world would stand still!
But should such a calamity ever befall,
Instead of a still world, we'd have none at all,
And the dried-up old specimens of human depravity,
Like Egyptian mummies, would fill up the cavity.
In all ages, if history gives faithful relations,
Woman has more or less governed the nations;
And disloyal mothers are more to be feared
Than all the proud Xerxes that ever appeared;
For those who in childhood are under her drill,
In manhood will cherish her sentiments still.
But if she is loyal, her sons will prove true—
'Gainst the ranks of rebellion will fight their way through.
And likewise the daughters—God bless them to day!
Of our beautiful "Home Guards," I've something to say,
Who carry such weapons as arrows and lances,
And never miss fire when they shoot with their glances.
When the soldiers at night on their arms have reclined,
And dream of their homes and the girls left behind,
These chivalric daughters, in all their bright charms,
At home dream of *union*, and sleep on their arms.

Among the incidents of the day was the appearance of the venerable James Dowd, of Shellsburg, upward of 80 years old, dressed in the military costume of the American Revolution.

The exercises of the day were closed by a grand ball at the Fremont House, attended by fifty or sixty couples.

SWAMP LANDS DONATED TO THE CEDAR VALLEY RAILROAD.

April 25, 1861, a special meeting of the Board was held to consider the question of transferring the swamp and overflowed lands to the Cedar Valley Railroad, to aid in the construction of said road through Benton County. The matter was presented to the Board in the form of a contract as between the county and Railroad Company, and an election of the voters of the county on the question was ordered to be held on the 28th of May, 1861. The election resulted in 773 votes for said proposition and contract, and 209 against the contract.

The great civil war commenced in April, 1861. The action of the Board of Supervisors, together with other historical matter connected with the war, will be found under the caption of "War Record," in another part of this work.

January 8, 1862, Peter B. Smith was elected by the Board to fill a vacancy in the office of County Surveyor, caused by Wesley Whipple going to the army.

TOWNSHIP CHANGES.

January 3, 1862:

A petition was presented by Hon. Jas. McQuin for a change in the name of Cue Township, praying that said township be called by the name of Florence. And it appearing that a majority of the citizens of said township have signed said petition, it is therefore ordered that the necessary steps be taken to perfect the change prayed for, and that the Clerk make out the notices in compliance with the law in such cases made and provided.

September 1, 1862, upon the final hearing of the petition of the citizens of Cue Township, it was voted by the Board that the prayer of said petition be granted, and that thereafter it should be known by the name of Florence Township.

October 21, 1862:

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of the petition of William Wallace for a change in the line dividing Taylor and Harrison Townships, report in favor of the change as prayed for, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 11, Town 85, Range 11; thence south 80 rods; thence west one mile; thence north 80 rods to the line as it now runs; also, commencing at the southeast corner of Section 34, Town 86, Range 10; thence west one-half mile; thence north one mile, to intersect the line as it now runs. Which report was adopted and change established accordingly.

THE JAIL.

The first recorded action of the county authorities relative to erecting a jail was by the Board of Supervisors on the 15th of October, 1861. At that time, James Rice was appointed a committee to consider the subject of a county jail, with instructions to report at the next January meeting.

When the Board assembled in January, 1862, Mr. Rice reported that he had visited the jail at Independence, and recommended the erection of a similar one in Benton.

This report was laid on the table. On the 8th of January, 1862, however, the report was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, and, on motion of J. Rice, S. G. Livermore was added to said committee, to act upon said report only.

January 9, 1862:

The report of the Committee on Public Buildings on Jail was adopted. That is to say: "We, the Committee on Public Buildings, recommend to the Board of Supervisors that a jail be built according to the specifications herewith submitted, to wit: The walls of white oak lumber, 2x6, securely spiked together with large iron spikes. The joist for floor, 1½ by 8 inches 6 inches apart. The floor to be of two inch oak plank, thoroughly spiked down; the ceiling and

joists above, same as below. The front door to be made of double oak plank, and fastened together with wrought iron nails, and clinched. The partition to be built same as outside walls. Inside doors to be made of double oak lumber, and spiked together "herring-bone style," with privy in back end of hall. Said materials to be purchased this present Winter, that the building may be built early in the Spring of 1862; and to be covered in a cheap, substantial style, and the foundation to be built of stone and flagged under the floor outside—within, boarded with pine siding. The windows to be of twelve lights, each 8x10, properly secured by iron grates and shutters on the outside. Said building to be located in one corner of the Court House yard."

Same day, the Board "resolved that the Building Committee be instructed to procure the necessary oak lumber for a jail, and to select a site for the same, and report their doings at the next meeting of the Board."

June 5, 1862, \$300 was appropriated to buy materials for jail, and the committee instructed to buy such material, and to let the building contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

June 30, the Jail Committee's report showed that a certain amount of lumber and material had been purchased, and recommended the jail to be built on the north side of the Court House yard, about opposite the north window, and to front the south, which was adopted.

The location of the building was subsequently changed to the northeast corner of the Court House Square. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Parmeter & Sanderson, by whom the jail was built in the Summer and Fall. It contained two cells and a passage-way between them. Here it remained for seven or eight years; but toward the end of the Township system, some of the authorities conceived the idea that a larger and better jail was necessary, and about 1870, it was sold to Mr. Davis, removed to the bank of the river, near the corner of Main and Polk streets, converted into a dwelling and still remains such.

The Board submitted the proposition to build a jail, to the people of the county in 1870, but it was defeated by a vote of 2,134 to 763. Since that time the county has been without a jail, as the people have refused to make the necessary appropriation. The question may be submitted to the people again this year, 1878.

FREE BRIDGE.

About 1862, the matter of a free bridge across the Cedar River began to be agitated. A toll bridge had been built, and it was thought that the county should purchase and make it a free bridge. The question was brought before the Board of Supervisors, and June 3, 1862, it was voted that "the matter of a free bridge across the Cedar River at Vinton, together with the papers, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges, with instructions to confer with the present owners of said bridge as to terms, etc., and to report at this session."

On June 7th, a resolution directing the purchase of the structure of J. C. Traer & Co., was postponed, but it was purchased for \$1,100.

POOR FARM.

The care of the county poor also early attracted the attention of the Board of Supervisors, and on the 6th day of June, 1862, a resolution was adopted declaring

That it is necessary that a county farm be owned by the county, for the support of the poor, and that a special committee of three be appointed to consider the matter, and report to the Board of Supervisors at their next meeting, in September, 1862.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Dwiggin, Ruffcorn and Austin were appointed such committee. This did not result in any tangible action,

and on January 7, 1863, the Committee on Poor were instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a farm for the county poor during the ensuing year.

September 7, 1863, on motion of Mr. Rice, the Board voted that the Committee on Poor be instructed to report something definitely in reference to the purchase of a poor farm. And afterward, on the same day, the said committee reported in favor of purchasing a poor farm, not to exceed \$3,000, nor more than seven miles from the county seat. Whereupon, the Board voted that the report be so altered as to limit the said farm to 200 acres, and the same be referred back to the committee for a more specific report.

September 9, 1863, the Board ordered the following question to be submitted to the voters at the next general election :

Shall the Board of Supervisors of the county of Benton, in the State of Iowa, purchase, for the use of said county, a tract of land not exceeding 200 acres, to be used as a farm for the support of the poor in said county ; and appropriate of the funds of said county a sum not exceeding \$5,000, for the payment of said lands and the erection of the necessary buildings thereon ?

This vote resulted in 861 for and 517 against the poor farm proposition.

January 6, 1864, the Committee on Poor—R. Rowe, W. F. Kirkpatrick and George Bergen—were directed to receive proposals for the purchase of a poor farm.

On the 7th of June, this committee submitted a report recommending the Spencer farm as the first choice of the committee. Whereupon, it was voted that the Board as a body visit the premises, and that the afternoon be devoted to that purpose.

The records are silent as to the specific results of their visit, but it seems to have been unsatisfactory, for two days afterward, on the 9th, the Committee on Poor Farm reported in favor of purchasing the farm of Messrs. Gilchrist & Adams. Whereupon the report was adopted.

This purchase appears to have been consummated, as on the 5th of September following, the title was ordered to be placed on file, of the property of M. P. Adam : Six acres off the south end of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 22, and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 27, (80 acres) ; also, the south end of fractional Lot 3, in Section 23 (20 acres), all in Township 85 north of Range 10, containing in all 106 acres, more or less. And the following of Robert Gilchrist : 74 acres off the north end of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 22, and the west half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 23, all in Township 85 north of Range 10, containing 94 acres, \$1,696.49 : of Adams, \$2,073.40.

On the same day, the committee was directed to report next day on what terms immediate possession of the farm could be obtained, and to submit a plan of improvement for the same, in order to make it available at the earliest possible date.

The next day the Committee made report, recommending that the Board make improvement or addition to the Gilchrist house, and the employment of some competent person to take charge of the same ; and further, to purchase of Ira Baldwin, who was the occupant at that time, the right of possession at \$100 ; fourteen acres of corn at \$12 per acre, \$168.00 ; and eight tons of hay and pile of straw, \$32, making a total of \$300 : to empower the Committee to make improvements at an expense not to exceed \$500, and to rent the south eighty to responsible parties the following year : all of which were adopted by the Board. This Committee further reported, November 15, that they had caused to be erected an additional building at a cost of \$725.

January 5, 1865, the Committee on Poor was instructed to advertise in the *Vinton Eagle*, for proposals to build a two-story house 22 x 36 feet, to be built at the west end of the house already built on the Poor Farm; and that the Committee be authorized, if necessary, to mortgage the Poor Farm to borrow money to make the improvements contemplated.

When the farm came into the possession of the county, J. S. Eppersen was employed as Steward or Superintendent, Oct. 16, 1866, a contract was made with F. W. Bliss to take charge of the Poor Farm at a salary of \$800 per annum, to commence March 1, 1867. But on the 15th of January, 1867, the Board entered into a contract with J. S. Epperson to keep the farm at a salary of \$700. Why the Bliss contract was abandoned is not explained by the record. It was soon discovered that the support of the poor cost the county more than before the farm was purchased. It was an expensive experiment under the management it received, says one of the Supervisors, and some members of the Board made an effort to obtain an order for its sale. A large portion of the stock was sold; but those who were determined to sell the entire property went out of office, and the project was abandoned. Prior to 1871, the farm was managed on a contract by Hamilton Eppersen, who received \$1,200 a year, and for that sum boarded not to exceed fifteen inmates. If the number exceeded fifteen, he was entitled to additional pay. In 1871, however, this method was abandoned, and Thomas W. Lowe was employed as Steward, at a salary of \$500 a year. Mr. Lowe was succeeded by Matthew Brown, and on the 1st of January, 1878, James P. Mitchell became Steward.

LOOKING OUT FOR NO. 1.

July 8, 1863, the Supervisors considered the important question of compensation for their services in ministering to the families of volunteers whose producers and protectors had gone to the front with their lives in their hands to maintain the integrity of the Union. After due deliberation, on motion of Mr. J. M. Inman, it was voted that the Supervisors draw their pay for visiting the wives of soldiers, out of the Soldiers' Relief Fund.

THE NEW BRIDGE.

As early as 1863, the bridge at Vinton appears to have needed attention, and on the 1st of June, Messrs. Dysart, Bowe and Robinson were appointed a Committee "to inquire into the situation of matters pertaining to the Vinton bridge. In 1865, the bridge became unsafe, apparently, for on the 6th of June, of that year, a license was granted to Alvin Clark to operate a ferry at Vinton.

September 6, 1865, the Board appropriated \$2,000 to be used in re-building Vinton bridge, to be drawn only when \$8,000 more should be raised for the same purpose; and the next day James F. Young, Esq., was selected as the agent of the county, to remove and preserve the old bridge, preparatory to the building of a new one.

The amount specified to be raised (by subscription or otherwise), before the appropriation could be made available, was not provided, and after waiting a year, on the 8th of January, 1866, the resolution adopted September 6, 1865, appropriating \$2,000 for a bridge at Vinton, was rescinded, and the following question submitted to a vote of the people, to be held on the second Tuesday in October, 1866: "Shall the Board of Supervisors of the County of Benton, in the State of Iowa, build, erect and construct, on the most approved plan, a free bridge across the Cedar River at or near the town of Vinton, in said



John D. Nichols

VINTON



county, and appropriate of the funds of said county, the sum of \$12,000 for the same."

The election resulted in a vote of 1243 for, and 811 against the proposition, and, on Jan. 9, 1867, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this Board, three of whom shall be members thereof, and the other two citizens of Vinton, to superintend, plan, direct and let the job of building and completing a good and substantial bridge across the Cedar River at Vinton, at a cost to Benton County not exceeding \$13,500.

Under the above resolution, Messrs. Traer, Chenoweth and Bergen were appointed on the part of the Board, and Messrs. J. F. Young and Paul Correll, on the part of the citizens of Vinton.

January 15, 1867, the bridge was located to cross the river at the head of Beckett street. The bridge was erected during the season of 1867, by Spaulding, contractor, and was finished in January, 1868.

October 17, 1865, by order of the Board of Supervisors, the name of the town of Norway was changed to Florence; but the railroad station, at that point, is still called and known as Norway. (See Florence.)

In October, 1867, James Seeley was appointed jailer; but the order was rescinded in January, 1868.

CIRCUIT COURT.

"An Act establishing Circuit and General Term Courts, and to define the powers and jurisdiction thereof," approved April 3, 1868, ended the County Probate Judge system and made a radical and, many think, an unwise change in the mode of conducting important public business. By the terms of the act, Circuit Judges were to be elected at the election in October, 1868, and enter upon their duties on the 1st day of January, 1869. The act gave to the Circuit Court the exclusive jurisdiction of all probate business and also of all appeals and writs of error from Justice Courts, Mayors' Courts and all other inferior tribunals, either in civil or criminal cases. Benton County was included in the First Circuit of the Eighth Judicial District, and after the Judges were elected, terms of the court for Benton County were ordered on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in May, the third Monday in August and the first Monday in November. The first term was adjourned from the first Monday to the 19th of January, 1869, by order of the Circuit Judge, Hon. William E. Miller, and was duly opened on that day. Present, William E. Miller, Judge; Henry M. Wilson, Sheriff; and B. R. Sherman, Clerk. Judge Miller was succeeded by George R. Struble in 1871, who soon resigned, and William J. Haddock filled the vacancy. The present Judge, Hon. John McKean, assumed the duties of his office in 1872.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

The establishment of the Circuit Court terminated the office of County Judge as such January 1, 1869, but on the 7th day of April, 1868, an act, entitled "An act to provide for the election of County Auditors, and to define their powers and duties, and making County Judges *ex officio* County Auditors," was approved, which provided that at the general election preceding the expiration of the term of office of the present County Judge in any county, and every two years thereafter, there should be elected in each organized county in the State, a County Auditor, whose term of office should commence on the first Monday in January following his election, and who should hold his office for the term of two years. By this act the office of County Judge, as such, ceased on the 1st day of January, 1869; but the incumbent of the office at that

time was made *ex officio* County Auditor after that date until an Auditor should be elected and qualified. The Auditor was made Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and was required to perform all the duties in relation to the school fund and school lands, until then performed by the Clerk of the District Court. The Clerk of the District Court and the County Recorder were eligible to the office of Auditor, and the election of that officer was fixed in the odd-numbered years.

On the 1st day of January, 1869, George M. Gilchrist was County Judge, and became *ex officio* the first Auditor of Benton County; but he resigned in January, 1869, and was succeeded by J. L. Geddes. At the election in October, 1869, Edward M. Evans was elected County Auditor, who entered upon the duties of the office on the first Monday in January, 1870. Auditor

Evans was an efficient officer, and the people of the county have testified their appreciation by re-electing him his own successor four times, and he still fills the office.

COUNTY SUPERVISORSHIP ESTABLISHED.

By "An act to amend Article 11 of Chapter 22 of the Revision of 1860, approved April 14, 1870, the Board of Supervisors was reduced from one for each civil township to twenty in the county, and three to be elected by the people of the county in October. These were to serve respectively one, two and three years, and after the first election, one Supervisor was to be elected annually, to serve three years.

In October, 1870, James McQuinn, Isaac N. Chenoweth and John Kniapp were elected. These gentlemen met at the Court House, in Vinton, January 2, 1871, organized by choice of James McQuinn, Chairman, and the unwieldy and expensive system of Township Supervisor was ended.

The law provided that the number of County Supervisors might be increased to five or seven by a popular vote. The question, "Shall the number of Supervisors be increased to seven?" was submitted to the people and wisely negatived by a vote of 2,085 noes to 770 ayes.

INSURANCE.

The Eden Township Mutual Insurance Company was organized January 27, 1872, with J. M. Inman as President; S. Potter, Vice President; S. H. Dixon, Secretary. Directors: R. M. Wilson, D. Beller, Eden; James Dickson, Sr., Big Grove; Paul Correll, Taylor; J. L. Budd, Canton; A. L. Wyman, Homer.

In March, 1876, the company had 114 members, and the amount at risk was \$153,532.

THE FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

The first trial for murder committed in this county was in October, 1875, although very early in its history there was a trial on change of venue from Linn County, and about 1867 another from Tama. It is also said that an Irishman named Howard was indicted some years ago for the murder of another Irishman in a drunken frolic at Blairstown; but before he could be arrested he was tried for a brutal murder in Des Moines, and after conviction was hanged to a lamp-post by an indignant populace.

In the Spring of 1873, Mrs. Julia Burk, of Norway, died under suspicious circumstances, and her husband was indicted for causing her death by brutally beating and kicking the poor woman. But, in the expressive language of a Benton County official, "he skinned out," and was never brought to trial.

September 10, 1875, Claus Seick was shot and killed at a dance in a saloon at Watkins. Circumstances pointed to Austin Thoman as the perpetrator of the foul murder. He had borrowed a pistol shortly before; the same pistol was found near the scene of the murder, and Thoman was there also. He was arrested, and at the October term was indicted for the murder. On the 8th day of October he was arraigned, and pleaded "not guilty." On the 13th a jury was impaneled, and the prisoner appeared for trial by I. M. Preston, W. A. Tewksbury and John Van Meter, his counsel. The prosecution was conducted by M. P. Smith, District Attorney. The evidence was circumstantial, but after two days' hearing, the case was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree," October 15th. On the 16th, the defense moved for a new trial, which was overruled by the court, Judge Rothrock presiding, by whom the prisoner was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, and to pay the costs of prosecution, taxed at \$448.19. Thoman was committed to the penitentiary at Anamosa, and afterward made an attempt to escape, but was shot and killed by the guard while swimming the river.

January 5, 1869, the name of Grand Gulf Addition to Vinton was changed to Alexander's Addition to Vinton.

April 6, 1876, It was ordered by the Board that the Auditor be "directed to purchase of the city of Vinton, for Benton County, Iowa, Lot 8, Block 6, original town of Fremont, now called Vinton; said lot to be used for a jail site; also, that the sum of \$600 be appropriated and placed in the Auditor's hands to pay for said lot when the title shall be shown as perfect." Pursuant to the above order, the Auditor purchased said lot April 18, 1876, for the amount specified, \$600. The county now owns a site for a jail, if the people shall vote the necessary appropriation to build it.

THE IRON BRIDGE.

The wooden bridge at Vinton, built in 1867, had become unsafe for travel in 1876. When built, the appropriation was insufficient for building stone abutments, and the ends of the bridge rested on piles, which had become weakened by decay. On the 7th of April, 1876, the Board of Supervisors made a contract with M. Donlan for the construction of north and south abutments under the Cedar River bridge. These were built, but the superstructure was pronounced unsafe, and a contract was made with the Clinton Bridge Company for the construction of a superstructure of iron, at a contract price of \$14,200, and the bridge was completed in that year. An additional pier was built, and the bridge cost, including that and the abutments, about \$20,000.

VINTON TOWNSHIP.

In Board of Supervisors, June 7, 1878, the following resolution was read and adopted:

WHEREAS, A petition has been presented to the Board asking that the township of Taylor be divided so that that part outside of the incorporated city of Vinton shall constitute one township, and that part inside said corporate limits another; and,

WHEREAS, It appears to the Board that the law governing such cases has been complied with; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the territory lying within the lines described as follows, viz.: Commencing at the southeast corner of Section No. (16) Sixteen, Township (85) Eighty-five north, Range No. (10) Ten west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, thence north to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section, in said township and range; thence west to the center of Cedar River; thence up and along the center of the said Cedar River to a point directly east of the center of Section No. (17) Seventeen, in said

township and range; thence west to the center of said Section No. (17) Seventeen; thence south to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section No. (20) Twenty, in said township and range; thence east to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section No. (21) Twenty-one, in said township and range; thence north to the place of beginning, shall be known as the township of Vinton; and all of said Taylor Township outside of said boundary line be known as Taylor Township. Also, that the next general election for said township of Vinton shall be held at the Court House in Vinton, and the next general election for said Taylor Township shall be held at the Fair Grounds south of Vinton.

A FIENDISH MURDER.

In November, 1874, Carl Allers, a farmer living in Kane Township, Benton County, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Search was made for him at the time, but no traces of the missing man could be discovered. Meanwhile, his nephew, Fred. Allers, remained on the farm, and after the search was abandoned, quietly settled down to work.

More than three years passed, until in the Spring of 1878, a brother of the missing man employed a detective to ascertain his fate, if possible. The detective, A. H. Shoemaker, arrived, and quietly commenced work. He soon discovered circumstances that pointed strongly to the nephew as the murderer of his uncle. He was arrested, brought to Vinton and committed to the city calaboose for examination, which was set for Thursday, June 6, 1878, before W. B. Reynolds, Sr., Justice of the Peace.

Between the time of the arrest and the day set for examination, the German citizens in Allers' neighborhood worked themselves to a degree of excitement that threatened mischief to the accused. This excitement seemed to be much increased by the discovery of several forgeries, said to have been committed burgleries, in addition to the foul murder of which the Germans in that section were satisfied he was guilty. Some time in the night of Wednesday they came to Vinton, a hundred strong, more or less, with the purpose, there seems to be no doubt, of meting out swift and condign punishment upon the culprit. Sheriff Smith, however, was advised of the movements, prepared for it, and there were no outward demonstrations. At the preliminary examination, Nichols & Cooper appeared for the State, and Traer & Bunham and Tewksbury & Worthen for the defense. Sheriff Smith, the first witness, testified, in substance, that the prisoner, Fred. Allers, came to his office with A. H. Shoemaker, May, 28, 1878, and said he wanted to talk to him (the Sheriff) about his Uncle Carle. He said he killed his uncle at his stable, early in the morning of November 25, three years ago last Fall, by striking him on the head with a hammer; that he covered the body with straw, near a straw-stack, a short distance from the house; that he then went to Belle Plaine with a load of wheat; that on his return, about 1 o'clock, he dug a hole near where the body had been concealed, and buried it, together with his clothing, except a pair of boots, which he (Fred) afterward wore out. The motive for killing his uncle he stated to be, that he owed him money, above \$200, which he could not pay.

W. L. Parmater, Deputy Sheriff, testified that on the morning of May 29, he was one of a party who went to the premises of Allers, in Kane Township; that he examined the ground indicated by Allers as the place where the body of his uncle was buried; that on digging a few inches from the surface he first discovered a small piece of bone; next, fragments of clothing; on further digging, a part of a satchel, clothing, a watch, scraps of leather, bones, etc., were found.

Dr. C. C. Griffin, one of the party in search of the body, testified to the finding of the articles mentioned by the former witness; he testified also that the bones were those of a human being; among them were the breast bone, collar

bone, bones of one arm, bones of the wrist, shoulder-blade and vertebræ; also a part of a thigh bone.

No witnesses were introduced by the defense, no argument made, and the fiend was committed to await trial.

JAIL WANTED.

June 8, 1878, the Board of Supervisors, deeply impressed with the importance of building a substantial jail building on the lot purchased for that purpose, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, There is no jail in Benton County or belonging to said county, in which persons accused or convicted of crime can be safely kept; and

WHEREAS, It is highly important that a good and substantial jail building should be located and built at Vinton for the use of the county for the purpose aforesaid, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a proposition therefor be submitted to the qualified electors of said county at the general election for the year 1878, authorizing and empowering the Board of Supervisors of said county to contract for and build a jail for the use of said county, to be located at Vinton in said county, the cost of building not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars; and also to levy a tax, not to exceed two mills on the dollar on the taxable property of said county, in addition to the usual levy of taxes, at the next annual period for levying taxes after said proposition has been submitted, to pay for the erection of said jail building, and that the whole question, including the sum to be raised and the amount of tax to be levied, be published in the manner provided by law, prior to said general election. The proposition printed on ballots shall be as follows, to wit:

Those voting in favor of the proposition, "For the Jail Proposition and Tax."

Those voting against the proposition, "Against the Jail Proposition and Tax."

THE EGYPT OF BENTON COUNTY.

It has been said that the reign of anarchy, confusion and utter disregard of law which prevailed in Benton County thirty years ago practically ceased about 1854. That is true, in the main, save in one little spot, where, if the fire did not fiercely blaze, it smoldered in the embers, and the old-time spirit was never entirely obliterated. Strange as it may seem, here, in 1878, history repeats itself, and the lawlessness of 1848 is not only repeated, but intensified. This little spot, from which the clouds of the "dark ages" have never been entirely lifted, is a portion of the eastern part of Benton Township, about three miles east of the ancient town of Benton City, and about the same distance north of Shellsburg, near the county line. Here, in the dense timber, has always been a favorite resort and refuge of a class of disreputable characters, thieves and outlaws. It has never been freed from their presence since the first settlement of the country, and it may be called the Egypt of Benton County. The extensive tract of timber in that region renders it almost impossible for an officer of the law to find and arrest an offender.

But for many years after the reign of the horse thieves and Regulators was ended, about 1854, but little was known or heard of this neighborhood. The smoldering fires of lawlessness would occasionally break into a flame, and the community would be startled by some reckless act, until, about ten years ago, there seems to have been trouble among the denizens of that locality, and since that time there have been two parties: and now there are the Regulators, or Vigilantes, who are watching for the others, whom they call thieves, while the thieves are watching for the Regulators. Between them, as, thirty years ago, was the case between the Regulators and horse thieves, there is constant warfare; and as then, there is a complete disregard for law and civil authority.

BURNING AND SHOOTING.

In 1848, it was lynching and llogging. Men suspected of connection with thieves were compelled to "hug trees" while their bare backs were exposed to

the pitiless blows of the whip, or hickory withe; but in more modern days, burning and shooting have been the order of the day. Scenes of fire and bloodshed have been enacted that were a disgrace to civilization. For several years, one William Hicks and a family named Jones, had been held in bad repute, and suspected of being connected with much of the mischief and petty thieving that had been going on in that neighborhood for years. Unlike the outlaws of thirty years ago, whose principal occupation was stealing horses and passing counterfeit money, their successors were in the habit of stealing anything they could get their hands upon. Having tried the law as a remedy for these petty outrages, and failed, the Regulators determined to take the law into their own hands. Anonymous letters were sent to Hicks and Jones, warning them to flee from the wrath to come, and leave the country; but without effect. The suspected parties continued to live in the neighborhood, and still the petty depredations continued, until on Monday night, June 10, 1878, a squad of persons unknown visited Hicks' premises and set on fire his two stables and a small frame building near the cabin in which he lived. Aroused by the fire, Hicks came out and was greeted with a volley of musketry. He was wounded in the head and right leg and foot, but "broke" for the brush and made his escape. The Vigilantes then visited Jones' and fired several volleys at the house, but failing to bring any body out, they dispersed. Since that time several suspected persons and families have left.

On Sunday morning, July 7, 1878, John Mason, who has long sustained a bad character, and well known to the officers of the law, was on his way from Cedar Rapids to the house of his sister, in Benton Township; when near Mills Creek, he became alarmed by something suspicious in the brush, and leaped from the buggy; he was fired upon by a party concealed in the woods, and fell mortally wounded in the hip before he could reach the shelter of the woods. It is said that Millard F. Tracy was about to fire at the fallen man again after he fell, but was prevented by Henry Fisher, and Mason was taken to Fisher's house where his wounds were dressed, and then he was started off in a wagon to Tracy's house, accompanied by G. F. McCoy and Charles Hanover. Between twelve and one o'clock, Sunday afternoon, the wounded man was lying on a bed in the southwest corner of the south room in Tracy's dwelling. Hanover was sitting on the east side of the room. Tracy and McCoy, it is said, were seated at a table on the north side of the north room. At this time a party of ruffians, numbering six or seven, it is said, disguised by wearing hoods drawn over their heads, and coats turned inside out, appeared at the door of the house, which was at the west side of the north room. Tracy and McCoy testified that the assassins fired a volley at them as they sat at the table, but did not injure them. However this may be, and their testimony is not received with implicit credence, the murderers passed into the south room to the bedside of Mason, and perforated his body with bullets. Five wounds, at least, any one of which would have proved fatal, were found by Dr. Langstroth, of Vinton.

Information that a man had been murdered in Benton Township, as above stated, was brought to Vinton in the afternoon, when Sheriff Smith, Coroner Kirkpatrick, Dr. Langstroth, and others started for the scene of blood, and found the dead body of the man lying where he had been murdered. The remains were brought to Vinton, arriving about midnight, and an inquest was held in the morning (Monday July 8), the verdict of the Coroner's jury being, substantially, that the deceased came to his death at the hands of a party of masked men, by wounds inflicted by bullets discharged from revolvers.

The body lay exposed to public view on a table in the Court House yard for a time, and presented a most horrible and ghastly spectacle.

It is stated that Mason had several hundred dollars in money in his wallet, and a watch in his vest; the money he took out of the vest pocket and put under his pillow when he lay down in the bed in Tracy's house; but after his murder, no vest, money or watch could be found.

For cowardly brutality and cold blooded atrocity, this murder of Mason has seldom been equaled in the annals of crime. It was a startling culmination of a long-continued carnival of lawlessness, and awakened the citizens of the county to the necessity of prompt and energetic measures for the termination forever of this terrible state of affairs that has been so long a disgrace to the county. Nothing in the history of Indian warfare can exceed in savage ferocity this cold-blooded murder of Mason. The following extract from the comments of the newspapers on this horrible affair, will make a fitting close for this the latest chapter of Benton county history.

The good name of Benton County is involved in this matter. Every well-disposed citizen is interested in having all concerned in this great crime detected and punished. It matters not what was the character of Mason; he was as much entitled to the protection of the law as any man in the community. It matters not what the character, standing or number of his assassins; justice demands that they be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Mobs and mob executions can under no circumstances be encouraged or tolerated. Let no pains or expense be spared to apprehend and bring to punishment these great offenders against law and order.

THE ECLIPSE OF 1869.

Every inhabitant of Benton County, save those deprived by misfortune of sight, had ample opportunity to observe the startling phenomena attending the total eclipse of the sun on the afternoon of Aug. 7, 1869, the whole of the county being within the line of the totality, or within the belt 156 miles in breadth in which the body of the moon completely hid the sun from view. In the absence of any local description of the sublime spectacle, recourse is had to an account written by the well-known astronomer and graphic writer, E. Colbert, who was one of the observers from the station at Des Moines. Nothing was specially noticeable during the encroaching motion of the moon, until only a slender crescent of sunlight remained, except a diminution of light, giving a pallid cast to objects in the far horizon. When the disk of the sun was almost covered and the light began to diminish sensibly, a chilliness crept into the air, not like the coolness of a Summer evening, but like the biting fingers of a Winter storm. This reduction in temperature was almost awful in its swift approach. Birds and domestic fowls sought their roosts, dogs and horses manifested much uneasiness and in some instances positive terror, and even cattle huddled together in fear at the swiftly approaching darkness.

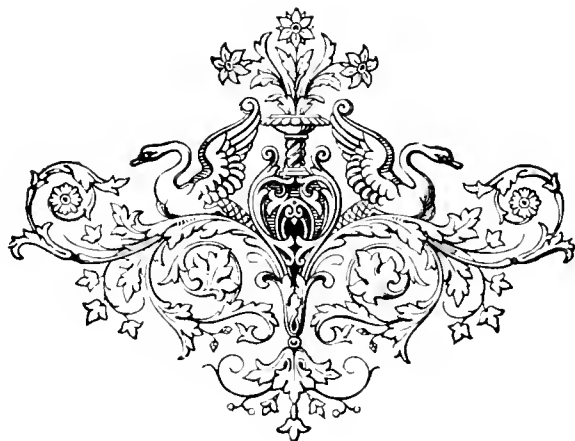
The corona, as viewed through an excellent glass, was remarkably different from all preconceived notions on the subject, and from all previous descriptions, both in size and shape. It has always been represented as nearly annular (ring formed), of about equal breadth all the way round the edge of the moon, and not more than one-tenth of her apparent diameter. The corona of the 7th was exceedingly irregular in its outline, and in some places projected to a distance fully half the apparent diameter of the moon, or nearly 500,000 miles. The greatest length was almost identical with the direction of the moon's path across the face of the sun, which very nearly coincided with the plane of the

ecliptic. From the east side a mass of light shot out to a distance of five or six digits; it was about thirty degrees wide at the base, and shaped nearly like the remote half of a silver-poplar leaf. Near the moon it shone with an almost uniform white light, but within a short space it broke up into brilliant rays, almost parallel with each other, and all pointing nearly toward the center. Still further out, these rays assumed more of a streaky character, seeming to lie against a darker background, and toward the summit they faded away into a more diffused and milder light, though still distinct and bright. Near the extremity it appeared more like a cumulus cloud, but the central direction of the rays was plainly visible. It melted away into the azure background almost imperceptibly, but the outline was perfect, except at the very extremity of the leaf-shaped mass. On the other side of the disk was a corresponding tongue, but less regular, and extending only about two-thirds as far into the void. This position was more brilliant near the base than its counterpart, and was sharply defined at the very extremity, the rays blending so thickly that it required a steady gaze to separate them. The extent of this portion was about 285,000 miles. One observer saw the light reflected from the moon's edge at a distance of 54,000 miles from the sun's body, while the light was reflected from the other edge at a distance of 74,000 miles. The total width of the corona was about 1,600,000 miles.

The broadest mass of covered light was visible on the left (in the southwest quarter). This sprung from an arc of about fifty degrees on the moon's circumference to a height of three digits, or 234,000 miles. This mass was more diffused than either of the others, and separated near the extremity into narrow leaflets of light, something like the flame from a thinly spread bed of coals, only there was no red, the light being pure white, with a faint coruscation. Opposite to this, on the right, was another leaf-spread mass of four digits in height, on a basis of twenty to twenty-five degrees, and like a parabola in general outline, which was, however, broken up on the outer side into jets. Another broad sheet sprung up on the northeast, toward the zenith, nearly rectangular in shape, and three to four digits high, the upper third part being divided irregularly into tongues of light, formed by assemblages of rays. Between these large masses the circumference of the lunar orb was filled up by radiate lines of brilliant light, extending on an average a digit and a half in height, of 125,000 miles from the sun's surface. It was noticeable that this continuous band was the narrowest on the lower left-hand side (southwest by south), averaging about two-thirds of the width elsewhere, and was badly broken on its entire outline, as if the regularity were interfered with by the action of the string of bead-like protuberances jutting up through the interior portion of its volume.

The full amount of this irregularity was not perceptible with the naked eye, but the general distribution of long and short rays was the same. To the unaided vision the narrower portions of the corona were visible and bright; but the tongue-like extensions faded out into nothingness, whereas the telescope gave a definite outline all around, except at the summit of the first-named protuberance. The apparent color of the protuberances was a pinkish red. The instant that the last film of light had vanished, leaving the sun in utter darkness, and simultaneously with the out-flash of the corona, the line of protuberances on the south limb burst into view. Soon after the western edge of the moon had advanced sufficiently to uncover the protuberances on that side, and the four largest remained distinctly visible till the last glimmer of light was visible, when they vanished with the corona, leaving the world in the deep

darkness of total eclipse. A moment passed, and those occupying elevated positions could see the shadow of approaching darkness moving toward them swiftly as the ripples are raised on a placid lake by a Summer breeze, but awful, intense and terrible—fearful as a procession of spirits in the lower circle of the “Inferno.” A few seconds of expectancy and the light was gone. It was an interval of absolute silence and of total darkness: for the eyes of the observer had been contracted by the rays of the sun, and needed two or three seconds to dilate sufficiently to distinguish any object whatever. Nothing terrestrial could be seen, the darkness was too great; but by looking upward the stars could be noticed to creep out, one by one, until over a dozen could be discerned with the naked eye.



WAR HISTORY.

If there is any one thing more than another of which the people of the Northern States have reason to be proud, it is of the record they made during the dark and bloody days when red-handed rebellion raised its hideous head and threatened the life of the nation. When the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do—working the mines, making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactories—in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the Free States were buoyant with hope, looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the insurement of comfort and competence in their declining years; they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the Slave States of the South. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the "times that tried men's souls"—the struggle for American independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquillity, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh, of others—aye, even trafficked in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came with all its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Maj. Anderson, U. S. A., commandant, was fired upon by rebels in arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed was looked upon as the mere bravado of a few hot-heads—the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and freedom and hatred was crazed by the excessive indulgence in intoxicating potations. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraph wires that Maj. Anderson had been forced to surrender to what had first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future, from undertakings half completed, and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color that God, for His own purpose, had given them. But they "reckoned without their host." Their dreams of the future, their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy, were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln—America's martyr President, who, but a few short weeks before, had taken the oath of office as the nation's chief executive—issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months. The last word had scarcely been taken from the electric wires before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through 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 unity. Party lines were for the time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and joining hands in a common cause, they repeat the oath of America's soldier-statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the North, among whom the sons of Benton County made a conspicuous and praiseworthy record. Of the offerings made by these people during the great and final struggle between freedom and slavery it is the purpose now to write.

April 14, A. D. 1861, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued the following:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been and now are violently opposed in several States, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way; I therefore call for the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress said combinations and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid in this effort to maintain the laws and integrity of the perpetuity of the popular government, and redress wrongs long enough endured. The first service assigned to the forces, probably, will be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. Let the utmost care be taken, consistent with the object, to avoid devastation, destruction, interference with the property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command persons composing the aforesaid combination to disperse within twenty days from date.

I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th day of July next, to determine upon measures for public safety which the interest of the subject demands.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

President of the United States.

The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South was accepted—not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence—but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain, under the Constitution and the laws, and above and beyond all, the people from whom political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representatives and executive officers.

It is impossible for any historian to do full justice to the spirit and patriotism of this people in the early days of this gigantic and bloody struggle waged by the American people against rebellion, and their liberal and continuous contributions to maintain the integrity of this glorious Union. It is, indeed, a proud record: for from among them went out brave soldiers and

efficient leaders to aid in the grand struggle for the maintenance and perpetuity of the Union.

A union of lakes, a union of lands,
A union that none can sever;
A union of hearts, a union of hands—
The American Union forever.

Never before in the world's history was witnessed such an uprising of the masses, such unanimity of sentiment, such willingness to sacrifice life and money on the altar of patriotism.

When the first companies were being raised, measures were inaugurated and carried out to raise money by subscription for the support of the families of the volunteers. But there were so many calls for men, and the number and needs of these families whose providers had gone to defend the life of the nation, that it became an impossibility for private purses, however willing their holders, to supply all the demand, and the county authorities made frequent and liberal appropriations from the public treasury for that purpose. Private liberality still continued. This money was raised in the midst of the excitement of war, when the exigencies of the times demanded it, and the generous people never thought to inquire how much was given. Aside from the sums appropriated by county authority, no account was ever kept. Had there been, the sum would now seem almost fabulous.

UNION MEETING.

The first grand rally of the people of Benton County after the fall of Fort Sumter, was a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court House on Friday, April 19, 1861. John Shane, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. W. Hanford appointed Secretary. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, consisting of Messrs. S. P. Vanatta, J. S. Hunt and J. Wetz. While the committee were attending to their duty, stirring speeches were made by the Chairman, Russell Jones, Col. G. W. Sells, W. F. Pickerell and J. S. Hunt. The committee on resolutions reported the following :

WHEREAS, A portion of the people living under the Government of the United States, has seen fit to set at naught the authority of the National Government, to take possession of the public and other property not rightly in their possession, and has opposed by arms the legally constituted authority, and has by unmistakable acts declared an aggressive war against our beloved institutions, therefore,

Resolved, That the people of Vinton, as good citizens of the United States, should and do regret with sincere feelings the rashness which has driven the Southern people into arms against the Government, and the terrible necessity of civil war which has thus been forced upon us.

Resolved, That as good citizens, it is our solemn and unavoidable duty to sustain and uphold the Government and the execution of its laws and the vindication of its authority.

Resolved, That we will give our devoted attachment, our unwavering confidence and our unconditional support to the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That our hearts are still loyal to the great principle of constitutional liberty and free government, upon which the wisdom of our forefathers erected the temple of the constitution, under the shade of which we have enjoyed so great and so many blessings, and that the ruthless hand and traitorous heart that would destroy this beautiful temple, merits from us the severest reprobation and the most undaunted opposition.

Resolved, That if we cannot have union, we will preserve liberty and the Constitution.

Resolved, That as citizens of Vinton, we hereby pledge ourselves to defray the expenses necessary in procuring uniforms and an outfit for a volunteer company to be raised in Benton County, to protect the Government of the United States, the Constitution and enforce the laws.

After patriotic speeches by S. P. Vanatta, John McCartney and the declaration by W. C. Connell that he would head the list for a company in Benton County, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A committee of three was appointed, consisting of J. S. Hunt, W. C. Connell and W. A. Walker to recruit a company, and the meeting adjourned to

next Tuesday, 23d. On Saturday, 20th, a recruiting office was opened at Connell & Vanatta's law office, and a number enlisted.

On Tuesday evening the Court House was crowded to overflowing, W. C. Connell in the chair, and J. W. Traer, Secretary. The most intense enthusiasm prevailed. Earnest and thrilling speeches were made by S. P. Vanatta, C. H. Conklin, W. C. Gaston, S. Douglass, Rev. J. M. Rankin, W. C. Smith, and the unanimous sentiment was a determination to stand shoulder to shoulder in support of the administration and in crushing the rebellion.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. Vanatta was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we as citizens of Benton County, Iowa, hereby agree and pledge ourselves to support and maintain in a decent and respectable manner—such as is suitable to their condition—the families of all those who may volunteer their services as soldiers in the present war, to assist to subdue and put down all traitors and rebels to our Government, and that the families of none such shall want for any of the necessities of life so long as we are able to support them therewith.

After the passage of this resolution, several more volunteers enlisted, and the company adjourned until Saturday.

The first man to enlist in the first company of volunteers raised in Benton County was W. C. Connell, Esq., followed by J. S. Hunt, W. F. Pickerell, M. Thompson, W. A. Walker, John Dempsey and Edwin Jenks.

Earlier in the week several young men went to Cedar Rapids to enlist, and two—P. Murdick and George Reifensahl—did enlist in the First Iowa.

April 25, 1861, the first action taken by the Board of Supervisors in regard to the war was a resolution presented by John Slattery at the special session of the Board, which read as follows:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has called upon the several States of the Union for volunteers to sustain the honor and integrity of the Government against the assaults of rebels and traitors who have seized the public property, stolen its money, stormed its forts and otherwise insulted the flag of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, By and with the advice and consent of the Board of Supervisors of Benton County, that, in case a company of volunteers is raised within said county, the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) is hereby appropriated to aid in the equipment of said volunteers; and upon due proof furnished to the Clerk of the Board that said company of volunteers has been collected, that he is authorized to issue a warrant or warrants to the amount of five hundred dollars for the purpose specified.

This resolution was carried by the following vote: Yeas—Springer, Slattery, Christie, Stocher, Palmer, Treanor, Kirkpatrick, Dwigans, Robinson, Livermore and McQuin—11. Nays—Rice, Miskimin, Forsyth, Mickey, Gwin, Smith, Austin, Lamosee and Inman—9.

It is proper to add that those who voted in the negative believed that no business could be legally transacted at a special session, other than that for which the session was called. Hence they voted "No."

Another public meeting was held in the Court House on the 28th, at which speeches were made by Mr. Geddes, John Slattery, Joseph Dysart, J. S. Hunt and W. C. Gaston.

On Tuesday, April 30, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Big Grove Township. John Ruffcorn presided and J. C. Rhodabeck was Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Jacob Wetz, W. C. Smith, Dennis Kennedy, J. Ruffcorn, J. S. Hunt, H. S. Bailey, S. Mahin, J. C. Rhodabeck and Peter Shultz.

The ladies of Vinton held a meeting on Tuesday, the 30th, for the purpose of preparing lint and bandages for the use of volunteers.

The first company raised in Benton County met in the Court House Saturday afternoon, May 4, took an oath to defend the Constitution of the United

States and to obey the call of the Governor, and elected officers as follows: Jacob S. Hunt (who had served in the Mexican war), Captain; William C. Connell, First Lieutenant; William F. Pickerell, Second Lieutenant; William A. Walker, Third Lieutenant; Jacob Wetz, Ensign. The non-commissioned officers afterward appointed were: J. A. McClure, Orderly Sergeant; Nathan Rice, Second Sergeant; David Barnett, Third Sergeant; John K. Raser, First Corporal; R. H. Kirkpatrick, G. B. Mills, Samuel Oberlander, Corporals; Arke Jenks, Fifer; J. R. Boyd, Drummer; James E. White, Bass Drummer.

Saturday night, at a meeting in the Court House, the company was reported full.

GRAND UNION RALLY.

On Wednesday evening, May 1, 1861, a grand Union rally was held at the Court House. Dr. W. S. Boyd was President; Fletcher Drummond, Secretary, and J. C. Traer, W. C. Gaston, Samuel Douglass, John Pyne and John Shane, Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions were as follows:

WHEREAS, The news has just been received that a second call for volunteers has been made, to the number of eighty-five thousand, by the President of the United States, and

WHEREAS, There is a company forming in this place from our own citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every loyal citizen of this county to aid said organization by every means in their power, either by enlisting or by furnishing the means to enable those who are willing to enlist to enable them to leave their families in comfortable circumstances.

Resolved That the present threatening aspect of national affairs imperatively calls for some immediate steps to be taken by our State authorities to place this State on a war footing.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an appropriation of \$500,000, or a sum sufficient to purchase the necessary arms, and the passage of a military law which will require every man in the State between 18 and 45, who is not disabled by disease, to enroll himself and perform military duty.

Resolved, That in the present great and trying time of our country's peril, we believe it to be the duty of all good citizens, without distinction of party, sect or creed, to lay aside all differences of opinion, and act as one man for the defense and sustenance of the present Administration in its noble efforts to suppress insurrections and to put down traitors and rebels.

The following donations were made: By John Shane, a gold watch, valued at \$75; by Judge Douglass, \$100; by Dr. Traer, \$50; by Joseph Dysart, \$25 and flour enough to keep two families one year; by Dr. Boyd, his professional services, gratis, to the families of all volunteers during their absence.

The following resolutions were adopted on motion of John Shane:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature of Iowa, and to procure signers' names to the same, requesting that body to enact a law authorizing and empowering counties and incorporated towns to make appropriations for the support of the families of such as may volunteer in the defense of the Government.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Iowa be requested to enact a law making it unlawful for any execution to issue against any person who volunteers, while he remains in active service.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to raise means for the purpose of providing for the temporary wants of those who have volunteered.

The committees ordered by these resolutions were appointed by the chair, as follows:

To draft memorial—W. C. Gaston, S. P. Vanatta and Joseph Dysart.

To provide for families of volunteers—E. Ervin, J. E. Palmer, John Slatery, J. M. Inman, Rufus Berry, John Parker, S. H. Watson, M. P. Adams, J. M. Rankin and John S. Forsyth.

AT PARKER'S GROVE

a meeting was held on the same evening as the above, for the purpose of waking up enthusiasm, and the formation of a company of Home Guards. C. P. Neal

was Chairman, and J. L. Badd, Secretary. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, who reported the following :

WHEREAS, A portion of these United States have seceded from the Union, and have further engaged in open rebellion against our Government, and are in actual hostilities against our common country, by robbing our mints and attacking our forts and arsenals ;

AND WHEREAS, The Capitol of our nation and other portions of our country are in imminent danger, and many points in our own State are measurably defenseless from an attack of our enemies ; therefore,

Resolved, That we hold it to be the sacred duty of every citizen to defend his country from the aggressions of the foe, and assist our Government in the maintenance of her laws, and especially to defend his home and his family from the assaults of invaders ;

Resolved, That we, citizens of Benton County, do form ourselves into a military company, for the purpose of assisting in the protection of the Government ; and do agree to devote a portion of our time to military discipline, and to hold ourselves prepared for any emergency that may arise.

Col. Sells, Mr. Vanatta, Rev. R. King and others addressed the meeting, and "enthusiasm was waked" indeed.

AT HICKORY GROVE,

May 5th, a national flag, prepared by the ladies, was raised, amid the enthusiastic cheers of an assembled multitude. A poetic address to the flag, written by Isaiah Morris, was read, after which, the people gathered at the school house, where I. G. Burnett was called to the chair, George Black appointed Secretary, and Amos Dean, Caleb Carter and Isaiah Morris, Committee on Resolutions. The committee reported as follows :

Deeply regretting the necessity which now compels our Government to assume a defensive attitude, but fully convinced that such is the fact, be it

Resolved, That we will sustain the Government at all hazards.

Resolved, That as we have heretofore, in all our political contests, professed great devotion to our Constitution and Flag, now is the time to prove *who* were sincere at heart in their professions and who were not.

Resolved, That we consider old party ties among the things that have been, and that there are but two parties now in our country, viz.: the Union and Order Party, and the Disunion and Anarchy Party.

Resolved, That we pledge to our country our best efforts to sustain the flag, and to each other mutual defense and protection.

Resolved, That whoever is the friend of the Stars and Stripes, is our friend ; and whoever insults our brave old flag, insults us.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Patriotic and thrilling speeches were made by A. G. Hanna, S. S. Parks, I. G. Burnett, William Evans, Caleb Carter, L. M. Holt and Amos Dean, and a military company of twenty-eight men was formed.

Other patriotic meetings were held in different parts of the county ; but those given above are sufficient to show the spirit that animated the people in that hour of the nation's peril.

May 16th, the cloth for the uniforms of the "Benton County Volunteers" having arrived, Mary H. Taggart and Margaret E. Shields called upon the patriotic ladies of Vinton to meet at Rev. N. C. Robinson's church, on Saturday afternoon, 18th, to see how many would engage in the work of making the uniforms.

May 11th, the citizens of Harrison formed a military company of riflemen, called the "Harrison Rangers," for the purpose of acting as a reserve, ready at the call of the State authorities to assist in the enforcement of the laws, in repelling invasion and supporting the Federal Government ; and on the 18th of May, James L. Geddes was elected Captain. A company was organized in Eden, also.

At the June session the Board of Supervisors, took cognizance of the appropriation of \$500; and on the 6th of June, John Slattery, Stoughton Lamoree and Jacob Austin were appointed a special committee to investigate the matter of the application of the \$500 to the use of the volunteer company, and to report the same to the Board October 14, 1861.

John Slattery, W. F. Kirkpatrick and M. C. Smith were appointed a committee to inquire into, and report to this Board at its then present session, "by whom, how and for what purposes the money was applied that was voted by this Board at its May session for the equipment of the 'Benton County Volunteers.'"

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST COMPANY.

The time came at last when the Benton County Volunteers were called upon to join the armed hosts that were pouring down from the North to battle for the Union on the sunny plains of the South.

On Monday evening, July 8th, the people gathered at the Presbyterian Church for the purpose of bidding farewell to the company. John Shane was Chairman, and S. H. Watson, Secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs. Shane, Shutts, Robinson, Wright, Gaston and others, and a Testament was presented to each one of the volunteers.

On Tuesday morning, the 9th of July, the people of town and county again assembled to take a last look at and to give the parting grasp to some cherished husband, father, brother, son or lover. It was truly touching to witness the demonstrations of affection and of friendship; to behold the streaming eyes and quivering lips of some wife, mother, daughter or sister, who, clinging to the object of her love, seemed bent on improving with her affectionate counsels and other manifestations of love, each precious moment previous to the company's departure.

At about 11 o'clock, the volunteers were drawn up in front of the Shields House, and Mr. B. R. Sherman, who had been designated therefor by the lady donors of the flag, appeared, flag in hand, and addressed the company in the presence of the vast crowd in the most happy and felicitous manner, and was highly appreciated by all present. Lieut. Pickerell eloquently responded to the presentation speech in behalf of the company.

Revolvers were also presented to Capt. Hunt and Lieuts. Pickerell and Oberlander, accompanied by excellent speeches from Messrs. Douglass and Sells. Judge Douglass donated sixty-four pairs of shoes, following which the Captain called the roll, and several persons named thereon failing to respond, having squarely "backed out," were justly stigmatized as "traitors" and "cowards" by the company. The ceremonies concluded, the company, escorted by the Vinton Brass Band, took up their line of march amid the outbursts of tears and sobs of the welling hearts to be left behind, for the opposite side of the river, where wagons were in waiting to convey them to Independence, from whence they were to go by cars to Dubuque, and from thence to Burlington by boat, and become Company G, Fifth Iowa Volunteers.

It is but just to add that Mr. Connell, who had been elected First Lieutenant of the company, was prevented from going by the illness of his wife.

After the disastrous battle of Bull Run, recruiting was vigorously prosecuted in Benton County. August 3d, the Harrison Rangers, Capt. Geddes, paraded in the streets of Vinton and were ordered to rendezvous at Davenport as soon as the ranks were full. This company became Company D, Eighth Iowa Volunteers.

Early in September, a cavalry company was organized by choice of John Shane, Captain; James H. Shutts, First Lieutenant; and William A. Walker, Second Lieutenant.

While as a rule the people of Benton County were generous in the contribution for the support of the families of the volunteers, there were a few, as is to be inferred from the following extract from an article headed "To Whom It May Concern," in the *Vinton Eagle* of October 3, 1861, who did not come to time. The *Eagle* said:

But of all the accursed meanness extant, that of advising the poor, sickly wife of one of the volunteers to take in washing for the support of herself and children, while her husband, her only support in this life, is off like a true man, exposing his life for the general cause, caps the climax. The next meanest act is that of doling out a few pounds of flour to a half-starved woman with a large family, and at the same time, warning her to be as saving of it as possible. Bah! it makes us fairly sick to have to write about such littleness of soul. Of what avail is it to observe a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer to the end that the Almighty will shower down plentiful blessings upon us as a community, unless a stop is put to the daily fasting that is going on in our midst? It will not require a great deal of searching to find volunteers' families who are destitute of almost everything but flour, and who have but precious little of that. We do not purpose to specify families. It is for such men as we have last designated to look them up and relieve their wants.

October 15, 1861, the Benton Guards, Captain Shane, left Vinton for camp McClellan, at Davenport, and was made Company G, Thirteenth Iowa.

In November, the Ladies' Aid Society was organized in Vinton.

August 6, 1862, a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was called, and a bounty of \$15 voted to be paid to each private and non-commissioned officer of two volunteer companies of 101 men each, but the raising of the money therefor was postponed until the next meeting.

January 5, 1863, on motion of J. Rice, it was voted to extend aid to all families who need the same, whether wives or mothers (who are dependent on their sons for support) of soldiers.

June 8, 1864, the Board appropriated \$50 to aid the Soldiers' Home, at Clinton.

October 20, 1864, the Board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a county order for \$25 be presented to each man a resident of Benton County, Iowa, who volunteers in a Benton County Company before the 1st day of January, 1864, to serve three years or during the war; said order to be presented to the volunteer, or their order, when they are accepted and mustered into the United States service. *Provided*, Not over 100 men enlist, and that the Clerk of the Board is hereby authorized and directed to issue said orders in accordance with this resolution.

January 1, 1864, a bounty of \$100 was voted to each volunteer or drafted man in lieu of previous bounties offered by the Board.

But a single volume would not give sufficient space in which to detail all the events pertaining to this part of our work. Suffice it to say that, as long as the war continued, money was ready—men were ready. Men of wealth furnished the former, and the less affluent filled the ranks—furnished the brawn, the muscle, the bravery, the sinews of war. Oftentimes, the former furnished not only their share of money, but shouldered their muskets and followed the starry flag, as well.

Having noticed the financial sacrifices and the readiness of the wealthier part of the people to contribute liberally and continuously of their means, we come now to the volunteer soldiery. And of these, what can we say? What vivid words can the pen employ that will do justice to their heroic valor, to their unequalled and unparalleled bravery and endurance? Home and home comforts, wives and little ones, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, were all given up for life and anger on the fields of battle—for exposure, fatigue, disease and death at the

point of the bayonet or at the cannon's mouth. But little they recked of all these, but boldly and bravely went out with their lives in their hands to meet and to conquer the foes of the Union, maintain its supremacy and vindicate its honor and integrity. No more fitting tribute to their patriotic valor can be offered than a full and complete record, so far as it is possible to make it, embracing the names, the terms of enlistment, the battles in which they were engaged, and all the minutiae of their military lives. It will be a wreath of glory encircling every brow—a precious memento which each and every one of them earned in defense of their and our common country.

WAR RECORD OF BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORTS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjut.....	Adjutant	I. V. I.....	Iowa Volunteer Infantry
Art.....	Artillery	kld.....	killed
Bat.....	Battle or Battalion	Lient.....	Lieutenant
Col.....	Colonel	Maj.....	Major
Capt.....	Captain	m. o.....	mustered out
Corp.....	Corporal	prmtd.....	promoted
Comsy.....	Commissary	prsr.....	prisoner
com.....	commissioned	Regt.....	Regiment
cav.....	cavalry	re-e.....	re-enlisted
captd.....	captured	res.....	resigned
desrtd.....	deserted	Sergt.....	Sergeant
disab.....	disabled	trans.....	transferred
disd.....	discharged	vet.....	veteran
e.....	enlisted	V. R. C.....	Veteran Reserve Corps
excd.....	exchanged	wd.....	wounded
inf.....	infantry	hon. disd.....	honorably discharged
inv.....	invalid		

FIFTH INFANTRY.

The regiment was mustered in at Burlington, July 15, 1861, and ordered to Keokuk August 2, from which point they were sent into Missouri for a few days in pursuit of bushwhackers, after which they were sent to St. Louis, and from thence ordered to Jefferson City, Mo., and from there to Boonville, Mo.; thence followed the rebel army under Price to Springfield, Mo., and on their return, encamped at Syracuse until the following February, when they were moved across the country to St. Louis, and thence by transport to Cairo, where they remained a few weeks and were transferred to Cape Girardeau. They were then marched to New Madrid, where they had a skirmish with the enemy, and the first man from Cedar County, private Wm. Beaver, was killed. After the fall of New Madrid, they crossed the Mississippi and marched to Tiptonville to intercept and capture rebels, who were attempting to escape from Island No. 10. They were then ordered back to New Madrid, thence to a point above Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi, thence by way of Cairo and the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, to take part in the operations before Corinth.

Upon the evacuation of Corinth, they followed the rebels to Rienzi, and afterward remained in camp at Clear Creek, Rienzi and Jacinto until Sept. 18, 1862, when they started for Iuka, where, on the 19th, they took part in the battle of Iuka, where Co. A went into a fight with 43 men, and had 27 killed and wounded. It was here that the regiment distinguished itself, so that it was complimented very highly by the Generals commanding. The position they held was in support of a battery, which, in consequence of a superiority of numbers of the enemy, was at one time captured; but rallying to the rescue, the

Fifth Regiment retook the battery with the terrible loss above mentioned. They returned to Jacinto on the 21st of September, thence moved to Corinth to take part in the battle at that place. Engaged in the pursuit of the rebels after that battle, they remained in camp at Corinth until November, when they joined the expedition against Vicksburg, going by way of Holly Springs to Oxford, thence to Memphis, where they remained in camp until Spring of 1863.

From here they were ordered to Helena, thence in the Yazoo Pass expedition. After their return to Helena, they moved to Milliken's Bend, and through Louisiana to a point below Vicksburg, and thence by gunboat to a point below Grand Gulf, Miss. From here they were ordered to Raymond and Jackson, and back to the battle of Champion Hill, where Co. A lost ten in killed and wounded.

After this they engaged in the pursuit of the rebels to Vicksburg, and took part in the charge on the 22d of May.

They then took their places in the siege of Vicksburg, where they remained until the last of June, when they were ordered to Black River, to confront the enemy coming to the relief of Vicksburg.

They returned to Vicksburg July 1, and remained in camp until Sept. 1, when they were ordered to Helena for the purpose of joining the expedition against Little Rock, but were from there ordered to Chattanooga by way of Corinth, marching a considerable portion of the distance. They were then transferred to the Seventeenth Corps, and took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where the regiment lost 30 men in killed and wounded, and 8 officers and 76 men taken prisoners, leaving only 65 men in the regiment who answered at roll call that evening. They afterward went down the river to Stevenson and Huntsville,

Ala., where they remained all Winter. In April, 1864, the veterans of the regiment went home on furloughs, and on their return were placed on the railroads to do guard duty, being most of the Summer at Kingston, Ga. They pursued the rebel Gen. Wheeler in the last raid to the rear of Sherman, in June, 1864, traveling during the time nearly nine hundred miles, and being three weeks without blankets or change of clothing.

About the last of July, 1864, the non-veterans of the regiment were mustered out of service, leaving 180 men, who, on application to the War Department, were transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry, leaving eleven officers without a command, who were mustered out of service Sept. 28, 1864, at Gen. Kilpatrick's headquarters, fifteen miles south of Atlanta, Ga.

Company C.

Capt. Jacob S. Hunt, com. 1861, resd. Jan. 14, 1862.
 Capt. Wm. F. Pickerill, com. 1st lieutenant. 1861, promoted. capt. Jan. 15, 1862, taken prisoner at Missionary Ridge Nov. 25, 1863, hon. disd. Dec. 19, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Samuel Oberlander, com. 1861, resd. Jan. 29, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Charles L. Summers, e. as sergt. June 24, 1861, promoted. to 1st sergt., then 2d lieutenant. Feb. 1, 1862, resd. Sept. 3, 1862.
 Second Lieut. John E. Pangburn, e. as sergt. Jan. 24, 1861, promoted. to 1st sergt., then 2d lieutenant. Sept. 4, 1862, wd. at Iuka, disd. Nov. 18, 1863.
 Sergt. Edwin Jenks, e. June 24, 1861, disd. April 26, 1862, disab.
 Sergt. Daniel W. Artist, e. June 24, 1861, kld. in battle Champion Hills.
 Sergt. Jacob Wetz, e. June 24, 1861, disd. Dec. 18, 1862, disab.
 Sergt. Basil H. Martin, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka.
 Sergt. Morgan Pratt, e. June 24, 1861, captd. at Chattanooga.
 Sergt. A. S. Mossman, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Champion Hills, captd. at Missionary Ridge.
 Sergt. William Graham, e. June 15, 1861, captd. at Chattanooga.
 Sergt. A. Campbell, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Corp. W. S. Robbins, e. June 24, 1861.
 Corp. Edw. Cadman, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Champion Hills, disd. Oct. 29, 1862.
 Corp. Lyman H. Starks, e. June 24, 1861.
 Corp. Milton Cox, e. June 15, 1861, disd. Feb. 13, 1862.
 Corp. H. A. Day, e. June 24, 1861, disd.
 Corp. Patrick Downey, e. June 15, 1861, wd. at Champion Hills, died at Davenport Dec. 16, 1863.
 Corp. Simeon Wood, e. June 24, 1861, died at Booneville, Mo., Nov. 9, 1861.
 Corp. Edward D. Cox, e. June 15, 1861, captd. at Chattanooga.
 Corp. Thomas Shields, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Tunnel Hill, died at Chattanooga Dec. 14, 1863, wds.
 Corp. Philo D. Wilson, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Champion Hills, captd. at Chattanooga.
 Musician Wm. Miskimmons, e. June 24, 1861.
 Wagoner John Magill, e. Nov. 13, 1861, disd. Oct. 14, 1862, disab.
 Brainard, James, e. July 15, 1861.
 Blakely, Edw. C., e. July 15, 1861.
 Baldwin, James, e. July 15, 1861.
 Bain, John, e. March 11, 1861.
 Binder, Benjamin, e. Sept. 6, 1862, kld. in action at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.
 Cox, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862, captd. at Chattanooga.
 Campbell, Samuel, e. Nov. 5, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. Jan. 14, 1864, wds.
 Cox, William, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. at Chattanooga.
 Cantonwine, David, e. Aug. 15, 1862, captd. at Chattanooga.
 Cagley, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Clark, Wm. F., e. July 15, 1861.
 Cole, S. W., e. July 15, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Dermotte, L., e. July 15, 1861, captd. at Chattanooga.
 Day, Henry A., e. July 15, 1861.
 Dempsey, John, e. July 15, 1861, trans. to 36 Co. 1st Bat. Inv. Corps.
 Ditch, Henry, e. July 15, 1861, kld. in battle Iuka Sept. 19, 1862.
 Ditch, David, e. July 15, 1861.
 Downs, Robert J., e. July 15, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg.
 Eisenham, Nicholas, e. July 15, 1861, wd. at Champion Hills.
 Frazer, Rufus, e. July 15, 1861, disd. Sept. 18, 1862, disab.

Gillespie, Stewart, e. July 15, 1861, kld. at Champion Hills May 16, 1863.
 Hatfield, Wm. W., e. July 15, 1861.
 Hatfield, Lewis S., e. July 15, 1861, captd. at Helena, Ark.
 Henderson, John, e. July 15, 1861.
 Honohan, Robert, e. Aug. 27, 1862.
 Holsey, N. Z., e. Aug. 27, 1862, disd. June 11, 1863.
 King, George, e. Sept. 6, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Kabrick, Peter, e. July 15, 1861, died April 3, 1862, at St. Louis.
 Lane, Isaac, e. July 15, 1861.
 Lebesch, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Martin, A. W., e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, died at Cairo Sept. 19, 1863.
 Matthews, James, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Meehan, Augustus, e. Aug. 27, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills.
 Mount, Wm. W., e. July 15, 1861.
 McCoy, George B., e. July 15, '61, captd. at Chattanooga.
 Mossman, Harrison, Nov. 5, 1861.
 Meyers, Emanuel, e. July 24, 1861, captd. at Chattanooga.
 Moody, James, e. June 24, 1861.
 Miskimmons, Joseph, e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka.
 Miskimmons, Lewis, e. June 24, 1861.
 Miskimmons, James M., e. Sept. 23, 1862, wd. at Iuka.
 McLaughlin, Thomas, e. June 24, 1861.
 Norton, Alexander, e. June 24, 1861.
 Onstott, David, e. June 24, 1861.
 Porter, Richard, e. June 24, 1861.
 Pratt, Milo, e. Sept. 6, 1862.
 Stewart, Isaac H., e. June 24, 1861, died at Mt. Vernon, Ind., July, 1862.
 Stewart, Wm., e. June 24, 1861.
 Strawn, S. H., e. June 24, 1861.
 Strawn, Elijah, e. June 24, 1861.
 Scott, James C., e. June 24, 1861.
 Sexton, Thomas, e. June 24, 1861.
 Thompson, M. L., e. June 24, 1861, disd. Oct. 6, 1861.
 Thompson, Martin, e. June 24, 1861, captd. at Chattanooga.
 Taylor, L. D., e. June 24, 1861.
 Vanhorn, Arthur, e. June 24, 1861, disd. July, 1862, disab.
 Vanhorn, Joseph, e. June 24, 1861, disd. Feb. 19, '62, disab.
 Williams, James G., e. June 24, 1861, died Nov. 16, 1861, at Otterville, Mo.
 Waitman, John, e. June 24, 1861, died Sept. 27, 1862, of wds. received at Iuka.
 Webb, John C., e. June 24, 1861.
 White, John, e. June 24, 1861.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Garton, James A., e. Aug. 21, 1862.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited late in the Summer of 1861, immediately after the battle of Bull Run. The regiment was composed of troops enlisted in Clinton, Scott, Washington, Benton, Linn, Marion, Keokuk, Iowa, Mahaska, Monroe and Louisa Counties, and was organized at Davenport, in September. Frederick Steele of the regular army, was appointed Colonel; James L. Geddes, a brave Scotchman of Benton County, was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, and John C. Ferguson, Major.

Very soon after its organization and equipment, the regiment went to St. Louis; and in about two weeks, it moved to Syracuse, where it was attached to the forces under Gen. Fremont, about to move against Price, in Southwestern Missouri. This march was peculiarly severe upon raw troops, and the command suffered severely from forced marches over bad roads. Almost every camping ground became the burial place of soldiers who died from exhaustion. The Eighth Iowa lost heavily. It returned to Sedalia near the middle of November. From this time the regiment went into quarters, where it remained without particular incident until it was ordered to join Gen. Grant's forces in Tennessee.

Early in February, 1862, Col. Steele was promoted to be Brigadier General of Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. Geddes became Colonel of the Regiment; Maj. Ferguson was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, and Capt. Joseph Andrews, of Company F, became Major.

On the 12th of March, 1862, the regiment embarked at St. Louis for Pittsburg Landing. Arrived five days afterward, having had three men killed and five wounded while steaming up the Tennessee. At Shiloh, April 6th, the regiment fought heroically. Late in the evening,

Col. Geddes surrendered his command to the enemy. He had fought ten consecutive hours, presenting an unbroken front to the enemy, and at last the regiment passed in an organized body into captivity. That part not captured went into the "Union Brigade," and especially distinguished itself at Corinth.

Early in 1863, the regiment was reorganized at St. Louis, and left the first week in April to join the grand army under Grant in the magnificent campaign against Vicksburg. A part of Tuttle's Division, the regiment took part in the battle of Jackson, and then marched to Vicksburg, where it took part in the assault of the 22d, in the siege for thirty days, when it moved to the Big Black with the army of observation. Was with Sherman in his movements against Jackson, and took a prominent part in the pursuit of the rebels to Brandon, in which movement Col. Geddes commanded a brigade. Returning to Vicksburg, the regiment had a period of rest. Here, Lieut. Col. Ferguson died of disease. In October, Col. Geddes and the regiment moved to Brownsville, under McPherson.

Early in November, moved to Memphis; thence to La Grange and Pocahontas, where he remained until ordered to Vicksburg, to join in the Meridian raid. Very shortly after its return to Vicksburg, a large portion of the command having re-enlisted, the regiment went home on veteran furlough, at the expiration of which, it went to Memphis, where it remained as provost guard during the rest of 1864 and the first two months of 1865. On the 21st of August, 1864, Forrest attacked Memphis and was repulsed, Gens. Washburn and Hurlbut saved from capture and the city from sack by Col. Geddes and his brave command. The regiment lost 40 men in this affair. The regiment was very popular in Memphis.

Early in March, 1865, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans; thence to Dauphin Island, whence it soon joined in the last general campaign of the war, that against Mobile. The Eighth distinguished itself in the assault on Spanish Fort, where it captured several hundred prisoners. This was one of the most brilliant movements of the war.

- Col. Jas. Loraine Geddes, com. capt. Co. D, Sept. 23, 1861; prmtd. lieut. col. Sept. 28, 1861, prmtd. col. Feb. 7, '62; wd. and prisr. at battle of Shiloh, resd. June 30, 1865; brev. brig. gen. U. S. A. June 5, 1865.
- Lieut. Col. Andrew Geddes, com. capt. Co. D, Oct. 1, 1861, prisr. at battle of Shiloh, prmtd. lieut. col. July 1, 1865.
- Fife Maj. John K. Brown, e. Aug. 14, 1861, prd. from musician Co. D, vet. re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Memphis, trans. to colored troops.

Company B.

- Dunklee, Martin, e. Dec. 12, 1863, died at Helena, Ark., March 24, 1864.
- Merritt, Amos, e. Sept. 15, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
- Moody, John, e. Sept. 15, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
- Moody, Robt. D., e. Sept. 15, 1861, kld. at battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
- Myers, Edward H., e. Sept. 15, 1861, disd. Jan. 30, 1862, disab.
- Penrose, Wm., e. Sept. 15, 1861, kld. April 6, 1862, at battle of Shiloh.
- Rice, John, e. Sept. 15, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Reese, Wm., e. Nov. 27, 1863, died at Memphis June 26, 1864.
- White, Tobias D., e. Sept. 15, 1861, disd. disab.

Company D.

- Capt. Alexander Harper, e. as sergt. Aug. 14, 1861, prmtd. 1st sergt., then 2d lieut. Dec. 15, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 19, 1863, prmtd. capt. Nov. 15, 1865.
- First Lieut. Jacob L. Tinkham, e. as private Aug. 14, '61, prmtd. 1st sergt. April 19, 1863, wd. at Memphis, Aug. 21, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 15, 1865.
- Second Lieut. John W. McGuire, com. Sept. 23, 1861, resd. Dec. 9, 1861.
- Sergt. John J. Legan, e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. Feb. 25, 1865, disab.
- Sergt. Douglas W. Marsh, e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 13, 1863.
- Sergt. Robt. M. Forsyth, e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. Feb. 1, '62, disab.
- Sergt. John Brown, e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. June 9, 1863, disab.

- Sergt. Moses A. Ames, e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, died.
- Sergt. W. H. Ostrander, e. Aug. 14, 1861, trans. to 88th U. S. col. troops for promotion.
- Sergt. John Montgomery, e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Corp. Samuel B. Jones, e. Aug. 14, 1861, wd. and captd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 13, 1863, wds.
- Corp. H. C. Montgomery, e. Aug. 14, '61, captd. at Shiloh, vet. re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, sergt.
- Corp. R. H. Kirkpatrick, e. Aug. 14, 1861, wd. and captd. at Shiloh, trans. to Invalid Corps.
- Corp. Jas. Gardner, e. Aug. 14, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died June 1, 1862, at Keokuk.
- Corp. Jesse L. Bigley, e. Aug. 14, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and Corinth, sergt., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Corp. Chas. Knapp, e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Corp. Daniel P. Marshal, e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. March 13, 1862, disab.
- Corp. Samuel Smith, e. Aug. 14, 1861, kld. April 6, 1862, at battle of Shiloh.
- Musician Jos. P. Skea, e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Wagoner John Daniels, e. Aug. 14, 1861, dishonorably disd. Feb. 1, 1862.
- Blakeley, L. M., e. Aug. 14, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, kld. at Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862.
- Alden, H. L., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Brown, C. W., e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. Feb. 1862, disab.
- Chambers, McHenry, e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Churchill, Henry, e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 16, 1863.
- Dalloway, W. S., e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 7, 1863, disab.
- Drinkwater, Wm., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
- Dudgeon, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, 1861, died Jan. 7, 1862 at Sedalia, Mo.
- Davis, Geo. C., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Dempsey, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1861, died Dec. 6, 1862, at Sedalia, Mo.
- Forsyth, John D., e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Gill, Alfred, e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Gardner, Jno. H., e. April 25, 1864.
- Gingery, Daniel, e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. June 13, 1862, disab.
- Geaten, George, e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Heath, Jos. T., e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Holt, Geo. A., e. Aug. 14, 1861, died near Fairfield, Mo., Nov. 13, 1861.
- Hines, Lewis, e. Feb. 1, 1864.
- Hines, Wm. E., e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Harper, Alex., e. Feb. 22, 1864, died at Montgomery, Ala., July 24, 1865.
- Horton, C. T., e. Aug. 14, 1861.
- Harper, Daniel M., e. Feb. 27, 1864, died at Vinton, Jan. 5, '65.
- Johnson, James, e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. March 16, 1862, disab.
- Hendrix, L. T., e. Aug. 14, 1861, wd. at Corinth, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Kimball, Geo. C., e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Memphis, Oct. 29, 1864.
- McCoy, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd.
- Mossman, Thos. J., e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. April 26, 1862, disab.
- Miskimen, H. H., e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Sept. 28, 1864.
- Moody, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Meeker, T., e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. March 13, 1862, disab.
- Morrison, John, e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Miller, John Y., e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, trans. to Invalid Corps.
- Moorhead, T., e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Moody, Absalom, e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, died Dec. 1, 1863, at Pocahontas, Tenn.
- Pratt, A., e. Jan. 5, 1864, kld. at Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 23, 1865, murdered.
- Parsell, John P., e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, trans. to Invalid Corps.
- Richard, Samuel M., e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Revel, Jas. R., e. Feb. 27, 1864.

Thomas, Albert, e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Steel, John, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. April 5, 1866, disab.
 Finkham, Jacob L., e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Wood, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. Jan. 15, 1862, disab.

Company F.

Capt. John C. Kennan, com. 1st lieut. Co. D, Sept. 23, '61, prisr. at battle of Shiloh, prmtd. capt. this Co. April. 18, 1863, disd. Nov. 1, 1864.

Company G.

Sergt. John T. Hanna, e. Sept. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. for promotion March 17, 1864.
 Sergt. J. W. Hopkins, e. Sept. 3, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. accidentally, March 22, 1864.
 Chamberlain, N. J., e. Sept. 3, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Greenlee, Thos. F., e. Sept. 3, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Jones, Wm. E., e. Oct. 22, 1864.
 Smith, Samuel S., e. Sept. 3, 1861, disd. Oct., 1862.
 Wyley, C., e. Oct. 24, 1864.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

The Twelfth Regiment was recruited late in the Summer of 1861, and organized at Camp Union, Dubuque, Iowa, and mustered into the service of the United States November 25, 1861, by Capt. Washington, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

The first active service in which the regiment was engaged was at Fort Donelson, where it was assigned to Cook's Brigade of Smith's Division, and was engaged in the battles of the 13th, 14th and 15th of February, which resulted in the capture of the Fort and its garrison on the 16th, the enemy surrendering themselves prisoners of war. During most of the time, the boys were exposed to a cold rain and sleet, and, not being permitted to have any fire, suffered very much from cold.

At Shiloh, the Twelfth was brigaded with the Second, Seventh and Fourteenth Iowa regiments, called the Iowa Brigade, commanded by Gen. Tuttle, Second Iowa Infantry, Gen. W. H. Wallace commanding the Division, and were in position near a field beyond Gen. Hurlbut's headquarters. Here it remained in line of battle from 6 o'clock A. M. until about 4 P. M., during which time the enemy made several bold charges, and was repulsed with great loss in killed and wounded.

The Twelfth and Fourteenth being in support of a battery, and having no orders to fall back, and not having notice that the left had given way, were allowed to be surrounded, and, after several hours' desperate fighting, in which three or four regiments contended against the whole rebel force, the Twelfth having its commanding officer, Col. Woods, severely wounded, with sixteen men killed and ninety-seven wounded, with all hopes of retreat or sncor cut off, was obliged to surrender at 6 o'clock P. M. Number of men captured from the regiment, about 400.

The men of the Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa Regiments who were not captured, were organized into a regiment called the "Union Brigade," of which regiment the Twelfth formed Companies E and K.

The Union Brigade was engaged and took a very prominent part in the battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th, 1862, the Twelfth Iowa losing three killed and twenty-five wounded out of eighty men engaged. After pursuing the enemy as far as Ripley, Miss., the regiment returned to Corinth, where it was engaged in building fortifications, until December 18, 1862, when orders were received from the War Department discontinuing the organization known as the Union Brigade, and ordering the men of the Eighth, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa to proceed to Davenport, Iowa, to reorganize their regiments, prisoners having been paroled October 18, 1862, and exchanged November 10, 1862.

The detachment of the Twelfth Iowa arrived at Jackson, Tenn., where it was found that Forrest had destroyed the railroad from Uniontown and was threatening Jackson. The detachment was at once ordered to the defense of the place, and remained four days, when it was ordered to open the railroad to Columbus, Ky., which delayed the detachment until the 4th of January. It arrived at Columbus on that day and was ordered once more to Davenport, where it arrived on the 7th of January, 1863, and from there it was ordered, on the 27th of March, to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., there to rejoin the regiment; and as soon as organized was ordered to report to Gen. Grant

in the field, near Vicksburg, Miss., and served during the entire siege, participating in all the principal engagements until the 22d of June, when it was sent to Black River, to guard the rear from an attack by Johnston. Vicksburg surrendered July 4th.

The Twelfth was engaged in the battle near Tupelo, Miss., on 13th, 14th and 15th of July, '64, losing nine men killed, fifty-four wounded and one missing, out of 200 engaged.

In June, 1864, Companies A and F, numbering fifty-five men, under command of Capt. J. R. C. Hunter, and Company A, while stationed at the mouth of White River, Ark., were attacked by 600 rebels of Marmaduke's command, about daylight on the 22d of June; but taking refuge behind a slight stockade, they repulsed the enemy, he leaving twenty killed and mortally wounded on the field. The loss of Companies A and F was one killed and four wounded.

The regiment fought bravely in the battle of Nashville, and received special mention by brigade and division commanders for good service.

The regiment marched in pursuit of Hood, with the army, to Clinton, on the Tennessee River, thence by steamer to Eastport, Miss., arriving there on the 7th of January, 1865.

From Eastport, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, then embarked with the forces under Gen. Canby, on the expedition against Mobile; was in the front line during the siege of Spanish Fort, which was the last service rendered by the regiment.

During its service, the gallant Twelfth was in twenty-three battles, was under fire 112 days, and had ninety-five men killed in battle.

Company D.

Second Lieut. Robert W. Hilton, e. as 1st sergt. Sept. 20, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 8, 1862, taken prisr. battle Shiloh, took oath of allegiance to Confederate States, com. ret.

Sergt. Howard Pangborn, e. Sept. 24, 1861, wd. and captd. battle of Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1864.

Sergt. A. C. Blood, e. Sept. 20, 1861, formerly private Co. K, 1st inf., disd. Dec. 18, 1862, disab.

Corp. James L. Cowell, e. Sept. 24, 1861, wd. near Tupelo Blackburn, Jos. M., e. Oct. 8, 1861, disd. Jan. 30, 1862.

Barr, Thos., e. Oct. 14, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.

Cowell, Robert C., e. Sept. 25, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.

Dubois, Ferdinand, e. Oct. 8, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Doolittle, W. A., e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. July 9, '62, disab.

Ellgen, Harmon, e. Dec. 27, 1863.

Grass, Harmon, e. Sept. 23, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1864.

Gillehris, W. B., e. Sept. 23, 1861, disd. Oct. 14, '62, disab.

Haradon, Henry, e. Sept. 20, 1861, died Jan. 15, 1862 at St. Louis.

Jacques, John L., e. Sept. 20, 1861, died at St. Louis Jan. 12, 1862.

Johnson, Robt. L., e. Oct. 8, 1861, capt. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1864.

Lee, John S., e. Sept. 23, 1861, died Jan. 12, 1862, at St. Louis.

Lee, Wm. L., e. Sept. 23, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.

Luther, Daniel, e. Sept. 28, 1861, kld. at battle of Shiloh.

Luther, John, e. Sept. 28, 1861, captd. at battle of Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1864.

Lambert, John B., e. Sept. 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1864.

Minor, D. W., e. Sept. 28, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1864.

May, John D., e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. at Corinth and died Oct. 19, 1862.

Mather, Uel, e. Sept. 28, '61, died at St. Louis, Jan. 21, '62.

Scott, Josiah, e. Sept. 28, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1864.

Tarpening, James M., e. Oct. 8, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.

Van Emman, Wm. M., e. Sept. 28, '61, disd. March 29, '62.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

Was recruited under the President's proclamation of July 22, 1861, and ordered to rendezvous at Camp McClellan, near Davenport, where the regiment was filled up, completely organized and mustered into service Nov. 2, 1861. The mustering officer, Capt. Chambers, rejected a few men, but when it entered the service there were 899 names on its rolls. The number was soon increased by enlistments to 989. Maj. Marcellus M. Crocker, of the Second Regiment, was commissioned Colonel of the Thir-

teenth. Milton M. Price was Lieutenant Colonel, and John Shane, Major.

Soon after organization, having been supplied with clothing, the regiment was ordered to Benton Barracks, Mo., where it remained from November 20th to December 11th, when it was ordered to report to Gen. Pope, and was assigned to garrison duty at Jefferson City, where it remained during the Winter. The time was improved to the utmost by Col. Crocker and his command. Schools of Instruction were instituted for the officers, and regular drills for the men. Several hours each day were spent in obtaining a thorough knowledge of their duties, and every officer and private labored diligently to obtain proficiency in the art of war, that they might be ready for efficient service when called upon.

In March, Col. Crocker received orders to report to Gen. Grant; and on the 8th of that month, 1862, the regiment left, by railroad, for St. Louis, where it embarked for Pittsburg Landing, arriving on the 23d. Col. Crocker reported to Gen. McClelland, commanding First Division, and with the Eleventh Iowa and Eighth and Eighteenth Illinois, constituted the First Brigade, under Col. Richard Oglesby. At Shiloh, on the first day, it was under fire for ten consecutive hours, and gallantly sustained the reputation of Iowa troops. On that day, Lieut. Col. Price and Major Shane were wounded, and the regiment lost 24 killed, 139 wounded and 9 missing. A few days after the battle of Shiloh the army was reorganized, and the Thirteenth was placed in the Sixth Division, and attached to the Third Brigade, composed of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa Regiments, Col. M. M. Crocker commanding, soon becoming known as the "Iowa Brigade." About this time, Lieut. Col. Price resigned, Maj. Shane was promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. G. M. Van Hosen became Major. The command participated in the siege of Corinth, and became a part of the garrison at that place when evacuated by the rebel forces.

After remaining at Corinth two months, the regiment marched to Bolivar, Tenn., to look after the enemy, but returned to Corinth September 12th.

Its next movement was under Gen. Ord, in a march on Iuka, and returned to Corinth about the 1st of October, where it was engaged on the 3d and 4th; but although under heavy artillery fire for some time, its losses were light. On Sunday morning, October 5th, the command joined in pursuit of the rebels, which was continued to Ripley. On its return, the regiment reached Corinth October 11th, where it remained three weeks, when it joined in the campaign, under Gen. Grant, against Vicksburg, via Holly Springs and Granada. It reached "Yocana" Creek, when, Holly Springs having been lost, the army countermarched to the frontier of Tennessee, and arrived at Memphis Jan. 13, 1863. On the 20th, it embarked on steamers, moving down the river to Duckport, La.; but, without disembarking, returned to Milliken's Bend, where it remained a fortnight. It then moved to Providence and went into camp for two months, working much of the time on the Lake Providence Canal. While here the army was reorganized, and the Thirteenth became a part of the First Division, Seventeenth Corps, observation, Gen. McPherson commanding. Shortly after, Col. Crocker was promoted to be a Brigadier General, when Lieut. Col. Shane was commissioned Colonel of the regiment.

During most of the campaign at Vicksburg, the Iowa Brigade performed much extra service, involving hard labor and calling for tough marching qualities, and acquired the sobriquet of "Crocker's Grayhounds." It was a part of Sherman's army of observation, and July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg was being surrendered to Grant's victorious army, the Thirteenth was skirmishing with Johnston's rebels, at Big Black River.

In August, it was engaged with a portion of the navy in wrecking and dismantling gunboats that had been sunk by rebel torpedoes in Yazoo River. It also participated in a campaign against Monroe, La., under Gen. Stevenson. September 3d, it went into quarters at Vicksburg, where it remained four months. From February 4 to March 4, 1864, it was with the forces under Gen. Sherman in the famous raid on Meridian. On its return from this raid, most of the men having re-enlisted, it was declared a veteran organization, and officers and men were given "thirty days in their own State," and were homeward bound on the 7th of March.

April 16th, they were off to the wars again, arriving at Huntsville, Ala., May 20th, thence to Ackworth, Ga., joining Sherman's army on the 8th of June. Its first battle in the Atlanta campaign was at Kennesaw Mountain, and was almost continuously under fire until July

20th, when it took position before Atlanta, three miles away. On the 21st, the Iowa Brigade, under Col. Shane, lost 226 men in twenty-seven minutes, in a splendid assault on a rebel fort. Again engaged on the 22d, and suffered severely. On the 28th, gallantly fought, having been ordered to reinforce a portion of the line hard pressed by the enemy.

It participated in Sherman's famous march to the sea, and a portion of the regiment, under Lieut. Col. Kennedy, entered Columbia and hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the rebel capitol.

The Thirteenth, after a long and honorable career, was mustered out, paid off and disbanded at Davenport, Iowa, July 28 and 29, 1865.

Col. John Shane, com. maj. Oct. 30, 1861, wd. at battle of Shiloh, prmtd. lieut. col. April 17, 1862, prmtd. col. March 13, 1863, m. o. Nov. 9, 1864, term expired.

Maj. Wm. A. Walker, com. 2d lieut. Co. G Oct. 28, 1861, prmtd. capt. Oct. 31, 1861, prmtd. maj. March 13, 1863, kld. in battle near Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Q. M. Newell C. Keyes, e. as corp. Co. G Sept. 27, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, com. Nov. 11, 1864, from q. m. sergt.

Buchen, Wm H., e. Jan. 2, 1864, prmtd. corp., wd. near Atlanta.

Company E.

Capt. Borea R. Sherman, e. as sergt. Co. G Sept. 27, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 9, 1862, wd. at battle of Shiloh, prmtd. capt. April 17, 1862, resd. April 17, '63
Rice, Moses W., vet. Feb. 19, 1864, wd. at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Company G.

Capt. Chas. E. Putnam, e. as corp. Sept. 27, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Oct. 31, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 19, 1862, prmtd. capt. March 13, 1863, resd. Oct. 22, 1864.

Capt. James E. White, e. in 1861, prmtd. 1st sergt., prmtd. 2d lieut. April 29, 1863, wd. near Atlanta July 21, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. Oct. 5, 1864, prmtd. capt. Jan. 1, 1865.

First Lieut. James H. Shutts, com. Oct. 28, 1861, resd. April 18, 1862.

First Lieut. Geo. F. Ross, e. as 1st sergt. Sept. 27, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 19, 1862, wd. at Corinth, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 13, 1863, resd. from 2d lieut. April 28, 1863, on account of wds. received at bat. Corinth.

First Lieut. John Ridge, e. as corp. Sept. 27, 1861, prmtd. 1st sergt., prmtd. 2d lieut. March 13, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 29, 1863, wd. near Atlanta, Ga., July 29, and died of wds. at Louisville Oct. 4, 1864.

First Lieut. John Starkweather, e. as sergt. Sept. 27, 1861, prmtd. 1st sergt., then 2d lieut. Oct. 6, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1865, wd. at Atlanta.

Second Lieut. Henry N. Palmer, e. as private Sept. 27, 1861, wd. near Atlanta, prmtd. sergt., com. 2d lieut. June 7, 1865, m. o. as sergt.

Sergt. Wesley Whipple, e. Sept. 27, 1861, died at Corinth July 3, 1862.

Sergt. Robert B. Durand, e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. near Atlanta July 21, 1864.

Sergt. A. R. Kennedy, e. Sept. 27, 1861, disd. July 29, '62.

Sergt. Frederick Lyman, e. Sept. 27, 1861, prmtd. sergt. maj. June 15, 1862, wd. at Corinth.

Sergt. Ed. P. Forsyth, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Atlanta, died at Chattanooga Nov. 1, 1864, of wds.

Sergt. Philip Murdock, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64.

Sergt. Charles M. Martin, e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died June 7, 1864.

Sergt. Orzo Small, e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd., kld. in battle near Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Corp. R. Worthen, e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. near Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Corp. John H. Gipe, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. near Atlanta.

Corp. Jos. L. Coppoc, e. Sept. 27, 1861, trans. for promotion to capt. Co. D, 8th Louisiana, A. D.

Corp. D. D. Merchant, e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1861, kld. in battle near Atlanta July 21, '64.

Corp. Robt. L. Clingon, e. Sept. 27, '61, wd. near Atlanta Corp. Wm. H. La Rue, e. Sept. 27, 1861.

Corp. Wm. Amburn, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Atlanta, prmtd.

Corp. Wm. Wilcox, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. March 17, 1865, disab.

Corp. Oscar Kendall, e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. at Corinth and died April 4, 1862.

Wagoner Samuel Williams, e. Sept. 27, 1861, died June 5, 1862, at Corinth, Miss.

Amburn, J. T., e. Dec. 22, 1863, capt'd. near Atlanta July 22, 1864.
 Auld, Geo., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Beckley, Edward, e. Sept. 27, 1861, disd. Oct. 22, '62, disab.
 Brown, H. J., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Brown, A. H., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.
 Bysong, Samuel, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Barker, Ruel, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Nov. 30, 1863.
 Brollear, Job, e. Sept. 27, 1861, kld. at battle Corinth Oct. 3, 1862.
 Bowen, Jas. H., e. Sept. 27, 1861, disd. Oct. 22, 1862, disab.
 Buck, W. W., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.
 Barnum, Wm., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Black, George W., e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, trans. to Marine Brigade April 12, 1863.
 Collin, Wm. H. H., e. March 30, 1864.
 Catlin, Lewis L., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Dec. 15, 1863, wd. at Falling Creek, N. C., March 21, 1864.
 Cassell, T. K., e. Dec. 19, 1863, disd. May 23, 1865.
 Clark, Alvin, e. Sept. 27, 1861, disd. Aug. 2, 1863, disab.
 Cner, John P.
 Dean, F., e. Sept. 27, 1861, died May 17, 1862, on the steamer City of Memphis.
 Dean, S. G., e. Sept. 27, 1861, died at Camp Denison, O., May 12, 1862.
 Dart, S. G., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Dec. 15, 1863.
 Day, Thomas G., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. near Atlanta Aug. 25, 1864.
 Dearth, Jeremiah, e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. June 30, 1862, disab.
 Engledow, S. S., e. Sept. 27, 1861, disd. March 7, 1862.
 Ferrell, Edward, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Fawcett, Wm. H., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Greer, James V., e. Jan. 19, 1864, kld. in battle of Atlanta July 21, 1864.
 Heller, Joel, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Hayhurst, Elias, e. Feb. 29, 1864, kld. near Atlanta Aug. 11, 1864.
 Hanna, John D., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Hanna, Wm. S., e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, also at Corinth, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Hallock, Hiram, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. near Atlanta July 22, 1864.
 Hussong, James M., vet. Feb. 19, 1864, died at Evansville, Ind., July 23, 1864.
 Hull, Jos., e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. and missing at Corinth, supposed to have been kld.
 Hull, Jerome, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.
 Hull, Henry, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Feb. 19, 1864.
 Hoover, Benton, e. Sept. 27, 1861, kld. near Atlanta July 21, 1864.
 Howett, Jos., e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. at Corinth, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Joyce, Jacob, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Jackson, Wm. I., e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and disd. Oct. 10, 1862.
 Lowell, Marion, e. Jan. 29, 1864, died at Beaufort, N. C., March 18, 1865.
 La Rue, Chambers, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Atlanta, trans. to V. R. C.
 Lord, Lewis, e. Dec. 17, 1863, capt'd. near Atlanta, died while a prisr. at Andersonville, Sept. 6, 1864.
 Lynch, Jeremiah, e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 McElroy, H. H., e. Sept. 27, 1861, disd. April 27, 1863.
 McCasland, Alex., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Marine, Wm. H. H., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Dec. 15, 1863, kld. at Yazoo City.
 Millage, James, e. Sept. 27, 1861, died at Corinth July 26, 1862.
 Martin, S. C., e. Sept. 27, 1861, kld. in battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.
 Pray, Robert J., e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. near Atlanta.
 Rodabeck, Wm. S., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Ritchey, J., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Dec. 15, 1863, wd. near Atlanta.
 Ridge, Alfred, e. Sept. 27, 1861, disd. Oct. 22, 1862.
 Royce, Samuel J., e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. at Corinth, died Nov. 1, 1862, of wds.
 Roberts, Jos., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. near Atlanta July 21, 1862.
 Rickets, W. H., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Schoenover, Jos. O., e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Sherman, W. B., e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Shields, John C., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Sells, George A., e. Dec. 17, 1863, wd. at Atlanta, trans. for promotion in the 4th U. S. A. D. May 1, 1865.
 Sims, Dwight, e. Sept. 27, 1861, prmt'd. drum major Nov. 1, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Shntts, L. E., e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Simpson, W. J., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Snack, Simon, e. Dec. 16, 1863, died at Marietta, Ga., Aug. 12, 1861.
 Smock, D. D., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Smock, Thos. C., e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. at Corinth, disd. Nov. 9, 1862, vet. Feb. 12, 1864, capt'd. near Atlanta.
 Starbuck, John, e. March 7, 1861, died at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1865.
 Skinner, Amasa, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.
 Turner, Wm., e. Dec. 16, 1863.
 Trayer, J. B., e. Sept. 27, 1861, kld. in battle of Corinth Oct. 3, 1862.
 Toombs, Daniel, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Volgamore, J. M., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wallace, Jas. R., e. Sept. 27, 1861, wd. near Atlanta.
 Walker, S., e. Dec. 16, 1863, capt. at Clifton, S. C.
 Williams, W. C., e. Sept. 27, 1861, died at Jefferson City Jan. 11, 1862.
 Wilson, James, e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Abbott, S. A., e. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Moore, Jos., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Briggie, Jeremiah, Jan. 28, 1864.
 Detwiler, Zenas, e. March 22, 1864.
 Ferry, F. L., e. Jan. 22, 1864.
 Robertson, Jas. W., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Traer, Isaac A., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Eighteenth was mustered into the service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, with 875 officers and men, and was almost immediately ordered into Missouri, to join Gen. Schofield's command.

During the following Winter, it was stationed at Springfield, and bore a conspicuous part in the battle at that place January 7 and 8, 1863. The town was defended by a battalion of Missouri militia and the Eighteenth, against an army 4,000 strong. The regiment remained here for a long time, varied by a chase of the rebel Gen. Shelby into Arkansas, thence to Fort Smith.

In the Spring of 1864, the regiment was attached to Gen. Steele's command, and marched to Camden.

April 13th, was in an engagement near Moscow, thirty miles from Camden.

April 17th, received seven successive and impetuous charges from superior numbers, and returned to Camden with a loss of seventy-seven men; returned to Fort Smith, and, until it was mustered out, nothing particularly noteworthy occurred.

Company H.

Capt. Jos. Van Metre, com. Aug. 6, 1862, wd. in action at Springfield, m. e. Jan. 8, and died of wds. Jan. 14, 1863.
 Capt. Jesse C. Rhodabeck, e. as sergt. July 5, 1862, prmt'd. sergt. maj., prmt'd. 2d. lieut. Dec. 18, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Jan. 22, 1863, prmt'd. capt. June 6, 1863, honorably disd. Jan. 28, 1865.
 First Lieut. Jas. A. Kirkpatrick, e. as sergt. July 5, 1862, prmt'd. 1st sergt. then 1st lieut. Jan. 30, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Wm. H. Wood, com. Aug. 6, 1862, resd. Nov. 23, 1862.
 Sergt. John H. Reed, e. July 5, 1862, disd. Jan. 29, 1863, disab.
 Corp. John C. Geddes, e. July 5, 1862, disd. Jan. 29, 1863, disab.
 Musician A. A. Oppelt, e. July 19, 1862, disd. Dec. 15, 1862, disab.
 Wagoner A. L. Puzzell, e. July 7, 1862, capt'd. at Poison Spring, Ark.
 Barnhart, Geo. W., e. July 7, 1862.
 Boughton, W. F., e. July 7, 1862.
 Brannan, Geo., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 30, 1863, disab.
 Berry, Wm., e. July 7, 1862.
 Burns, Frank, e. July 21, 1862.
 Cne, Benj. F., e. July 21, 1862.
 Enochs, Thos. P., e. July 21, 1862, died Dec. 5, 1862.
 Fisher, Hezekiah, e. July 21, 1862, wd., disd. June 1, 1863, wds.

Hoyt, John, e. July 7, 1862.
 Harris, Wm. S., e. July 7, 1862.
 Harris, Geo., e. July 7, 1862, killed at Springfield, Mo., Jan. 8, 1863.
 Isbell, Jas. H., e. July 7, 1862, wd. at Springfield, Mo.
 Jordan, Hugh, e. July 7, 1862.
 Lash, Andrew, e. July 7, 1862.
 Long, Geo. W., e. July 7, 1862, disd. March 25, '63, disab.
 Martin, Oscar W., e. July 7, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Myers, E. H., e. July 7, 1862, wd., disd. at Springfield, Mo., April 13, 1863.
 Morris, A. D., e. July 7, 1862.
 McGuire, D. T., e. July 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
 Morris, E. T., e. Jan. 16, 1864.
 Schoonover, Levi W., e. Dec. 16, 1863.
 Smith, Jacob F., e. July 7, '62, wd. at Poison Spring, Ark.
 Sanders, Jno. H., e. July 7, 1862, disd., disab.
 Shephard, N., e. July 7, 1862, died at Springfield, Mo., Nov. 21, 1862.
 Snyder, Jackson, e. July 7, 1862, died Jan. 11, 1863, at St. Louis.
 Schoonover, G. A., e. July 7, 1862, deserted Aug. 13, 1862.
 Storrs, C. H., e. July 7, 1862.
 Webb, Benton, e. July 7, 1862, disd. Jan. 31, 1863, disab.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized during the Autumn of 1862. It was made up as follows: Company A, Capt. W. C. Gaston, Benton County; Company B, Capt. B. W. Wilson, Iowa and Tama; Company C, Capt. J. W. Carr, Poweshiek; Company D, Capt. S. P. Vanatta, Benton; Company E, Capt. D. Stewart, Johnson; Company F, Capt. J. A. Staley, Tama; Company G, Capt. Thomas Dillon, Iowa; Company H, Capt. A. Wilson, Poweshiek; Company I, Capt. J. B. Kerr, Iowa; Company K, Capt. John Meyer, Jasper. William E. Miller, of Iowa City, was Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, Major.

The regiment went into camp at Iowa City, where it remained several weeks. On the 10th of November, 1862, the regiment, numbering 956 rank and file, was mustered into the United States' service. November 2d, it was ordered to move to the seat of war, and arrived at Helena Ark., on the 20th, where it encamped in tents for the first time. Here, in addition to other disease engendered, owing to the swampy encampment, the small-pox broke out.

January 11, 1863, it formed a part of Gen. Gorman's expedition, which ascended White River to Duvall's Bluff. During this expedition, the men suffered severely from storms and cold. Returning to Helena, rude winter quarters were built, and the sufferings of that winter will never be fully told. In February, the regiment assisted in removing obstructions from Yazoo Pass. Col. Miller resigned in March, succeeded by Lieut. Col. Connell.

April 11th, the Twenty-eighth, which formed a part of the Second Brigade, Twelfth Division, Thirtieth Army Corps, started on the Vicksburg campaign, in which the regiment participated. It was first under fire at Port Gibson, May 1st, where it lost 1 man killed and 16 wounded, but the brave boys never flinched. At the battle of Jackson, on the 16th, the regiment fought like veterans. Of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth, Gen. Hovey says, "Scarcely more than six months in the service, and yet no troops ever showed more bravery or fought with more valor." Here, the regiment lost 22 killed, 65 wounded and 13 missing. Four companies came out without a commissioned officer.

On the day of the capitulation of Vicksburg, the regiment received orders to march with three days' rations. Death, wounds and sickness had so reduced the regiment that only 250 men were able to join in the march. Maj. Lynch had resigned and had been succeeded by Capt. John Meyer. It participated in operations before Jackson, and on the 25th of July, took up its line of march for Vicksburg, which place it reached on the 27th. Soon after, it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and September 13, 1863, moved into Western Louisiana, under Gen. Franklin. March 1, 1864, Col. Connell with his regiment arrived in New Orleans, and crossing the Mississippi, went into camp at Algiers; and a few days afterward, moved to Alexandria, to join Banks' Red River expedition, in which it participated. At the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, the regiment lost 80 officers and men; Col. Connell was severely wounded and captured. July 22, 1864, the regiment embarked on the "Arago,"

bade farewell to Louisiana, and August 2d, landed at Alexandria, Va. Soon after its arrival it went into camp near Tenallytown, whence, after two weeks' rest, it joined Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley. Lost 90 men at Winchester, where it was in the thickest of the fight. Was again engaged at Fisher's Hill, where it captured a battery of six guns, a large quantity of ammunition and many prisoners, with a loss of only 4 men wounded. It participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, in which it fought early and late, in the Fourth Brigade of Grover's Division.

January, 1865, it was ordered to Savannah, Ga., where it performed garrison duty for several weeks. Re-inforced Gen. Schofield at Newbern, N. C., where it was assigned to the Tenth Corps, and where it remained until Gen. Joe Johnston's surrender, when it was ordered back to Savannah, where, on the last day of July, 1865, it was mustered out of service; after which, it proceeded to Davenport, Iowa, where it was finally disbanded, in August.

It is to be said that among all the volunteer regiments which composed the Grand Army of the Union, not one did its duty better than the gallant Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry.

Ast. Surg. William P. Lathrop, com. Sept. 16, 1862, resd. Dec. 16, 1862.

Company A.

Capt. Wm. C. Gaston, com. Oct. 10, 1862, resd. Jan. 10, '63.
 Capt. Jas. H. Shutts, com. 1st lieut. Oct. 10, 1862, prmtd. capt. Jan. 11, 1863, resd. June 9, 1863.
 Capt. Jno. E. Palmer, com. 2d lieut. Oct. 10, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 10, 1863, prmtd. capt. June 10, 1863, kld. in battle of Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864.
 Capt. John W. McGuire, e. as sergt. April 8, 1862, prmtd. 1st sergt., prmtd. 2d lieut. May 17, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 10, 1863, prmtd. capt. Sept. 23, 1864.
 First Lieut. Samuel Taggart, e. as corp. July 28, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, prmtd. sergt., then 2d lieut. June 10, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 23, 1864, wd. at battle of Cedar Creek, Va.
 Second Lieut. John Legan, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 1, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 10, 1863, kld. battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Abraham Rose, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 10, 1863, disd. July 14, 1863 as 1st sergt.
 Second Lieut. Wm. H. Murlin, e. as private Aug. 8, 1862, wd. Cedar Creek, Va., com. 2d lieut. July 18, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
 Sergt. Chas. I. Barbour, e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. July 13, '63, disab.
 Sergt. A. W. Francis, e. Aug. 9, 1861.
 Sergt. Jos. White, e. Aug. 5, 1861, kld. Sept. 19, 1864, at battle of Winchester, Va.
 Corp. James Lehw, e. Aug. 10, 1861, disd. Dec. 8, 1863.
 Corp. E. F. Murphy, e. July 26, 1861, died July 4, 1863 at Memphis.
 Corp. Geo. B. Hatfield, e. Aug. 11, 1861, disd. March 2, '63.
 Corp. E. Smelser, e. Aug. 4, 1861.
 Corp. Wm. L. Parmeter, e. Aug. 8, 1861, wd. at Champion Hills.
 Corp. A. G. Green, e. Aug. 8, 1861, died at Memphis, June 30, 1863.
 Corp. A. H. Doane, e. July 31, 1861, wd. at Cedar Creek.
 Corp. E. Ellyson, e. July 21, 1861, died at Helena, Ark., March 29, 1863.
 Cor. E. B. Felker, e. Aug. 6, 1861, wd. at Cedar Creek.
 Corp. H. M. Worth, e. Aug. 5, 1861, wd. at Champion Hills, Winchester and Cedar Creek.
 Musician Pat. H. Skiffington, e. July 26, 1861.
 Musician Wm. P. McGuire, e. July 12, 1861, died at Carrollton, La., Aug. 28, 1863.
 Anderson, John, e. Aug. 10, 1862, died at St. Louis, June 23, 1863.
 Butterfield, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Beller, B. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, capt. at Opelousas, La., wd. at Winchester and Cedar Creek.
 Booth, Wm. L., e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. May 31, 1863, disab.
 Brunster, Amos N., e. Aug. 7, 1862, kld. at battle Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.
 Bowen, Wm. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills.
 Bowen, David, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Boyden, John H., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills.
 Burkhead, Geo. W., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Barnet, John, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Bruce, Jos. W., e. July 30, 1862.
 Campbell, John A., e. Dec. 23, 1863, wd. at Cedar Creek.
 Culp, C., e. July 26, 1862.

Coder, P. M., e. Aug. 1, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills.
 Culp, T., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. at battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
 Dodge, E. S., e. Jan. 5, 1864, disd. Feb. 1, 1865, disab.
 Dure, J. C., e. Aug. 4, 1862, wd. at Port Gibson, disd. Dec. 6, 1863, disab.
 Downs, Wm. G., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Vicksburg, June 29, 1863.
 Dickey, W. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at St. Louis, July 16, 1863.
 Elder Clark, e. Aug. 1, 1862, kld. at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
 Ellis, Benj. F., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, died at Memphis, July 4, 1863.
 Flickenger, F. M., e. July 26, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., Feb. 27, 1863.
 Fetherkill, George M., e. Aug. 4, 1862, captd. at Opelousas, La.
 Francis, Jas. S., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Finch, E. D., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Francis, W. W., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Parton, Wm. A., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Gingery, S., e. Feb. 26, 1864, kld. Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va.
 Gingry, William A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.
 Harris, Jas. B., e. July 27, 1862, wd. at Port Gibson, died at Benton Barracks, Mo., Aug. 29, 1863.
 Houts, E. C., e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. Aug. 19, 1863, disab.
 Houts, A. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862, captd. at Champion Hills, wd. and captd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.
 Hicks, Wm., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863.
 Hibbard, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Hull, J., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Perkins Landing, La., May 16, 1863.
 Heath, M. S., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. on stmr. Mississippi River and at Cedar Creek, Va.
 Inman, Orville, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Jimmerson, J. B., e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.
 Jackson, Hiram, e. July 26, 1862, died at Keokuk, Aug. 26, 1863.
 Jackson, Wm. M., e. Aug. 3, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., Dec. 30, 1862.
 Jones, Jas. M., e. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Jones, Henry, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Kincer, Wm., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Kilpatrick, John M., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 31, 1863, disab.
 Kislung, Jos. C., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Jan. 6, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
 Lott, Jas. H., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Lopp, A., e. Jan. 5, 1864, kld. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.
 Luther, Geo., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Loyd, A. G., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills.
 Murphy, James M., e. Jan. 5, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek.
 Meeker, Lyman, e. July 21, 1862.
 Mickey, John, e. Aug. 3, 1862.
 Mossman, F. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at battle Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.
 Miller, Isaac, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Jefferson Barracks, Feb. 14, 1863.
 McBroom, Thos., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. March 6, 1863, disab.
 Myers, Martin, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Vicksburg, May 6, 1863.
 Patrick, Jos. S., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 18, 1862.
 Rice, F. F., e. Jan. 5, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek, died at Martinsburg, Va., Oct. 28, 1864.
 Raser, Wm. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Remington, Wm., e. July 28, 1862.
 Rucker C., e. July 1, 1862.
 Rupp, C. D., e. July 12, 1862.
 Roszell, Jno. S., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Roszell, Jos. B., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Sutton, Benj., e. Aug. 4, 1862, kld. at battle Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.
 Segrist, Fredk., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Memphis, April 1, 1863.
 Stout, Geo. W., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Scott, Geo. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Segrist, Samuel, e. Aug. 17, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Terwilliger, Thos., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died on steamer Nashville, May 20, 1863.
 Taggart, Geo., e. July 28, 1862.
 Thompson, Wm., e. July 29, 1862, disd. Dec. 2, 1862, disab.
 Thompson, I. N., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Jackson, Miss., July 20, 1863.
 Vancleef, R. G., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Wightman, D., e. July 21, 1862.

Webb, H. O., e. July 29, 1861.
 Whitcraft, Geo., July 31, 1862, died at St. Louis, June 20, 1863.
 Whitman, Noah, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Woods, N. S., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Woolruff, A. W., e. July 26, 1862, disd. March 31, 1863, disab.

Company D.

Capt. Samuel P. Vanatta, com. Oct. 19, 1862, resd. March 20, 1863.
 Capt. John D. Thompson, com. 1st lieut. Oct. 19, 1862, prmtd. capt. March 20, 1863, died at Salem, Ind., Aug. 8, 1863.
 Capt. Henry, M. Wilson, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 9, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 20, 1863, prmtd. capt. Aug. 9, 1863.
 First Lieut. John C. Summers, e. as sergt. Aug. 4, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 20, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 9, 1863, wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
 Second Lieut. James R. Kennedy, com. Oct. 19, 1862, resd. Dec. 26, 1862.
 Second Lieut. William Postlewait, e. as corp. July 28, 1862, com. 2d lieut. May 26, 1864, m. o. as 1st sergt.
 Sergt. Wm. Geddes, e. Aug. 9, '62, disd. April 11, '63, disab.
 Sergt. A. W. Martin, e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.
 Sergt. James F. Wishard, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Sergt. Jos. A. Fawcett, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, and died June 20, 1863.
 Sergt. Wm. Lamphaer, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. March 30, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Wm. S. McDuff, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, disd. April 29, 1865, wds.
 Corp. A. Stephenson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 31, 1863, disab.
 Corp. George W. Ferguson, e. Aug. 28, 1862, wd. Champion Hills, died at Memphis, June 14, 1863.
 Corp. S. Opfelt, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Corp. Harrison Stephens, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Winchester and Cedar Creek, died Baltimore Nov. 10, '64.
 Corp. Wm. St. Clair, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, disd. Dec. 17, 1863, wds.
 Corp. Edward M. Evans, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, disd. June 21, 1865, wds.
 Corp. W. W. Wilkinson, e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. Cedar Creek, disd. Jan. 5, 1865, wds.
 Corp. James K. Mitchell, e. Aug. 11, '63, wd. Cedar Creek.
 Corp. Lawrence Harding, e. Aug. 8, 1862, captd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.
 Corp. Wm. W. McCoy, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Corp. H. H. Greenlee.
 Musician J. F. Tryon, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Musician J. Jenks, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Wagoner Jos. F. Thompson, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Ashbey, James, e. Aug. 1, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek.
 Armstrong, John, e. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Arrowhood, Nelson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., Jan. 20, 1863.
 Allarding, H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 3, 1863, disab.
 Brennon Jno., e. Aug. 5, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
 Barney, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Burton, O. B., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Baldwin, Hiram, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. in battle at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.
 Burton, Enos E., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend, La. May 3, 1863.
 Bowe, Daniel F., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Winchester.
 Buttolph, Alfred, e. Aug. 8, 1862, captd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.
 Brown, Wm. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, Va.
 Bert, Henry, e. Feb. 25, 1864, died July 19, 1864, at New Orleans.
 Brewer, Ira E., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Bowe, R. E., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Barton, Joseph N., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, disd. Jan. 20, 1865, wds.
 Carrier, F. L., e. Jan. 5, 1864, kld. at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.
 Cottrell, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Collicott, Thomas B., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Cottrell, A., e. Aug. 9, '62, died Aug. 1, '63, at St. Louis.
 Clark Budd, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek.
 Carrier, A. L., e. Feb. 6, 1864, wd. Winchester.
 Crawford, Samuel A., e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, died at Baker's Creek, Miss., May 25, 1863.
 Cottrell, Isaac, e. Aug. 19, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend, La., June 3, 1863.
 Detweler, Elijah, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Eastman, Harman, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. July 5, '63, disab.

Fee, James M.
 Furnace, Jacob, e. Aug. 1, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek.
 Goodwin, Elliott, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. June 28, '63, disab.
 Hinkle, H. C., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. April 4, 1863, disab.
 Hampton, Benj. F., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at New Orleans June 22, 1864.
 Hollingsworth, W. L., e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, disd. Jan. 20, 1865, wds.
 Hite N., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Hodson, Z., e. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Hollister, F. E., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Carrollton, La., Sept. 9, 1863.
 Howard, H., e. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Haines, Clayton, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Aug. 16, '63, disab.
 Hite, Jacob, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, disd. July 4, 1864, wds.
 Honeywell, Benj., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Champion Hills, kld. at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
 Jones, David, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 21, 1863, disab.
 Knapp, William, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Kimball, C. B., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Keller, A. S., e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt'd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.
 Kelley, Jno., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Luton, Jno., e. Jan. 5, 1864, wd. at Winchester.
 Loutzenhizer, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., March 13, 1863.
 Lock, P. A., e. Dec. 24, 1863, wd. at Winchester, disd. May 23, 1865, wds.
 Means, W. W., e. Dec. 13, 1863.
 Moore, Emmett, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died June 10, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
 McGlade, Francis, e. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Maxson, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, died Aug. 10, 1863, at Memphis, wds.
 Maxson, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Newell, Geo. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Nance, Alex., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died April 14, 1863, at Helena, Ark.
 Park, Alfred, e. Aug. 4, 1862, died at Bolton, Miss., May 15, 1863.
 Prill, James H., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Prior, Thos., e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt'd. at Cedar Creek.
 Peck, Wm. M., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Ramy, Asa, e. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Reggle, David, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Railsback, George W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died on steamer D. A. January June 14, 1863.
 Race, Archibald, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Rahauer, Jacob, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Scott, Sam, e. Dec. 18, 1863, trans. to V. R. C.
 Smith, George S., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. May 9, 1863, disab.
 Shughart, Jos. R., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, kld. at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
 Summers, Wm. H., e. Aug. 4, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, and died May 18, 1863.
 Stewart, Franklin P., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Vinton Sept. 21, 1864.
 Thompson, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Willett, Elisha, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Willford, James H., e. Aug. 1, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, died at Baker's Creek May 29, 1863.
 Wood, Eli, e. Aug. 4, 1862, died at Memphis April 7, 1863.
 Wright, Enos, e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. June 28, 1863, disab.
 Weaver, Levi E., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills.
 Williams, Geo. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Williams, T. F., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Winchester, disd. May 29, 1865, wds.
 Wright, George W., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Wingfield, C., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Wallace, John S., e. Aug. 16, 1862, died at Berwick City, La., Dec. 22, 1864.
 Wolf, Elias, e. Dec. 14, 1863.
 Williams, D. C., e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, and died at Memphis June 14, 1863.
 York, James, e. Aug. 1, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Miller, John A., e. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Mahin, J. W., e. Jan. 16, 1864.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

This, the last of the three-years regiments, was not, however, the last to leave the State. It was composed of four companies from Marion County, two from Jasper and one each from Poweshiek, Mabaska, Keokuk and Benton, and was mustered into service, 900 strong, November 15, 1862. John A. Garret, of Newton, was Colonel; Samuel

F. Cooper, of Grinnell, Lieutenant Colonel, and Sherman G. Smith, of Newton, Major.

The regiment was armed December 16th, and left the next day, arriving at Columbus, Ky., on the night of the 18th, where it remained during the Winter. In May, 1863, the regiment was ordered to join the army operating against Vicksburg, of which it formed a part of "Kimball's Provisional Division," Sixteenth Army Corps. Disembarking at Satartia, on the Yazoo River, on the 7th of June, marched, to Haines' Bluff, where they remained a week, and then moved to Snyder's Bluff, where the regiment remained until the capitulation of Vicksburg.

On the 23d of July, embarked for Helena, Ark., where it arrived on the 26th and took part in Gen. Steele's expedition against Little Rock. Moved from Little Rock as a part of the Third Brigade, Third Division, March 23, 1864. April 31, was engaged in a heavy skirmish near Okolona. April 10th, bore an honorable part in the battle of Prairie d'Anne. Was conspicuous for its gallantry at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry. About the middle of January, 1865, the regiment moved up the river to Dardanelles, but soon returned.

About the middle of February, Col. Garrett was ordered to report to Gen. Cyrus Bassey in command of the District of Fort Smith, and saw no more of active service. August 2, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and the next day started for Iowa, arriving at Davenport on the 10th, and finally disbanded August 16, 1865.

Company K.

Capt. George W. Sells, com. Nov. 15, '62, resd. Nov. 28, '64.
 First Lieut. Jacob R. Christie, com. Nov. 15, 1862, resd. Sept. 16, 1864.
 Second Lieut. William K. Harding, com. Nov. 15, 1862, disd. March 1, 1864.
 Sergt. Luke Feran, e. Aug. 17, 1862.
 Sergt. R. C. Bare, wd. at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., and died at Camden Sept. 20, 1864.
 Sergt. Eli Troxel, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Sergt. A. W. Eddy, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. May 6, 1864.
 Sergt. H. Robinson, e. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Corp. I. H. French, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 10, 1864.
 Corp. M. McElroy, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. A. J. Ferguson, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Corp. A. Robertson, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Corp. F. Hull, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Nov. 24, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Hiram Miner, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. H. E. Christie, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Wagoner H. A. Bunton, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Little Rock Oct. 22, 1864.
 Anderson, Marion, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Anderson, William, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Atcheson, Jesse, e. Aug. 16, 1862, died at Paducah, Ky., Aug. 28, 1863.
 Adams, Ira A. e. Aug. 21, 1862, died at Duvall's Bluff Sept. 3, 1863.
 Burkhead, John W., e. Jan. 5, 1864, wd. at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.
 Burk, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Brubaker, Elias, e. Sept. 26, 1862, disd. July 15, '64, disab.
 Burnett, E. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Baldwin, Joseph, e. Aug. 15, '62, disd. July 21, '63, disab.
 Black, James J., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Cassidy, William.
 Daniels, William, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Daugherty, M. A., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Elliott, G. W., e. Jan. 2, 1864.
 Ferguson, John S., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Fuller, Alfred, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Gault, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Gilchrist, James, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at St. Louis Oct. 12, 1863.
 Goon, Elias, e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. Jan. 30, 1863, disab.
 Gephart, Joseph, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Gillett, C. H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Aug. 30, 1863, disab.
 Hopkins, D. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Holliday, A. J., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Hagan, James, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.
 Hodge, George W., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Haines, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Iowa City Nov. 24, 1862.
 Harper, E. R., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Howe, A. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
 Iaman, George E., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Johnston, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Kuhn, Peter, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Kelley, James, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Ketterman, L. J., e. Aug. 16, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis Oct. 4, 1863.
 Langham, W. D., e. March 30, 1864.
 Lash, Joseph R., e. Aug. 10, 1862, died at Little Rock April 9, 1864.
 Lee, Isaac, e. Aug. 30, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., died May 27, 1864.
 Livingston, Robert, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Livingston, Andy, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Miller, C. E., e. Jan. 2, 1864, died Aug. 3, 1864, at Little Rock.
 Morford, Isaac, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died at Helena, Ark., Dec. 30, 1863.
 McDowell, Alex., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at St. Louis Nov. 30, 1863.
 Parker, Henry E., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Patrick, D., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Jenkins' Ferry, died at Camden, Ark., Nov. 24, 1864.
 Patterson, James R., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Pelton, O. Shea, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Robinson, D. K., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 St. Peters, Alex., e. Aug. 17, 1862, disd. Dec. 21, '63, disab.
 Steele, George H., e. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Thompson, Marquis, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Thomas, John B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Iowa City Nov. 5, 1862.
 Todd, R. M., e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. July 12, 1863, disab.
 Wood, P. J., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Wood, William H., e. Aug. 8, 1862.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company C.

Capt. Jno. H. Shields, com. June 4, 1864.
 Sergt. John C. Porter, e. May 21, 1864.
 Sergt. Jas. B. Locke, e. May 21, 1864.
 Sergt. Silas R. Osgood, e. May 21, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. Holladay, e. May 30, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. G. Goodwin, e. May 21, 1864.
 Corp. Jas. M. Tarpenning, e. May 21, 1864.
 Corp. Jno. W. Eckman, e. May 21, 1864.
 Musician Wm. Wood, e. May 21, 1864.
 Adams, Augustus, e. June 21, 1864.
 Andrews, Geo., e. May 24, 1864.
 Barger, Jas. L., e. May 21, 1864.
 Barker, Jas. W., e. May 21, 1864.
 Boles, Irvin S., e. May 21, 1864.
 Boody, J. K., e. May 21, 1862.
 Brown, A. R., e. May 21, 1864, died.
 Brown, Geo. T., e. May 30, 1864.
 Burnett, I. J., e. May 30, 1864.
 Brain, Jas., e. May 30, 1864.
 Crawford, Jas. J., e. May 21, 1864.
 Coovet, A. N., e. May 21, 1864.
 Davis, Wm. P., e. May 23, 1864.
 Dyke, E. B., e. May 21, 1864.
 Elson, A. M., e. May 21, 1864.
 Ervin, Z. B., e. May 25, 1864.
 Fawcett, Jno. A., e. May 21, 1864, died Sept. 28, 1861, at Keokuk.
 Fullenwider, W. H., e. May 21, 1864.
 Fawcett, A. H., e. May 21, 1864.
 Goodwin, Jno. N., e. May 21, 1864.
 Good, Jno. W., e. May 24, 1864.
 Geddes, Jno. C., e. May 21, 1864.
 Greer, John F., e. May 20, 1864.
 Haines, Alfred, e. May 21, 1864.
 Hanna, A. G., e. May 21, 1864.
 Jones, G. W., e. May 21, 1864.
 Kensey, S., e. May 21, 1864.
 Kendall, Lawrence, e. May 21, 1864.
 Kerns, Thomas, e. May 30, 1864, died Sept. 22, 1864, at Davenport.
 Londerbach, H. T., e. May 21, 1864.
 Maynard, Wm., e. May 25, 1864.
 Morris, Isaiah, e. May 30, 1864.
 Matthews, A. J., e. May 21, 1864.
 Moody, John, e. May 21, 1864.
 Meskimen, J. M., e. May 21, 1864.
 Porter, Jas. R., e. May 21, 1864.
 Peek, Henry, e. May 30, 1864.
 Pavey, Thomas, e. May 21, 1864.
 Stookey, M. E., e. May 21, 1864.
 Smith, Silas A., e. May 21, 1864.

Wood, W., e. May 21, 1864, died July 25, 1864, at Helena Ark.
 Young, Hulet, e. May 12, 1864.
 Dobbins, A. N., e. June 4, 1864.

Company K.

Fay, H. W., e. May 21, 1864.

FIFTH VETERAN CAVALRY.

The Fifth Cavalry, better known as "Curtis' Horse," was organized at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., December 20, 1861. It was composed of various detachments and companies from the Western States. It did very efficient service, the details of which cannot here be given, as the regiment was constantly moving, mostly by companies or battalions, scouting, foraging, pursuing or harassing the enemy; and, while not participating often as a regiment in large battles, it was constantly having smaller battles. The principal engagements participated in were the second battle of Fort Donelson, where the Fifth Cavalry followed the retreating enemy, charged and routed them; several engagements against Wheeler's cavalry at Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, and against Roddy's cavalry in several minor engagements.

The Fifth became veterans February 4, and went home, to report at Davenport March 5th. They returned to Nashville, Tenn., and thence proceeded on a most active campaign, tearing up railroads and burning bridges in the enemy's rear, and annoying and crippling them in every possible way. Finally, at a place called Newnan, in Georgia, they, with the Eighth Indiana, were surrounded by the consolidated cavalry forces of Wheeler, Roddy, Jackson, Hume and Ross, and compelled to cut their way out, every man for himself, in which way they reached our lines. After this, with but a handful of men, the Fifth was assigned to Kilpatrick's command, and operated almost day and night in the vicinity of Atlanta; and, after going to Louisville, Ky., and getting fresh horses, they entered into another active campaign, between Nashville and Athens, having several important engagements with the enemy; and went home, at the end of the war, with a record of which every man can justly feel proud.

Company I.

Sergt. David C. Onstott, vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Sergt. Jas. C. Scott, vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Corp. Jos. M. Meskimons, vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Brainard, Jas., vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Blakely, E. C., vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf., wd. disd. Sept. 1, 1865.
 Baldwin, Jas., vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Clark, Wm. F., vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Cox, Wm. A., from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Cox, Henry, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Cantonwine, David, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Ditch, David, vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Hatfield, L. S., vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Hayek, Geo., vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Johnson, Jas., vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Meskimons, Jas. M., vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf., disd., term expired.
 Moody, Jas., vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Meskimons, Lewis, vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Porter, Richard, vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf., killed at Columbus, Ga., April 16, 1865.
 Robbins, W. O., vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Stewart, Wm. F., vet., Feb. 6, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Stewart, Elijah, vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Starks, L. H., vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 Taylor, L. D., vet., Feb. 6, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.
 White, John, vet., Jan. 5, 1864, from Co. G, 5th inf.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

The Sixth Cavalry was recruited in 1862, and was sent to Minnesota immediately after being mounted and drilled, where it marched under Gen. Sully against the Indians. During August, 1863, three companies of the Sixth, under command of Maj. House, while on detached service, undertook to hold a camp of 1,500 Indians until word could be sent to the main force, but this proved to be almost too large a job for the men; for the Indians

were breaking away just as Gen. Sully came up with Col. D. S. Wilson at the head of the Sixth and Col. Furnas in command of the Second Nebraska. The battle began instantly, two companies of the Sixth going through the camp, and Col. Furnas joining Maj. House. The engagement lasted till after dark, when the bugles sounded the recall. The Indians fled during the night, leaving everything but their ponies and arms behind. The next day (5th), the command destroyed half a million pounds of dried meat, three hundred lodges, and other valuable property. Over a hundred dead Indians were found on the field. July 28, 1864, the Sixth had a hand in the engagement with the Indians at Tahkahokutah, where the Indians occupied a secure position on some steep and rocky bluffs partly covered with timber. The Indians threw out mounted skirmishing parties eight or ten miles in advance of this position, which were driven back to the bluffs. The Indians were then shelled out of their position in the rocks and forced to retreat with considerable loss. August 8th, the regiment, which had camped the previous night on the Little Missouri, had a skirmish with a heavy force of Indians, and on the following day got a chance to charge them a distance of over two miles, killing a considerable number. The regiment remained in Dakotah until Winter, bivouacked at Sioux City until Spring, and was mustered out in October, 1865.

Company H.

Capt. Jephtha M. Van Meter, e. as sergt. Sept. 22, 1862, prmtd. comy. sergt., then capt. July 13, 1865.
Sergt. Wm. W. Davis, e. Sept. 15, 1862, kld. Sept. 3, 1863, at White Stone Hill, D. T.
Farrier A. Merchant, e. Sept. 15, 1862.
Farrier J. W. Davis, e. Sept. 24, 1862.
Conley, Wm., e. Sept. 22, 1862.
Dummett, W. H., e. Sept. 24, 1862.
Dummett, W. K., e. Sept. 26, 1862, kld. at battle of White Stone Hill, D. T.
Stickney, Julius, e. Oct. 10, 1862.

Company I.

Corp. Milo N. Higgins, e. Sept. 24, 1862, died at White Stone Hill, D. T., Sept. 4, 1862, wds.

Company K.

Johnson, Lantz, e. Oct. 31, 1862.
Harper, D. C., e. Oct. 31, 1862.

UNKNOWN.

Campbell, Sam'l, e. Oct. 26, 1864.
Castine, Jacob, e. Oct. 26, 1864.
Ireland, Jacob, e. Oct. 26, 1864.
Neel, G. W., e. Oct. 24, 1864.
Richardson, C., e. Oct. 26, 1864.
Sullivan, C. E., e. Oct. 29, 1864.
Steward, O. H., e. Oct. 29, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at "Camp Hendershott," Davenport, in the Summer of 1863, and ordered to duty against the Indians in Nebraska, Dakotah, Colorado and Kansas. Portions of the regiment were engaged in the battles of White Stone Hill, Tahkahokutah, Bad Lands, Little Blue Julesburg, Mud Springs, Rush Creek, Horse Creek, Cow Creek, and other engagements, in which the brave Iowa boys fought gallantly. The battle of Julesburg, Colorado, was fought by Company F, under Capt. O'Brien. The Indians in large numbers had attacked a train. Capt. O'Brien marched to its assistance, and the battle continued during the day. The company lost thirteen killed, and the Indians lost fifty-five. The regiment remained on the plains fighting Indians until 1866.

Company G.

Arlist, A. S., e. May 25, 1863.
Cotton, Isaac, e. May 10, 1863.
Collicott, Seth, e. June 1, 1863.
Jemerson, D. M., e. May 25, 1863.
McGuire, D. T., e. May 10, 1863.
Meeker, Thaddeus, e. June 1, 1863.
Randall, John, e. May 25, 1863.
Underwood, J. N., e. June 1, 1863.

Company H.

Capt. John H. Brooks, com. July 13, 1863, dismissed Jan. 7, 1864.
Second Lieut. E. M. Hutchings, e. as sergt., prmtd. 2d Lieut. July 10, 1864.
Alair, H. A., e. June 10, 1863, died at Fort Kearney, Jan. 26, 1864.
Bowen, J. W., e. May 10, 1863, kld. at Smoky Hill Crossing, Kan., by Indians, Aug. 16, 1864.
Burke, Thomas, e. June 12, 1863, deserted July 15, 1863.
Henderson, George, e. May 25, 1863.
Jones, R. E., e. May 10, 1863.
Pitts, W. H., e. May 10, 1863.
Shoemaker, James, e. May 10, 1863.
Stewart, William, e. May 10, 1863.
Taylor, Chesley, e. June 16, 1863.
UNASSIGNED.
Hinsdale, C. M., e. Oct. 21, 1864.
Martin, J. A., e. Nov. 7, 1864.

NINTH CAVALRY.

This regiment, Col. Matthew M. Trumbull, was the last of the three-year regiments recruited in Iowa. It was organized at Davenport, November 30, 1863, and ordered to Arkansas, where it remained performing heavy scouting, guard and garrison duty until the close of the war.

Company C.

Sergt. Edward McGuire, e. July 29, 1863.
Corp. Jacob J. Sanders, e. Aug. 29, 1863.
Teamster Peter B. Greenlee, e. June 25, 1863, died at Vinton Oct. 23, 1864.
Trumpeter J. L. Moore, e. June 25, 1863.
Bruce, C. L., e. Aug. 10, 1863.
Brown, Huston, e. Sept. 5, 1863.
Durand, F., e. July 25, 1863, died March 26, 1864, at St. Louis.
Harris, B. F., e. July 4, 1863.
Kennedy, C., e. Aug. 8, 1863.
Mather, J. W., e. July 2, 1863.
Shaul, A. E., e. Aug. 8, 1863.
Stecce, William, e. Aug. 2, 1863, died Jan. 15, 1865, at Alton, Ill.
Urny, E. M., e. July 13, 1863, disd. April 26, 1864.
Young, W. T., e. July 7, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Infantry.

Blood, Alvin C., e. April 24, 1861, re-e. 12th infantry as sergt. Co. D, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.
Murdock, Philip, e. April 24, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.
Starkweather, Jno., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.

Second Infantry.

Burdick, Geo. D., e. Feb. 25, 1864, kld. Aug. 14, 1864, in action at Atlanta.
Eckerman, Geo. S., e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. Aug. 5, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Mather, F. W., e. Feb. 30, 1864, died July 28, 1864.
Thompson, R. E., e. Feb. 5, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Welsh, L. L., e. Feb. 20, 1864, died July 18, 1864, in hospital.
Sergt. Frank Evans, e. June 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Corp. F. Seick, e. June 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Boyd, Jno. R., e. Dec. 10, 1863, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Peppers, Wm. L., e. June 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Raser, John, e. June 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Graves, A. W., e. Feb. 6, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Larrue, Thos. P., e. Feb. 18, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Merchant, J. B., e. Feb. 20, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Montgomery, M., e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Nicholson, I., e. Feb. 11, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Sowers, J. W., e. Feb. 28, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Turner, L., e. Feb. 14, 1864, wd. Aug. 30, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Thompson, R. E., e. Feb. 5, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Williams, E. C., e. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Eckerman, M. G., e. Feb. 12, 1864, m. o. July 5, 1864.
Eckerman, Geo. S., e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. Aug. 5, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Third Infantry.

Musician Jno. R. Boyd, e. May 20, 1861, m. o. July, 1864.
 Barnes, Benj. R., e. May 20, 1861, trans. to heavy art. as com. sergt.
 Dolph, Richard C., e. May 20, 1861, wd. at Blue Mills Sept. 17, 1861, m. o. July 18, 1864.
 Evans, Frank, e. May 20, 1861, wd. at Shiloh April 6, 1862, prmtd. corp., m. o. July 18, 1864.
 Raser, Jno. J., e. May 20, 1861, m. o. July 18, 1864.
 Seick, Ferdinand, e. May 20, 1861, wd. at Blue Mills Sept. 17, 1861, m. o. July 18, 1864.
 Walley, Thos. B., e. May 20, 1861, wd. at Blue Mills, disd. Aug. 21, 1862.
 White, Jas. E., e. May 20, 1861, wd. at Blue Mills, trans. to 13th infantry, Jan. 1, 1862, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Ninth Infantry.

First Lieut. Nathan Rice, e. as sergt. Aug. 3, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Sept. 2, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 29, 1862, killed in battle Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.
 Nimrod, A. Green, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Hooker, Adam, e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Sterns, Frederick, e. Feb. 21, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.

Eleventh Infantry.

Fluharty, Bennett, e. Sept. 10, 1861, disd. July 9, 1862.

Fourteenth Infantry.

Frarey, Geo. W., e. March 3, 1862, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. C. Hafer, e. Oct. 9, 1861, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.
 Arbutnot, Daniel, e. Oct. 9, 1861, disd. Feb. 16, 1862, disab.
 Heath, Wm., e. Oct. 9, 1861, missing at Shiloh, died April 15, 1864, from wds.
 Laree, James M., e. Oct. 29, 1861, capt. April 6, 1862, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.
 McClaury, Edmund, e. Oct. 9, 1861, died Oct. 18, 1862, at Toledo, Iowa.
 Williams, John D., e. Oct. 9, 1861, prisr. at Shiloh, died May 27, 1862, at Macon, Ga.
 Frazey, Geo. W., e. March 3, 1862, from Co. F, m. o. Nov. 16, 1864.

Sixteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Charles Geddes, e. as private Feb. 25, 1862, prmtd. corp., then 1st sergt., com. 2d lieut. June 5, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt. July 19, 1865.
 Davis, George C., e. Feb. 7, 1862, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Porter, Robert H., e. Feb. 25, 1862, vet. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 White, Isom, e. Feb. 25, 1862, vet. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Turner, George, e. Feb. 25, 1862, vet. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Bates, Kimball, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 McMurphy, R. L., e. Jan. 5, 1864, capt. July 22, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Price, M. W., e. Jan. 5, 1864, kld. July 22, 1864.
 Raff, Wm., e. Jan. 5, 1864, died Aug. 16, 1864.
 Reid, R. R., e. Dec. 26, 1863, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Turner, C. H., e. Jan. 5, 1864, disd. Aug., 1862.
 Corr, John, e. Oct. 27, 1864, m. o. July 19, 1865.

Twentieth Infantry.

Chaplain Richard King, com. Dec. 15, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.
 McGuire, William W., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. Feb. 3, 1863, disab.
 Ross, Jacob H., e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865.
 Staves, Anthony, e. July 28, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Geo. C. Miller, e. June 25, 1862, from Co. K, 1st inf., m. o. July 8, 1865.
 Fisher, Alfred, e. Jan. 14, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.
 Ven Eman, Wm. M., e. Dec. 11, 1863, m. o. July 8, 1865.
 Barnwell, John A., e. Oct. 27, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Twenty-Fourth Infantry.

Cannon, A. J., e. Oct. 31, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Barnard, Jas. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. March 15, 1864, for wds.
 Cue, Lewis, e. Aug. 18, 1862, died May 20, 1863, wds.
 Delany, Wm., e. Aug. 21, 1862, capt. Oct. 19, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Evans, Wm. J., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. March 9, 1863, disab.
 Houghton, L. L., e. Aug. 20, 1862, trans. May 15, 1864, to Invalid Corps.
 Park, S. S., e. Aug. 19, 1862, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Rinchart, Jacob, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Shelton, John N., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Turpenning, D., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Thomas, S. H., e. Aug. 18, 1862, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Worth, M. H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died April 2, 1863.
 Knouf, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Taylor, Jas. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Thirty-first Infantry.

Coffland, Geo. W., e. March 30, 1864, m. o. June 27, 1865.

Thirty-second Infantry.

Shipman, J. B., e. Jan. 4, 1864, died June 12, 1861, at Memphis.
 Shipman, Jas. V., e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Aug. 24, 1865.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.

Second Lieut. Stephen D. Redfield, e. as 1st sergt. Sept. 1, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. May 4, 1863.
 Sergt. Geo. W. Perkins, e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Averill, David, e. Sept. 13, 1862.
 Bliss, Nathan, e. Sept. 6, 1862.
 Collicutt, Wm., e. Oct. 12, 1862.
 Chase, Jas., e. Sept. 13, 1862, died March 28, 1863.
 Gates, Loring, e. Sept. 3, 1862, died Aug. 23, 1863.
 Haines, James, e. Sept. 6, 1862, died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24, 1863.
 Hull, Elijah, e. Sept. 6, 1862, disd. May 18, 1864, disab.
 Jones, Wm., e. Sept. 3, 1862, disd. May 8, 1863, disab.
 Lindsey, Robt. S., e. Oct. 8, 1862.
 McCoy, Geo., e. Oct. 9, 1862, disd. Feb. 24, 1865.
 Randall, Elwood, e. Sept. 6, 1862, died May 1, 1863, wds.
 Shoemaker, Michael, e. Sept. 3, 1862, died Feb. 16, 1864.
 Terry, Geo., e. Sept. 26, 1862, died July 10, 1864.

Forty-Fourth Infantry.

Howe, Chas. M., e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Sept. 15, 1864.
 Smith, Edwin, e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Sept. 15, 1864.

Forty-sixth Infantry.

Seeley, Jas., e. June 10, 1864, m. o. Sept. 15, 1864.

First Infantry, A. D.

(60 U. S. Vols. A. D.)

First Lieut. Daniel D. Smock, prmtd. from private Co. G, 13th vet. inf., m. o. Oct. 15, 1865.

First Cavalry.

Evans, L. H., e. July 18, 1861, m. o. Feb. 15, 1866.

Second Cavalry.

Fisk, J. H., e. Jan. 5, 1864, disd. March 8, 1865, disab.
 Fisk, Thaddeus, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Fleming, Marshall, e. Feb. 3, 1864, wd. Dec. 15, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Dikeman, Abram, e. Jan. 21, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Columbus P. French, e. as private Aug. 14, 1861, prmtd. corp., then q. m. sergt., com. 2d lieut. May 10, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Corp. Aaron B. Springer, e. Aug. 20, 1861, kld. June 4, 1862, in skirmish.
 Hedrick, Nathaniel, e. Aug. 11, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Arbutnot, Jas., e. Feb. 3, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Bacon, W. A., e. Feb. 3, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Compton, E. M., e. Feb. 3, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Georgia, F. E., e. Oct. 18, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Lowe, D. M., e. Feb. 3, 1861, kld. Dec. 15, 1864.
 McQuin, B., e. Sept. 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Springer, E. B., e. Sept. 1, 1864, died July 15, 1865.
 Younglove, Sanford, e. Sept. 15, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Leonard, Joshua, e. Aug. 29, 1862, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.

Third Cavalry.

Baker, Lemon, e. Feb. 24, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.
 Hatfield, Jacob, e. Feb. 27, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.
 Johnson, John, e. Feb. 29, 1864, died Sept. 22, 1864, at Memphis.

Putnam, W. S., e. Feb. 20, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.
 Smith, Carey, e. Feb. 20, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.
 Thomas, John, e. Feb. 2, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.
 Stephens, John, e. Nov. 3, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd.
 Sept. 1, 1865.
 Kimball, H. S., e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.
 McQuaid, A. E., e. Oct. 1, 1862, died Jan. 27, 1863.
 Abram, Lambert, vet., Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

Fourth Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Dounmond, com. Dec. 24, 1861, read.
 June 3, 1862.
 Capt. Eugene R. Jones, e. as sergt. maj., prmtd. 1st lieut.
 May 31, 1864, prmtd. capt. Oct. 27, 1864, kld. at
 Selma Ala., April 2, 1865.

Logan, L. T., e. Nov. 13, 1861, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.

Thirty-Fifth Missouri Infantry.

Burnett, G. G., e. Aug. 19, 1862, prmtd. corp. Jan. 1, 1863.

Third Battery.

Dolph, E. M., e. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.
 Dearth, G. W., wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. for prm. Sept. 8,
 1862, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.
 Haun, David, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.
 Lendisay, Jas., m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.

For four years and more, the notes of the fife and drum and bugle and the tramp of armed hosts were continually heard, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico to British North America, and the clash of arms was borne northward on every breeze from the sunny but blood-drenched plains of the South. For four years and more, "grim-visaged war" had waved its crimson banners over the fair fabric the Fathers had erected, in a vain endeavor to hurl it from its foundations. In this terrible and gigantic struggle Benton had borne its full part, and many a brave volunteer from its beautiful prairies had laid down his life on the battle field or starved to death in the rebel slaughter pens at Andersonville and Macon.

But now Sherman and his "brave boys in blue" had made their memorable and historic march to the sea, Lee had surrendered to the victorious army of the Union under Grant, the war was ended, peace restored, the Union preserved in its integrity, and the patriotic sons of Benton who were spared to witness the final victory of the armies of the Union returned to their homes to receive grand ovations and tributes of honor from friends and neighbors who had eagerly and jealously and anxiously watched and followed them wherever the varying fortunes of war had called them.

Exchanging their soldiers' uniforms for citizens' dress, most of them fell back to their old avocations—on the farm, in the mines, at the forge, the bench, in the shop, in the office, or at whatever else their hands found to do. Their noble deeds, in the hour of their country's peril, are now and always will be dear to the hearts of the people whom they so faithfully served. Brave men are always honored, and no class of citizens are entitled to greater respect than the brave volunteers of Benton County; not simply because they were soldiers, but because, in their association with their fellow-men, their walk is upright and their character and honesty without reproach.

Their country first, their glory and their pride;
 Land of their hopes—land where their fathers died;
 When in the right, they'll keep their honor bright;
 When in the wrong, they'll die to set it right.

The wondrous deeds of daring and glorious achievements of the Army of the Union, during the great war of the rebellion, will always be dearly cherished by all patriotic hearts. But there were scenes, incidents and accidents, the memory of which will shade with sadness the bright reflections engendered by the contemplation of a heroism, devotion and sacrifice the like of which the world never saw before. But the memory of those who fell in the stupendous struggle is still familiar to the present people of Benton County; but fifty years hence, when the fathers and mothers of to-day shall have passed on to their eternal home, they will be remembered by posterity more as matters of tradition than of absolute written history.

Forty-seven members of Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, returned home on veteran furlough March 18, 1864. The same evening, a meeting of citizens of Vinton was held at the Court House for the purpose of arranging for a formal reception to the boys who had re-enlisted for the war. Ten large committees were selected to make arrangements commensurate with the importance of the occasion.

On the 25th, the surviving members of Company D, Eighth Infantry, arrived, and these heroes were of course included in the list of honored guests.

The reception was held at the Court House, which was packed to its full capacity. Judge C. H. Conklin made the address of welcome, which was fitly responded to by Cols. Geddes and Shaw in behalf of the veterans. Music was furnished by Prof. Price and his band, and the following song was given by Mr. Chapin :

Roll the drum, fire the gun,
Make the welkin ring ;
Set the bonfires burning
For the soldiers returning
Home, sweet home.

See, they come ! mothers run,
Wives and sweethearts all ;
Oh ! how the heart goes throbbing
To see the blue-coats bobbing
Home, sweet home.

Welcome, boys ! welcome, boys !
Welcome back to your home !
Long have we waited to meet you,
And we are happy to greet you
Home, sweet home.

Rally all, great and small,
Give our brave boys a cheer,
Who for the Union are fighting,
And sending the rebels a-kiting,
Home, dismal home.

Drop a tear, comrades dear,
For our brothers absent now ;
Who have gone from the din of battle,
Where the loud cannons rattle,
Home, heavenly home.

When in peace, wars shall cease,
And Freedom take her stand,
With the Star-Spangled Banner o'er us,
We'll sing that happy old chorus,
" Home, sweet home."

The dinner was served at the Tremont House, nearly every township in the county having contributed toward the bountiful table. Elijah Evans officiated as almoner, and under his skillful stewardship nearly five hundred persons sat down to the banquet.

The last hour of the reunion was an unhappy one, for by a premature discharge of cannon Alexander Shields lost his eye-sight.

April 27th, a dinner was given at the Tremont House to the members of the Third, Fifth and Twelfth regiments, then at home on furlough.

HOME TO STAY.

October 5, 1865, was celebrated by the people of Benton County, at Vinton, with elaborate ceremonies. The war was over, and it was due to the

soldiers sent out from Benton that some token of appreciation should be extended them ere they doffed their uniforms and became once more identified in their old occupations.

A procession of the veterans was formed at 11 o'clock, in front of the Court House Square, under the direction of Gen. J. L. Geddes and Col. John Shane, headed by the Vinton Sax-Horn Band, and marched to the school house, in front of which the speeches were made. The address of welcome was made by Judge Conklin, and the response by Gen. Geddes, who, among other glowing sentences, said of the men he had commanded:

They return to you again, with victory perched on their battle-torn banners. They have nobly accomplished the end for which they fought. They have assisted in removing the foul stain of slavery from the otherwise spotless escutcheon of our country, and in demonstrating the great fact that this "Union must and shall be preserved." As American citizens, they do not call the great North their country, with its teeming millions of busy population, its thronging workshops, and immense marine; not the great West, with its vast prairies and green savannas, its noble rivers and ocean lakes, which carry on their bosoms food for a world; not the South, with its fields of mimic snow, its rich plantations and temperate clime; not of these separately are they citizens. No! They are American citizens, under which proud name is embraced the North and the South, the East and the West, from the Atlantic shore to the Pacific coast, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf—one country, one flag, "one and indivisible."

The two hundred veterans then marched back to the Court House Square, where the different maneuvers of dress parade were executed.

Dinner was then served in the Square, which was shared by about two thousand people.

At the southwest corner of the Square a triumphal arch had been erected, on one side of which were the words "Vicksburg," "Iuka," "Welcome Home. Boys in Blue," "Shiloh," "Wilson's Creek;" and upon the other, "Thomas," "Meade," "Honor to the Fallen Brave," "Grant," "Sherman." Another arch stood over the south steps of the Court House, suitably decorated, and bearing two soiled and tattered battle-flags.

The holiday closed with a display of fire-works in the evening, and as the veterans sought their several homes, they saw once more, in recollection, the glistening tents pitched along the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and on the mountain ranges overlooking Atlanta. Once more the awful battle field appeared, but softened by months of absence, and recalled their fallen comrades, where

On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

It is hardly possible to give a perfectly accurate list of the officers of Benton County. There is no record of the election in 1848, and from 1852 to 1863, the records have either never been kept or have been lost. But from all sources of information accessible the following list has been compiled, which will probably be found very nearly correct:

County Commissioners.—1846 (April to August)—Edwin B. Spencer, Stedman Penrose and Samuel K. Parker. 1846-7—Samuel M. Lockhart, Charles Cantonwine and L. F. North. 1847-8—Samuel M. Lockhart, L. F. North and Thomas Way. 1848-9—Samuel M. Lockhart, Thomas Way and L. F. North. 1849-50—Samuel M. Lockhart, Thomas Way and L. F. North. 1850-1—Samuel M. Lockhart, L. F. North, James Rice.



Thos. Tobin

PRINCIPAL TILFORD ACADEMY
VINTON

Commissioners' Clerk.—David S. Pratt, 1846–8; Elias H. Keyes, 1848–9; W. R. Johnson, 1849–50; James T. Beckett, 1850–1; Geo. W. Vardaman, 1851. (Office abolished in 1851.)

County Surveyors.—I. D. Simison, April to August, 1846; Francis Rigaud, 1846–7; I. D. Simison, 1847–51; Newell Colby, resigned May 1, 1856; Wesley Whipple, 1856; Peter B. Smith, 1862–7; James A. Brown, 1868–77; G. W. Smith, 1877.

School Fund Commissioners.—John Royal, 1847–8; Elias H. Keyes, 1848–50; James F. Beckett, 1850–2; Irwin D. Simison; Jacob S. Hunt, 1855. (Office abolished in 1858.)

Clerk of Courts.—Wm. J. Berry, 1846; J. R. Pratt, 1846–7; Irwin D. Simison, 1847–50; C. W. Buffum, 1850–1; G. W. Vandaman, 1851–2; James C. Traer, 1852–4; David Robb, 1854, resigned April 21, 1856; W. C. Stanberry, 1856; James Chapin, 1856–66; Buren R. Sherman, 1867–74; H. E. Warner, 1875.

Sheriffs.—John Royal, April to August, 1846; James Downs, 1846–7; John Royal, 1847–8–9; Cyrus C. Charles, 1849–52; William Remington, 1853–7; Elmyrrh Howard, 1857–9; A. H. Sebern, 1860–3; Ezra Bigelow, 1864–7; Henry M. Wilson, 1868–73; Peter S. Smith, 1874.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—James Mitchell, 1846–7; Samuel Lockhart, 1847–8; John Alexander, 1848–50; I. M. Preston; Norman W. Isbel; James Harlan, 1852; John Alexander, 1854; Edwin Humphreville, 1856–8.

Recorders.—Irwin D. Simison, 1846 (April to August); Lester W. Hayes, 1846–7.

Treasurers and Collectors.—Beal Dorsey, 1846 (April to August); S. L. Morse, 1846–7.

Treasurers and Recorders.—David S. Pratt, 1847–8–9; Joseph Rouse, 1849; James Johnson, 1849–53; James Chapin, 1853; W. R. Johnson, 1853; J. W. Filkins, 1855; Alexander Runyon, James H. Shutts.

Treasurers.—James H. Shutts, 1865–6; S. A. Marine, 1870–73; Othniel Horne, 1874–7; Philip M. Coder, 1878.

Recorders.—Milton P. Adams, 1865; Frederick Lyman, 1866–8; Philip M. Coder, 1869–72; James W. Smock, 1873.

Auditor.—Edward M. Evans, 1870.

Superintendents of Schools.—J. Dysart, 1858; L. M. Holt, 1864–5; Amos N. Dean, 1866–9; H. M. Hoon, 1870–73; S. T. Shortress, 1874–5; Miss Salina Blackburn, 1876.

Judges of Probate.—Jonathan R. Pratt, April to August, 1846; James M. Denison, 1846–7; James Mitchell, March to August, 1847; David S. Pratt, 1847–9; John Alexander, 1849–51 (office abolished 1851).

County Judges.—John S. Forsyth, 1851–5; Samuel Douglass, 1855–9; John Treanor, 1860–61; John McCartney, 1862; Buren R. Sherman, 1864–7; George M. Gilchrist, 1868–9; J. L. Geddes, June, 1869–70 (office abolished 1869).

District Judges.—James P. Carleton, 1847–8 and 1851–3; William Smyth, 1854–6; Isaac Cook, 1857–8; William L. Miller, 1859–61; Norman W. Isbel, 1862–3; James Bart, 1864; C. H. Conklin, 1865; N. M. Hubbard, 1866; James M. Rothrock, 1867–75; John Shane, 1876.

Circuit Judges.—William E. Miller, 1869–70; Geo. R. Struble, 1871, resigned; William J. Haddock, 1871; John McKean, 1872.

SUPERVISORS (TOWNSHIP SYSTEM).

For 1861—James McQuin, Chairman; James Rice, Jacob Springer, H. Gwin, Samuel Miskinim, W. F. Kirkpatrick, John Slattery, Wm. C. Smith, J. M. Inman, John F. Forsyth, Joab Austin, J. R. Christie, B. R. Dwigans, E. W. Stocker, D. A. Robinson, S. G. Livermore, Martin Mickey, Stoughton Lamoree, George L. Palmer, George Treanor.

For 1862—James McQuin, Chairman; H. Gwin, W. F. Kirkpatrick, W. C. Smith, Joab Austin, B. R. Dwigans, D. A. Robinson, S. G. Livermore, Stoughton Lamoree, J. M. Inman, Jacob Springer, James Rice, William Helm, William Wallace, George Treanor, Samuel Miskinim, John Slattery, Martin Mickey, John Ruffcorn and C. W. Stocker.

For 1863—James McQuin, Chairman; Jacob Springer, J. G. Burnett, H. Guinn, Simpson Welles, D. A. Robinson, M. Mickey, E. W. Stocker, J. M. Inman, S. Miskinnin, John Buffam, W. C. Smith, James Rice, John Slattery, Joseph Dysart, Wm. Helm, George Treanor, Russell Bowe, Thomas Gillett and William Wallace.

For 1864—James McQuin, Chairman; Jacob Springer, George Bergen, John L. Burke, Douglass W. Marsh, Michael Smith, W. F. Kirkpatrick, James Rice, E. W. Stocker, Dickson Johnson, S. B. Corning, John Treanor, W. C. Smith, J. M. Inman, T. Gillett, S. T. Wells, I. G. Burnett, D. A. Robinson, H. Guinn, R. Bowe.

For 1865—James McQuin, Chairman; W. C. Smith, W. F. Kirkpatrick, John Knapp, Henry A. Shaffer, W. S. Snow, H. Sheldon, Alex. Runyon, D. A. Robinson, Alexander Johnson, John Treanor, D. W. Marsh, James Rice, Jacob Springer, George Bergen, M. Smith, E. W. Stocker, J. L. Burke, S. B. Corning.

For 1866—James McQuin, Chairman; John Treanor, Jacob Springer, George Bergen, D. Johnson, James Rice, M. Smith, J. L. Burke, N. Hawley, A. Beaman, William Wallace, W. C. Smith, W. S. Snow, H. Sheldon, D. A. Robinson, Alex. Johnson, W. F. Kirkpatrick, John Knapp, Alex. Runyon, H. A. Shaffer.

For 1867—James McQuin, Chairman; W. F. Kirkpatrick, Amos Dean, John Knapp, E. Trueblood, W. C. Pogue, C. L. Summers, S. McGranahan, Isaac N. Chenoweth, Thomas Lewis, Thomas Ryan, John Treanor, W. Wallace, D. Johnson, J. Rice, J. Springer, George Bergen, J. L. Burke, A. Beaman, N. Hawley.

For 1868—James McQuin, Chairman; Jacob Springer, E. G. Brown, J. L. Cobb, J. M. Van Meter, Samuel Mahin, Nelson Hawley, John B. Reeve, James Rice, George Buchan, David McNie, A. J. Wyckoff, Amos Dean, C. L. Summers, S. McGranahan, W. F. Kirkpatrick, W. C. Pogue, Thomas Lewis, John Knapp, I. N. Chenoweth.

For 1869—E. G. Brown, Chairman; D. L. Webb, J. Blackman, J. M. Inman, W. A. Tanner, C. L. Summers, W. W. Hamilton, D. B. Ramsdell, A. W. Burnison, David Landon, A. D. Ryan, David McNie, J. L. Cobb, S. Mahin, James Rice, J. B. Reeve, Jacob Springer, A. J. Wyckoff, George Buchan, N. Hawley.

For 1870—E. G. Brown, Chairman; Amos Dean, John L. Burke, David McNie, L. Brooks, H. T. Elliott, A. H. Heldenbrand, J. T. Ravenscroft, J. R. Christie, J. T. Austin, M. Smyth, S. M. Dinlkin, C. M. Summers, J. M. Inman, D. L. Webb, D. B. Ramsdell, A. W. Burnison, W. A. Tanner, W. W. Hamilton, J. Blackman.

SUPERVISORS (COUNTY SYSTEM).

For 1871—James McQuin, Chairman ; Isaac N. Chenoweth, John Knapp.
 For 1872—Same.
 For 1873—John Knapp, Chairman ; I. N. Chenoweth, E. W. Stocker.
 For 1874—John Knapp, Chairman ; I. N. Chenoweth, H. Guinn.
 For 1875—I. N. Chenoweth, Chairman ; H. Guinn, Nelson Hawley.
 For 1876—I. N. Chenoweth, Chairman ; N. Hawley, H. Guinn.
 For 1877—N. Hawley, Chairman ; A. A. Wentz, William F. Atkinson.
 For 1878—A. A. Wentz, Chairman ; W. F. Atkinson, N. Hawley.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.—George McCoy, 1856-9 ; Thomas Drummond, 1860-1 ; Joseph Dysart, 1862-3 ; William B. King, 1864-7 ; James Chapin, 1868-71 ; John Shane, 1872-7 ; John D. Nichols, 1878.

House.—Thomas Drummond, 1858-9 ; James McQuin, 1860-3 ; Alexander Runyon, 1864-7 ; John W. Traer, 1868-71 ; Eli M. Stedman, 1872-5 ; S. C. Burnet, 1874-5 ; E. S. Johnson, 1876-7-8 ; John McCartney, 1876-7-8 ;

THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

James C. Traer, 1857.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first schools taught in Benton County were private or subscription schools. Their accommodations, as may be readily supposed, were not good. Sometimes they were taught in small log houses erected for the purpose. Stoves and such heating apparatus as are in use now were unknown. A mud and stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth, with a fire-place wide enough and deep enough to take in a four feet back log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in Winter and a kind of conservatory in Summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out in either side, and maybe a few panes of eight by ten glass set in, or, just as likely as not, the aperture would be covered over with greased paper. Writing benches were made of wide planks, or, maybe, puncheons resting on pins or arms driven into two-inch auger holes bored into the logs beneath the windows. Seats were made out of thick planks or puncheons ; flooring was made of the same kind of stuff. Everything was rude and plain, but many of America's greatest men have gone out from just such school houses to grapple with the world and make a name for themselves and names that come to be an honor to their country. In other cases, private rooms and parts of private houses were utilized as school houses, but the furniture was just as plain.

But all these things are changed now. A log school house in Iowa is a rarity. Their places are filled with handsome frame or brick structures. The rude furniture has also given way, and the old school books, the "Popular Reader," the "English Reader" (the finest literary compilation ever known in American schools), and "Webster's Elementary Spelling Book," are superseded by others of greater pretensions. The old spelling classes and spelling matches have followed the old school houses, until they are remembered only in name. Of her school system Iowa can justly boast. It has sent out a large number of representative men whose names are as familiar to the nation as they are in the histories of the counties and neighborhoods in which they once lived. While the

State has extended such fostering care to the interests of education, the several counties have been no less zealous and watchful in the management of this vital interest. And Benton County forms no exception to the rule. The school houses and their furnishings are in full keeping with the spirit of the law that provides for their maintenance and support. The teachers rank high among the other thousands of teachers in the State, and the several County Superintendents, since the office of Superintendent was made a part of the school system, have been chosen with especial reference to their fitness for the position.

It is impossible to find correct reports of educational matters in this county prior to 1858, when the Seventh General Assembly passed "An Act for the Public Instruction of the State of Iowa," and organized the present school system. By this act, which went into force March 20, 1858, each civil township was made a school district, and the number of districts and district officers was thus greatly reduced. By the same act, the office of County Superintendent of Schools was created, and appropriations made in aid of Teachers' Institutes.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Some of the townships in Benton County were among the first in Iowa to adopt the plan of forcing non-resident land owners to assist in building school houses. When a sub-district was organized, it was usually found to be an economical scheme to attach several sections of land owned by parties living in the East, and the Assessor would value it almost as high as improved land. When a new district was organized the wild land would be included in its bounds, and so on, till perhaps it would be made to help build three or four school houses.

One non-resident, named Eastman, who had several tracts in Kane, came to see it in 1856 or 1857, and complained to a resident of that township that he had paid taxes enough, he thought, to build two or three school houses. The settler thereupon instructed him as to the method pursued with regard to organizing school districts; and furthermore told him that sometimes the people changed their minds after the tax was levied, and would borrow the money back instead of building.

One instance is mentioned where a keen Yankee organized a school district and employed his wife to teach the school at a fine salary, the only pupil in the district being their own child. This is regarded, however, by the historian as somewhat apocryphal.

INSTITUTES.

A Teachers' Association was organized at Vinton, in 1857, which held two or three meetings and then died out.

The first Teachers' Institute ever held in Benton County began its session on Monday, Aug. 29, 1859. Prof. D. F. Wells, Amos Dean and Dr. J. L. Enos gave the addresses. An Association was formed, with Julius Stevens as President, Miss Kiddoo and James Irving, Vice President; A. E. McQuaid, Secretary; J. Austin, Treasurer. Those attending were: Salina Blackburn, Frances Scott, Mary A. Brooks, Margaret C. Jenks, Jane L. Wilson, Flora Wilson, Mary L. Shutts, Jane Hudson, Anna Matthews, Sarah Meskinens, Mrs. Ann Reed, Mary Spafford, Ann Brown, Margaret Pyne, Salina Heddin, Mary Kirkpatrick, Sarah Simson, Jennie Kiddoo, Maria Dickenson, Ellen Boyden, Mary Ann McCamron, Daniel Wood, Andrew Martin, Amos Rogers, James Hellar, W. C. Parmeter, L. Clingham, John F. Pyne, Nathan Rice, N. C. Keys, W. C. Connell, A. C. McQuaid, George L. States, F. D. Dean, S.

Stickney, R. L. Rowe, J. S. Eberhart, A. Eberhart, M. Hartwell, G. B. Gill, J. L. Davis, S. Wood, J. K. Thompson, B. F. Page, Amos N. Dean, Joel J. Long, Sherman Tracy, Syreno O. Eaton, Jacob Austin, A. J. Dickinson, S. Rowe, David Martin.

Eighty teachers attended the second session of the Institute, which was held at Vinton, in September, 1860.

From this time forward annual meetings have been held, which are always well attended by teachers, who are behind none in acquirements and competency to teach.

The instructors at the Normal Institute for 1878, held at Vinton, were L. T. Weld, of Cresco; W. H. Sisson, of Eldora; J. McCarty, of Blairstown; W. H. Brinkerhoff, of Shellsburg; Mrs. N. M. Rich, and T. Tobin. Addresses were given by J. L. Pickard, President of the Iowa University; H. Sabin, President of the State Teachers' Association, and others. The enrollment of teachers in attendance on the third day was 146.

The first Superintendent of schools was Joseph Dysart in 1858; but there are no records in the office to show the progress of the educational interests of the county. Miss Salina Blackburn, in her last annual report to the State Superintendent, said:

I have used every available means to secure correct data for this report; but I find upon comparison, that the amount "on hand" as reported *last* year, in many instances, does not correspond with the same item this year. But I have no means of determining which statement is erroneous. With three legal divisions of the school fund, and the frequent changes of school officers, it is simply impossible to make a *correct* financial report.

Quite a number of school houses have been erected during the past year, most of them after improved plans, and all of them seated with good patent seats. Many of the old buildings have been repaired, and the old seats replaced by new and comfortable ones.

A course of study was prepared and submitted to the people and teachers about a year ago. It met with quite general favor. I think its best result has been a tendency toward uniformity of work among teachers.

A system of monthly reports by teachers has been adopted, which not only proves a valuable aid in supervision, but is a great incentive to excellence in punctuality and attendance.

From Miss Blackburn's report for 1877, the following table is compiled:

Number of district townships.....	10
Number of independent districts.....	99
Number of sub-districts.....	86
Total number of districts.....	185
Number of ungraded schools.....	179
Number of graded schools.....	5
Average number of months taught.....	7.33
Number of male teachers.....	121
Number of female teachers.....	243
Average compensation per month to male teachers.....	\$33.90
Average compensation per month to female teachers.....	27.50
Number of male pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.....	4,921
Number of female pupils between 5 and 21 years of age.....	4,467
Number of pupils enrolled.....	6,990
Total average attendance.....	4,194
Average cost of tuition for each pupil per month.....	\$1.35
Number of frame school houses.....	183
Number of brick school houses.....	3
Number of stone school houses.....	2
Total value of school buildings.....	\$133,051
Total value of apparatus.....	1,841
Number of volumes in libraries.....	194

SCHOOL HOUSE FUND.

Total receipts during the year.....	\$20,712.51
Paid for school houses and sites.....	12,652.09
Paid on bonds and interest.....	1,813.98
Amount on hand.....	5,715.64

CONTINGENT FUND.

Total receipts during the year.....	\$23,834.10
Paid for rent of school houses.....	77.00
Paid for repairing school houses.....	3,372.68
Paid for fuel.....	3,865.40
Paid secretaries.....	848.55
Paid treasurers.....	959.35
Paid for records and apparatus.....	457.09
Paid for various purposes.....	8,064.17
Amount on hand.....	6,489.86

TEACHERS' FUND.

Total receipts.....	\$74,231.02
Paid teachers.....	48,889.22
Amount on hand.....	25,341.80
Number of professional certificates issued.....	4
Number of first grade certificates issued.....	138
Number of second grade certificates issued.....	211
Number of third grade certificates issued.....	—
Total number of certificates issued.....	353
Number of applicants rejected.....	118
Number of applicants examined.....	399
Average age of male applicants.....	20
Average age of female applicants.....	18
Number of teachers who have had no experience.....	52
Number of teachers who have taught less than one year.....	72
Number of schools visited by County Superintendent.....	163
Number of visits made during the year.....	171
Appeals.....	2
Amount received by County Superintendent for services from October 1, 1876 to October 1, 1877.....	\$846.00
Number of private schools.....	4
Number of teachers employed in same.....	9
Number of pupils attending.....	235

IRVING INSTITUTE.

This academy was founded in A. D. 1862, by Rev. A. A. Sawin, formerly of Massachusetts, a Baptist minister of eminent ability, of high refinement and thorough scholarship.

The funds for the erection of the buildings, amounting to between \$5,000 and \$6,000, were chiefly raised in the vicinity by subscriptions in land, money, materials and labor. The largest donors were Levi Marsh, \$1,050; George S. Williams, \$370; J. M. Yount, \$300; Andrew Hale, \$290; S. W. Hutton, \$275; T. G. Arbuthnot, \$170; Martin Smith, \$150; Samuel Miles, \$120; I. R. Compton, \$120; E. Thompson, \$100. Levi Marsh was, by the subscribers, appointed Trustee.

A. A. Sawin entered into bonds to maintain a high school for ten years, or refund to those who had donated real estate.

The school was opened in Marsh Hall, in the Spring of 1862. In 1863, Mr. Sawin moved the school into a frame building, erected by himself on the institute grounds.

The foundation of the brick building was laid in the Spring of 1863, and everything pertaining to the enterprise was prospering finely, when the small-pox broke out in the neighborhood and Eld. Sawin was called suddenly to finish his fondly chosen work on earth.

Mrs. Sawin, and her brother, Lauren A. Scott, A. B., of Vermont, agreed to fulfill the contract made by Rev. Mr. Sawin, the subscribers being anxious for the continuance of the school.

The responsibility of collecting the funds and superintending the building now devolved upon L. Marsh, Trustee.

A substantial and commodious building was erected and completed, and the school continued by Mr. A. Scott and Mrs. Sawin.

In 1865, Eld. Whitman leased the buildings, and for several years he and his wife kept a good school.

Again Mrs. Sawin and Mr. Scott took charge and continued the school until 1872.

At that time, Prof. J. G. Craven, A. M., became Principal and proprietor, and, assisted by various members of his family, has since conducted the school. Prof. C. began teaching in 1840, graduated in Miami University in 1845, was, during thirteen consecutive years, successfully engaged as Principal of a high school in Indiana, and has taught in various places in Minnesota and Iowa, and, probably, has prepared a greater number of young gentleman and ladies for teaching and for college than any other teacher in Benton County.

Superintendent Shortiss had rejected 40 per cent. of applicants for certificates until he held an examination in Irving. Eleven of the pupils of the Institute were examined, two received first-class certificates and nine second-class.

Supt. Sterrett, of Tama County says. "The uniform success and ability with which the pupils of Irving Institute have taught in the schools of this county, prove that they have had thorough and careful training."

The pupils of this school, who have gone to college or to the State University, have uniformly taken high positions in their classes.

Beauty of location, thoroughness of instruction, the low rate of board and tuition, the absence of saloons and places of vice are strongly in favor of Irving Institute.

BLAIRSTOWN ACADEMY.

The original projectors and most liberal contributors to the institution bearing the above name, were Rev. George Herring, Uriah Keck, Henry Miller, Caleb Carter, Isaiah Morris, G. B. Crandall, Henry Bell, Amos Dean, and Jas. Brain.

The first Board of Trustees was composed as follows: Rev. George Herring, Uriah Keck, Henry Miller, James Brain, Rev. W. J. Hahn, and G. B. Crandall.

Four acres of ground were procured in the southeast part of the town for a building site, in 1868, and the construction of the building was begun in the Spring of 1868. The structure, which is 75x90 feet in size, and two stories high, was inclosed and roofed during the Summer. The building, which had cost \$4,200, was formally dedicated to the cause of education October 1, 1872, Amos Dean, Esq., of Blairstown, making a suitable address on the occasion, followed by remarks from Rev. Mr. Shoutz, of Tipton, his theme being "Christian Education."

The first term began about the same time, with Rev. W. J. Hahn, an Evangelical minister, as Principal, and Loyd Fording as Assistant.

It can only be stated in a general way, that the attendance at the first term was excellent, but this bright augury of success was only illusory.

A considerable indebtedness had been left on the building, and the Evangelical Society, which had assumed the oversight of the school, proved to be unwilling or unable to relieve the incubus of debt. Accordingly, the Sheriff became the custodian of the property, and it was sold to W. S. Shou, in 1870, who owned it about a year, during which time no school was held.

In 1872, Rev. Mr. Raile, of the Classis of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, bought the property in behalf of that body, and the building was

remodeled at a cost of about \$3,000. Rev. Mr. Raile remained at the head of the school till 1875, when he withdrew, and was succeeded by Profs. Faulk and Martin, who conducted the school for about a year, but with indifferent success.

Growing weary of a property that was proving burdensome to them, the Classis, in 1876, disposed of the building and grounds to Prof. John McCarty, under whose skillful and business-like management, the Academy has steadily grown in favor and prospered as well. The attendance during the Winter term of 1877-8 was 76.

It is a pleasure to be able to state that the utmost cordiality of feeling exists between the people of Blairstown and the Principal of the Academy. With this important help to support him, it is safe to predict prosperity to the school while it remains under his control.

Prof. McCarty was born and partly educated in Ireland. He completed his studies in Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, in New York State, wherein he taught for a year before coming West. He was Principal of the public schools of Vinton three years, before taking charge of the academy, and left the Vinton schools much improved by his administrative ability.

Four teachers assist Prof. McCarty in the Academy: Mrs. Perthemia McCarty, Preceptress; John Janss, German and Telegraphy; Miss Mary A. French, Vocal and Instrumental Music; Mrs. Elsie Spier, Instrumental Music.

The following testimonial, given to Prof. McCarty in 1877, by citizens of Blairstown, indicates the esteem in which the Academy is held by those who are best acquainted with its management:

The undersigned, residents of Blairstown and vicinity, take pleasure in giving their testimony to the satisfactory success with which Prof. McCarty and his excellent wife have conducted the academy under their proprietorship and management during the past year. And we would recommend the institution as worthy the patronage of such parents as desire to give their sons and daughters an education to fit them for the various spheres of usefulness that lie open before them in our growing country. The patrons and friends of the school cheerfully accord to Prof. and Mrs. McCarty the merit of first class educators. And we have no hesitancy in saying that all pupils entrusted to their guardianship will not fail to receive thorough instruction in all branches of learning they may pursue, and proper care for their good morals.

TILFORD ACADEMY.

In the Summer of 1858, an effort was made by the people of Vinton to secure an institution of learning in their midst, it being understood that the Presbytery of Iowa were looking for a site for a college. Cedar Rapids had got a little ahead in the race, and Parsons' Academy was located there.

The people of Vinton were not quite disposed to abandon the project entirely, for in September, 1858, a meeting of the stockholders of the Vinton Collegiate Institute was held, at which time Rev. N. C. Robinson, President; Joseph Dysart, Secretary; Trustees, John E. Palmer, David B. Keys, J. C. Traer, John S. Tilford, Dr. H. B. Clingan, Joseph Young and John Shane.

The second term began November 30. In the prospectus, the announcement was made that instruction would be given in algebra, geometry, surveying and bookkeeping.

A. C. Williams was the Principal of the school, which was continued a term or two longer, but the stockholders became indifferent to the enterprise, and no attempt was made to erect a building. Nothing further was done toward founding an advanced school until the Winter of 1870-71, when Mr. J. S. Tilford, who had a heavy mortgage on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, proposed to donate the grounds to be occupied by an educational institution. Some negotiation had already taken place with Mr. Tobin, and in March, the

arrangement was consummated by the Trustees of the Agricultural Society uniting in a deed transferring the grounds owned by them to Mr. Tobin, on the condition that he would build thereon and conduct an academy for the term of five years.

The foundation was completed in May, and 525 trees had been set in the grounds. So rapidly was the work prosecuted, that the dedicatory exercises were held on Saturday evening July 30, Rev. S. A. Knapp giving the address on that auspicious occasion.

At the close of the dedicatory exercises, which included a chorus from the oratorio of "Creation," and prayer by Rev. G. W. Brindell, Mr. White, the master-builder, presented the keys of the building to Prof. Tobin in a few fitting words, the latter accepting the trust in a graceful address.

The dimensions of the building are 32 x 48 feet; the basement has a height of 10 feet; the first story, 11 feet; the second story, 12 feet and the third story, 9 feet seven inches. In the first story is the main hall, a room 32 x 40 feet, lighted by eight large windows. In the second story is another room of the same dimensions as the one below. The music-room and studio are in the third story. The exterior appearance of the building is very pleasing, the third story being a mansard, and a high belfry surmounting the edifice.

The subsequent progress of Tilford Academy is noted in Mr. Tobin's biography, in another place, to which the reader is referred.

THE PRESS.

The Vinton Eagle.—January 10, 1855, number one of volume one of the *Vinton Eagle* made its appearance. It was published by Lyman & Co., Frederick Lyman, editor; Stanley C. Foster was the "Co." Its motto: "Independent in everything;" its price, \$1.50 in advance. It was a six-column quarto. The editor, in his salutatory says: "After realizing innumerable, unexpected, vexatious delays of time, and a consequent waste of money; after shifting from pillar to post for want of better Winter quarters, liable at every turn to be cut loose and turned adrift from our temporary moorings, we have at last been successful in securing, three-fourths of a mile from town, an excellent, though temporary halting-place, by which arrangement we have actually stolen time sufficient to 'catch breath,' and, by close application during the hours of daylight (our office is transformed into a church and lodge-room evenings), succeeded in presenting to the public this first, but imperfect, specimen of an *Eagle*. * * * We shall more than fulfill all former promises embodied in our prospectus, by excluding from our columns either Democratic, Whig or Abolition lies and bombast."

The second volume commenced with Lyman & Traer, editors and publishers, but the partnership only lasted for a short time; it was dissolved February 13, 1856, when W. W. Hanford purchased Lyman's interest and assumed the editorial and business management. August 6th, J. C. Traer withdrew from the concern, and Mr. Lyman took some interest in the office, it is not quite clear what. February 4, 1857, Messrs. Hanford & Lyman disposed of the *Eagle* to Stoughton & Dysart, both citizens of Vinton. June 13th, Mr. Stoughton vacated his half of the tripod to Thomas Drummond. August 29th, Mr. Hanford returned to the office, and Mr. Dysart withdrew. Soon after, Mr. Drummond became editor, and remained for about three years. Mr. Hanford continued most of the time as sole owner, until January 1, 1871, when J. W. Rich purchased the interest which he still retains. In 1876, Bernard Murphy, who had learned his trade in the *Eagle* office, purchased Mr. Han-

ford's interest. The *Eagle*, it is seen, has existed for twenty-two years, and has been a sound concern since its first establishment. It has been a Republican in politics, except during its first year.

Benton County Democrat—This paper was ushered into existence October 2, 1856, with D. B. Pyne as publisher; Nathan Bass, political editor; and James Wood as local editor. But soon after, the paper collapsed; for of the thousand dollars that had been promised to pay for the material nothing had been paid, and of the 200 subscribers, only forty had paid their subscriptions, while Judge Douglass, who had been active in soliciting Mr. Pyne to start the paper, was "hedging" by giving a large share of his patronage to the *Eagle*. Pyne held the material till toward Spring, when he started the paper again, but soon after sold the office to James Fowler and Henry Price. July 3, 1859, Price took his share of a big tax list and withdrew. May 21, 1859, Fowler sold the concern to John Alexander and I. Van Metre, who conducted it with much ability, Van Metre doing the editorial work. August 11, 1859, Alexander sold his share to D. B. Pyne.

This was in the heat of a bitter political canvass, during the progress of which a pugilistic encounter took place between Van Metre and Drummond, in which the latter is said to have been worsted. Just prior to election, the *Democrat* occupied a whole page in reciting the wrong-doing of the Republicans, as viewed from the opposition stand-point. In the article is a spirited cartoon of a messenger started for Marengo, riding face backward on a mule. But spunk and sarcasm could not save the election, and October 20th the editor "threw up the sponge," remarking that "events have transpired," etc. A nearly complete file of the *Democrat* has been preserved at the *Eagle* office, and those who were active in politics twenty years ago, will find much to interest and amuse them by turning over its pages for an hour.

Belle Plaine Transcript.—This paper was established about the middle of December, 1866 by N. C. Weiting. It was a folio sheet, with seven columns to the page, and was Republican in politics. February 14, 1867, he sold the office to W. W. Yarhan and William Nixon. A few months afterward, the concern passed into the hands of S. S. Farrington, who improved the paper very much in the local department. March 4, 1869, Mr. Farrington disposed of the *Transcript* to D. H. Frost, who had formerly been a partner in the ownership of the Vinton *Eagle*. Mr. Frost changed the name of the paper to the *Belle Plaine Union*. The paper has ever since remained under the exclusive management of Mr. Frost, who has the deserved reputation of being one of best informed and most finished political writers in the State. The *Union* has a good circulation in Southern Benton, and in Tama, Iowa and Poweshiek Counties. The *Union* is Republican in politics.

Belle Plaine Review.—This journal was established by S. S. Farrington, October 9, 1874. For a few weeks he had a partner, but the latter soon retired leaving Mr. Farrington sole owner. The *Review* is a five-column quarto paper, and has done an excellent business since its beginning. Mr. Farrington is still the proprietor. The paper is Republican in politics.

Blairstown Independent.—The *Herald* was the first paper established at Blairstown. The first number was issued about March 1, 1869, by W. H. Wheeler, the paper being printed, however, at the *People's Journal* office, at Vinton. It is remembered that Mr. Wheeler and the publisher of the *Journal* differed diametrically as to the propriety of sending ex-Gov. Stone to Congress in 1870, much space being occupied in the *Herald* by matter that Mr. Wheeler could not indorse. The *Herald* ran along about a year, when it was suspended

by Mr. Wheeler's removal from the place. The *Independent* was established by S. P. Grover, about Jan. 1, 1876, who soon after transferred it to L. H. Barnes, who did not develop into a thorough-paced financier. He failed. J. P. Wallace soon after bought the property, which has proved to be a good investment in his hands. The paper is a five-column quarto sheet, and enjoys the respect of its patrons.

People's Journal.—The early history of this paper is somewhat out of the ordinary run. The *Benton County News* was first published at Vinton, early in the Spring of 1865, by Frank & Weed, who conducted it for about one year, when they failed and the office passed into the hands of James Wood, Trustee. In May or June, 1868, one Berry, who had gone to Pike's Peak, some years before, and there acquired a competence, came back to Benton County desiring above all things to go to the Legislature. He arranged for the purchase of the dormant *News*, and it was revived as a Democratic paper and called the *Standard*. Berry got his nomination without difficulty, and, although he made an energetic canvass and ran ahead of his ticket, he did not attain the object of his ambition. The next year he went to Kansas, and when last heard of, he was a member of the Legislature of that State, and in a position to dictate terms to would-be United States Senators. The *Standard*, with J. F. Pyne as publisher, floated six months, when it was sold to Alfred H. and George Brown, who began the publication of the *People's Journal*, an eight-column folio paper, Republican in politics, which made its appearance December 19, 1868. In 1871, it was changed to a six-column quarto and a semi-weekly established, which was continued for about two years, most of the time with A. H. Brown as sole proprietor. This gentleman had sacrificed an arm in the service of his country and adopted editorial work as a vocation. The paper proved to be a successful venture under his control. April 1, 1872, he disposed of the concern to C. R. Wilkinson & Co., and removed to Nebraska. The *People's Journal* has grown steadily in business and popularity in the hands of its present owners, who have approved themselves as first-rate managers.

Iowa Fine Stock Gazette.—This monthly journal, whose object is indicated by its name, was established by C. R. Wilkinson & Co., in July, 1874, and proved to be a success from the first number. It was sold to a Cedar Rapids firm a year or two afterward, and is now published in that city.

Benton County Herald.—This paper, which was established by J. F. Pyne & Sons, July 2, 1878, has met with gratifying success so far. It is Democratic in politics, the only paper of that faith in Benton County, which ought to afford a paying field for a venture of this kind. The paper is an eight-column folio sheet, and is published Wednesdays, at Vinton.

Bible Truth Depot.—This establishment (at Vinton) is engaged in the printing and distribution of tracts and religious pamphlets, and has been organized two years. A large variety of tracts have been published, and the number is being constantly increased. T. O. Loiseaux has charge of the office work. Paul J. Loiseaux is business manager.

POST OFFICES IN BENTON COUNTY AND DATES OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT.

The first offices established in Benton County were :

Vinton, established October 1, 1846 ; Stephen Holcomb, Postmaster.

Marysville, established September 21, 1848 ; John S. Forsyth, Postmaster.

Potato Hill, established October 20, 1851 ; Loyal F. North, Postmaster ; changed to Beulah, November 5, 1852.

Burk, established October 31, 1853 ; Lewis W. Bryson, Postmaster.

Benton City, established December 15, 1854; Wm. C. Stanberry, Postmaster.

Taylor's Grove, established January 31, 1854; Geo. T. Hendricks, Postmaster; discontinued August 26, 1863.

Gwinnville, established February 29, 1856; John E. S. Gwinn, Postmaster; changed to Belle Plaine, August 6, 1862.

Linwood, established August 30, 1856; Anson T. Wilkins, Postmaster; discontinued May 19, 1863.

Shellsburg, established November 24, 1856; David Robb, Postmaster.

Woods, established July 30, 1857; Geo. W. Young, Postmaster; discontinued September 5, 1863.

Pickaway, established September 1, 1857; Isaac T. Van Metre, Postmaster; discontinued February 27, 1865.

Urbanna, established November 27, 1857; Wm. W. Bartholomew, Postmaster.

Williams, established June 19, 1858; John Tanner, Postmaster; discontinued March 23, 1865.

Unity, established June 19, 1858.

Gomersal, established November 13, 1858; J. Emrick Flickinger, Postmaster; discontinued May 24, 1864.

Daggett, established December 1, 1860; John F. Daggett, Postmaster; discontinued October 17, 1862.

London, established January 17, 1861; Levi Gassett, Postmaster; changed to Robin, April 9, 1864.

Blairstown, established July 21, 1862; Leonard E. Watrous, Postmaster.

Buckeye, established July 28, 1862; Joseph H. Carry, Postmaster.

Mount Auburn, established February 16, 1865; Thos. D. Lewis, Postmaster.

Florence, established October 2, 1866; Wm. F. Atkinson, Postmaster.

Luzerne, established August 2, 1870; Matthew L. Nismonger, Postmaster.

Paul, established February 9, 1870; John Anson, Postmaster

Spencer Grove, established September 10, 1867; Abner N. Spencer, Postmaster.

Summers, established February 8, 1872; Christian Dobel, Postmaster; discontinued Oct. 22, 1874.

Garrison, established December 12, 1873; Edward M. Lewis, Postmaster.

Watkins, established December 15, 1873; Chas. G. Turner, Postmaster.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first meeting to organize the Benton County Agricultural Society was held June 13, 1857; W. F. Kirkpatrick was made Chairman of the meeting, and Joseph Dysart, Secretary. A committee of six, composed of W. F. Kirkpatrick, John Alexander, Jacob S. Hunt, Albert Vannice, P. Adams and Joseph Dysart, was appointed to draw up constitution and by-laws, and to report the same on the 20th. The proceedings came to nothing, however, for no further action was taken, owing, probably, to the intense political excitement prevailing at Vinton for a year or so before and after the association was formed.

Better luck attended the next effort, for the Benton County Agricultural and Mechanical Society was organized in June, 1859, with J. H. Shutts as Secretary. Grounds were procured near Vinton, and fitted up for the first fair, which was held October 13 and 14. A very creditable display was made,

especially of horses and cattle; and in the ladies' department the showing was excellent. On the 14th, officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: I. N. Chenoweth, President; G. F. Traer, W. C. Wiley, Vice Presidents; J. H. Shutts, Secretary; W. A. Guinn, Treasurer.

The receipts of the Society during the first year were: Memberships, \$219.00; admission fees, \$76.83; sundries, \$3.27. The expenditures were \$380.38, of which \$62.00 went for premiums.

The first fair was held back of the Asylum grounds.

The second fair of the Society was held in October, 1860. The total receipts, including \$200 from the State, were \$489.86, the amount paid for premiums was \$161.30.

The Society went out of existence in March, 1871, the officers uniting in a deed of the Society's interest in the grounds to Professor Tobin.

Soon after, the Vinton Driving Park Association was formed, which succeeded for a year or two, when it died the death of its predecessors, and gave way for the existing society—the Benton County Agricultural Association—the present officers of which are: J. C. Traer, President; H. T. Smock, Vice President; W. T. Van Horn, Secretary; P. M. Watson, Treasurer; J. E. Cobbey, John Beebe, J. H. McDaniel, S. A. Knapp and G. H. Potter, Directors. Capt. S. H. Dixon, Chief Marshal.

BELLE PLAINE UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The association with the above title was organized at Belle Plaine in 1867, with E. G. Brown as President; and a very successful fair was held in the Fall of that year.

At the annual meeting of the Society, held in January, 1869, the cost of the grounds and fence was reported at \$2,933.86, with an outstanding indebtedness of \$2,136.52, protected by the reserve on stock subscriptions of \$2,732.05.

A floral hall, 20x60 feet in size, was built for the fair of 1871.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Benton County Medical Society held a preliminary meeting for the purpose of organization, at Vinton, January 26, 1871, which was attended by Drs. Wagner, of Blainstown; Lewis, of Florence; Horton, of Shellsburg; Lathroy, Boyd, Meredith, Griffin, Clingun and Bergen, of Vinton. A committee having been appointed to frame constitution and by-laws, the Society adjourned till February 16.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This organization was introduced into Iowa in 1870, and in the next two years spread into almost every county in the State. In addition to the Granges established at Belle Plaine and at Blainstown, which have been mentioned elsewhere, other bodies were established in nearly every township, some of which are given herewith:

Plow Handle.—Organized at Vinton, March 17, 1871, with W. B. Reynolds as Master; John Knapp, Lecturer; S. A. Knapp, Overseer; A. Kile, Steward; A. M. King, Assistant Steward; E. M. Steadman, Chaplain; J. P. Matthews, Treasurer; George Bergen, Secretary; John Shane, Gate Keeper; Mrs. M. H. Knapp, Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. L. Reynolds, Ceres; Miss Bessie Whitlock, Pomona; Mrs. E. L. Slason, Flora.

Homer Grange.—Organized in Homer Township, July 2, 1872, with E. Haat as Master; M. T. Houghton, Overseer; James Findley, Steward; James

King, Assistant Steward; G. W. Copley, Secretary; N. S. Hoon, Treasurer; H. W. Gruwell, Chaplain; John Cupid, Lecturer; A. Wiles, Gate Keeper; Mrs. Louisa Houghton, Flora; Mrs. J. G. Nutting, Ceres; Mrs. E. Stamp, Pomona; Mrs. C. Bennett, Lady Assistant Steward.

Lone Tree Grange.—Organized in Homer Township July 3, 1872, with P. Vandyke, Master; J. T. Hershey, Secretary; C. O. Byam, Overseer; John Johnson, Treasurer; Amos Lord, Lecturer; H. P. Sebern, Chaplain; William Morgan, Steward; James Hinkley, Assistant Steward; Milton Johnson, Gate Keeper; Miss Alice Sebern, Ceres; Mrs. Eliza Johnson, Flora; Mrs. Vandyke, Pomona; Miss Sallie Sebern, Lady Assistant Steward.

Eden Center.—Organized February 5, 1873. J. M. Hill, Master; John T. Fairgrave, Secretary.

Canton Center.—Organized February 17, 1873. Nathaniel Dice, Master; J. T. Robbins, Secretary.

Bruce.—Organized February 18, 1873. T. J. Sloan, Master; J. B. Stuart, Secretary.

In 1872, James McDaniel, of Big Grove, was made County Deputy, and in the following year a County Council was formed.

The Order reached the summit of its growth and usefulness in 1874, and during the Winter of that year it proved a most efficacious means of collecting and forwarding supplies to the destitute population on the frontiers of Nebraska and Dakota, whose crops had been devoured by grasshoppers. The people of Benton County, in common with the whole of Central and Eastern Iowa, collected of their abundance, both of food and clothing, to preserve the lives of the settlers in the settlements beyond the Mississippi River; and a very large part of the present prosperity of Western Nebraska and Southern Dakota is due to the generous sentiment for brothers in distress manifested by the farmers in Iowa during the Winter of 1874-5.

If the part taken by the Patrons of Husbandry, during that Winter, in loading hundreds of freight cars with the means of support for the sufferers further west, were all that Order had ever accomplished, its mission would be fully approved at the final settlement of accounts of the human race.

It must be stated, however, that the Order is now in a languishing condition, many subordinate Granges having surrendered their charters, and most of those yet active are only so on the records of the State Grange. The causes for this condition of things lie just below the surface, and can be easily stated.

In the first place, many persons with crude and shallow ideas, but with nimble tongues, obtained admission to the Order immediately after its formation. Some of these had been unsuccessful in politics, and hailed the organization as a means for their own advancement to positions of profit, and perhaps of plunder. These sought to drag the Order into politics, believing that the rapidly growing society could take and hold the balance of power as against the two great political parties. Others sought to make the Grange a means for disseminating crude ideas of reform in politics, finance and business. These people were honest enough and meant well.

The sober American sense of the membership of the Order was proof, however, against the schemes of the politicians who had sought an entrance within its gates with such ardor; and, except in a few instances, the members maintained their former political relations, and so the place-hunters fell off, much to the advantage of the society.

In business matters, the Grange failed to accomplish what it set out to do. The various ventures into which Granger capital was invited, were nearly all

set on foot before the panic of 1873, and the stores and other enterprises found themselves doing business against a falling market. Had they made the difference between the buying and selling prices larger most of these ventures would have proved reasonably successful: but as a rule, the capital was largely encroached upon or entirely absorbed in the hard years of 1874 and 1875. These business houses, and more especially those engaged in selling farm machinery, were met with the most unrelenting opposition from those who were already in trade: and, having long experience as well as ample capital, were in a situation to sell at figures that the Grangers could not successfully compete with.

The Grange Store at Belle Plaine, however, having been carefully managed from the start, has proved a decided success in the hands of its projectors, and is a notable contrast to the numerous stores started by the Order in Iowa, only a few of which now do business.

As an educational force the Order has been of great value. Those who have lost money in the business enterprises in which they have invested, have an experience that will be useful hereafter. The frequent meetings, relieving the monotony and loneliness of farm life, have been of immense benefit to the members, who have exchanged many valuable ideas with each other, some of which have been put in practice, whereby better crops have been raised, and labor-saving devices have been introduced, to the pecuniary benefit of thousands of members of the Order. For this reason alone the meetings should be constantly held, in order that a broader intelligence shall be secured; and to further this end, a system should be devised whereby each Grange can establish a small library; and when it has been studied, let it be exchanged for the books of a neighboring Grange.

BLIND ASYLUM.

On page 197 of this volume will be found some account of the origin of this noble charity and of its removal to Vinton, through the liberality of the citizens of that town, who contributed \$5,000 for the purchase of grounds and the construction of the building.

There are about one hundred and thirty pupil inmates of the Asylum, two being from Wyoming Territory and one from Dakota, the remainder being residents of Iowa.

The musical department is the leading feature in the educational department, and special attention is given to vocal, piano and organ instructions, and also to voice culture and harmony.

The following is a summary of the number of pupils in the musical department: In piano music, 80; organ, 14; voice culture, 4; clarinet, 3; horns, 7; flute, 8; violins, 28; violincello, 3; orchestra, 21; vocal music, 96; harmony, 39; New York Point System, 23.

Some of the more advanced students act as assistant instructors upon the piano and organ, and are thus the better qualified for the profession of teaching.

In the Industrial Department, broom-making is the principal trade taught. This trade for the blind has many advantages; it is easily learned, the material used is cheap and easily procured, and the machinery employed is inexpensive, and brooms being an absolute necessity will always be in demand.

Instruction is also given in the manufacture of mattresses; but this department is of necessity limited from the fact that there is but a limited demand for this article of manufacture in this locality. It has been maintained thus far without any expense to the State.

Special attention is given to bead-work, crocheting, knitting and other fancy work, and in these many of the young ladies become quite proficient. This branch of their education will not only serve to occupy spare time and relieve the tedium of life, but may also be made a source of profit.

Fifty-five young ladies are being instructed in this department.

Instruction is also given on the sewing machine. By patient and persevering efforts on the part of the teacher in this department, the young ladies learn to manage the machine with great facility, and to manufacture articles of dress with as much taste and beauty as those who have the use of their eyes.

As many of the pupils are clothed at public expense, the Principal utilizes this department in the manufacture of shirts for the young men and dresses for the young ladies. Hand sewing is also taught.

The following persons compose the Faculty : Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers: Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Penmanship, Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Mental Philosophy; Miss Grace A. Hill, Grammar, Literature, English and American; History, Ancient and Modern; Astronomy; Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Moral Philosophy, Physiology, Physical Geography, Botany, Geology; Miss Mary Baker, Mathematics; Miss C. R. Miller, Intermediate; Miss Lorana Mattice, Second Primary; Miss A. M. McCutcheon, First Primary; S. O. Spencer, Musical Director; T. S. Slaughter, Orchestra, Violin, Piano.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

May 18, 1873, Thomas Noland, a lad of 18, living in Kane township, was killed by the horse he was riding. The horse ran against a cow, throwing Noland to the ground, when the horse stumbled and fell upon him, breaking his neck.

A. Manuel, a German peddler, committed suicide at Big Grove, September 30, 1876, by firing a revolver at his breast. He had a small property, and no cause was apparent for self-destruction.

Judge William C. Smith died at his home in Union township, March 28, 1877, at the ripe age of 70 years. Judge Smith, before removing to Iowa, had been for a time a room-mate of Horace Greeley, and once in jest promised Greeley he would vote for him for President some day, a promise that he fulfilled the Fall before his death.

VINTON,

the county seat and principal town of Benton county, is a flourishing town containing about 3,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the west bank of the Cedar River (south bank at this point), and occupies the only really fine position for a good town on the Cedar in Benton county. It is on a high bottom that never overflows, and the prairie gradually rises from the bank southward, and affords beautiful sites for residences. The timber on the opposite side is nearly two miles in width. Nature has done much for this spot, and the good taste displayed by the citizens of the city in the construction of their homes and arrangement of their grounds, renders it one of the most attractive and beautiful towns to be found in Iowa—"The Beautiful Land."

As far back as 1843, a grove of cedar lined the river bank where Vinton now stand, many of the trees being tall, straight and free from knots. These trees were cut down by an adventurous spirit of the name of Thompson, and by him rafted to St. Louis, where they brought a very large price. "Cedar"



Geo. Horridge

VINTON

Johnson the next year had a logging camp farther up the stream, and in 1845. James Newell cut a raft in Black Hawk County, which about exhausted that valuable timber. Other parties had ascended the river before Thompson for the purpose of logging, one of whom was Dyer, a misshapen, hump-backed creature, who could neither read nor write.

The town of Fremont, now Vinton, was laid out in Lots 5, 6 and 7, of west half of Section 16, Township 85, Range 10, November 24, 1849, James Leverich, proprietor, Irwin D. Simison, surveyor, and the plat was recorded November 29, 1849. The first settler on the original plat was Chancy Leverich,* who came in 1845, and built a cabin near the river; he remained here a year or two and sold to Gideon B. White, or "G. Billy," as he was familiarly known, by whom the claim was sold to James Leverich.

Much of the early history of Vinton is necessarily a part of the history of the county, and will be found in the general history, so that brief allusion are all that will be necessary here.

In April, 1849, when the question of removing the county seat from Northport or Vinton, to a point nearer the river, was submitted to the people, the only building on the original town plat, was the log cabin and grocery, built by Chancy Leverich, in 1845.

Mr. James F. Beckett and his family, settled here in the Spring or Summer of 1849, and H. R. Sanders, Beckett's son-in-law, built a house on the street north of the Court House Square, during that Summer; it was a frame house. The only log building so far as is known, ever erected on the town plat was that built by Chancy Leverich, in 1845-6. The saw-mill erected on Mud Creek in 1849, by John Royal and C. C. Charles, supplied the lumber for the first houses in Fremont. The third building was erected on Beckett street, by J. R. Beckett, son of James F. Among those who settled in the new town in 1849-50-1, were Dr. J. C. Traer, Dr. C. W. Buffum, Cyrus C. Charles, Harrison Bristol, John Alexander, James Crow, W. C. Stanberry, J. S. Tilford, and others.

THE FIRST SERMON.

The first Court House of which mention has been made elsewhere, was also the first School House and Church. In it was held the first religious services held in Fremont, on the second Sunday in August, 1850, by Rev. Dr. Wood, of Iowa City. The building was yet unfinished, and the floors had not been laid, nor were there any windows or doors, except the openings left for them: a rude platform of puncheons laid across the sleepers on one end was constructed for the minister, while the little congregation sat on the floor timbers with their feet on the ground.

THE FIRST STORE.

The first store if it may be called such, was a sort of grocery and saloon, by Chancy Leverich, in 1848. A year or two later, Cyrus C. Charles opened a little shop, and kept a few goods; the first stock of goods however, of any account, was opened in the Spring of 1852, in the lower story of the Court House, by Russell Jones, as agent or partner for Greene & Brothers, of Cedar Rapids.

THE FIRST BLACKSMITH

was James Wood, a native of England, who visited the place in 1849. When he arrived here, seeing no signs of the town, he inquired of a man he met how

*Chancy Leverich was in West Union, Fayette County, in 1850-1; built the Leverich House on the present site of the Descent House, in that town in 1851. He then went to Clermont where he remained a while, and then went to Minnesota, where it is said he laid out the town of Austin, and was killed in a drunken brawl in a saloon in that town, about 1854.

far it was to Fremont, and was very much surprised when he was informed that he was then standing on the public square. The shell of the Court House was then standing, but he thought it was intended for a barn. Mr. Wood returned to the place in 1850, and established himself as a blacksmith, building his shop near the river, on a lot at the foot of what is now Beckett street. The lot was donated to him by Mr. Beckett, and he purchased the lot adjoining it for \$2.50.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

The first post office in Benton county was established at Northport-Vinton, October 1, 1846, called Vinton, and Stephen Holcomb was appointed Postmaster. In 1850, a mail route was established between Cedar Rapids and Cedar Falls, via Fremont, and July 4, of that year, a post office was established, and J. L. Beckett appointed Postmaster. The contract for carrying the mail was awarded to David King, of Kingston, now a part of Cedar Rapids, and Greenbury Luck carried the mail once a week for four years. The mail for Cedar Rapids arrived here on Friday. About 1853, another mail route was established from Quasqueton to Vinton, over which the mail was transported once a week, arriving at Vinton every Wednesday, and leaving every Thursday morning.

FIRST BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

John H. Kelsey and Mary A. Webb, married March 10, 1853, and Marquis D. L. Webb and Mary J. Beckett, married April 5, 1853, were among the first if not the first marriages in Fremont.

The first births were those of James W. Sanders, born March 25, 1850, and William M. Traer, born May 25, 1850.

The first death in town was that of Samuel Rosebury, in the Spring of 1851, and the second that of James F. Beckett, in November of the same year.

FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school in Fremont was taught in the old Court House in the Fall and Winter of 1852-53, by George Parish. The house was burned before the term closed. The next Summer, Miss Jennie Chapin taught school in a little brick building on Main street, known as Alexander's office. A school house was built that Summer, and in the Fall, Mrs. Fellows taught the first school in it.

The United Brethren Church was organized here about 1853, probably by Rev. William Stiles, and in 1854, through its Trustees, James Richie, James Crowe and William Ludlow, purchased of James Crowe a building on Jefferson street, for \$725 (the building is now occupied by Mr. Baumer), and held services therein until about 1858, when it ceased to exist. Rev. Mr. Newman was the last preacher.

SETTLERS WERE WELCOMED—SPECULATORS TOLD TO PASS ON.

When immigration to the town was fairly begun, it is said that as soon as a man arrived he was accosted with the familiar frontier whoop and questioned closely as to his business. If he proved to be a speculator, he was kindly but firmly told that he had better pass on. If, however, he asked to become a permanent settler, he received the well-known frontier welcome. What that was, only those who have experienced it know what genuine hospitality is. Everything the hard-fisted, large-hearted pioneer had was at the service of his guest—his house, his money, food, horses, wagon, everything, and he was treated as one of the family.

TWO HUNDRED.

In 1854, the town contained, by actual count, two hundred inhabitants, Mrs. Beckett being the "census taker."

FIRST CELEBRATION.

The first celebration of Independence Day at Vinton was in 1852, which was attended by fifty persons, the whole country-side turning out in force. The observances were held in a building erected by Thomas Pound for a store. Mr. Rice was President of the Day, and W. C. Stanberry, Vice President. John H. Kelsey read the Declaration of Independence, and suitable sentiments were responded to by others.

An amusing circumstance occurred during the speeches. Stanberry had some time before kissed a German woman named White, whose face was neither comely nor clean. Greenbury Luck, the mail carrier, was extremely tight, and every little while would break in on the speaking to propose three cheers for the man who had "kissed the Dutch woman." The hit was irresistible; and after Greenbury had called for applause two or three times, Stanberry, in absolute despair, was compelled to leave the room until his persecutor got too sleepy to remember him.

A dinner was served by the women present. The meat was supplied by Mr. Vardeman, who had killed a sheep for the occasion. Mr. Pound had brought some lemons from Dubuque, which formed the basis for lemonade, and Dr. Traer furnished some "pop."

A few got patriotically tight in the afternoon, but kept within the bounds of decorum. Indeed, in spite of the temperance sentiment now prevailing, the historian is of the belief that the pioneers of Benton County had a right to taste a little whisky at their celebration of the seventy-seventh flight of the American Eagle.

THE FIRST PAPER.

The Vinton *Eagle*, a small six-column paper, made its first appearance on Wednesday, January 10, 1855, with Frederick Lyman, Editor. Although it is not an historical number, there are some matters of interest to be gleaned from its columns.

On Saturday, January 6, 1855, the Western Stage Company established a tri-weekly line of stages between Vinton and Cedar Rapids, and Mr. Lyman pointedly asks, "What has become of the tri-weekly *Mail* that we so earnestly petitioned for months ago?"

From the advertising columns it appears that Vinton Lodge of A., F. & A. M., held its regular meetings "Saturday evenings before the full moon." Vinton Lodge, No. 32, I. O. of G. T., met every Friday evening. W. E. Smith, W. C. T.; James Wood, W. S.

James Wood advertised "lands for sale." John J. Tyler, late from Europe, advertised that he intended to carry on the business of plastering, laying stone, brick, etc. Taggart & Douglass wanted 1,000 saw logs at the Vinton Steam Mill. J. C. Traer was the druggist. Green & Jones kept a general stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, crockery, etc.; Elijah Evans, dry goods, hardware, drugs and medicines, etc.; Brubaker & Catlin, dry goods, hats, caps, clothing, etc. D. B. Keys, also, had a general assortment. The Illinois House, by J. B. Webb, and the Howard House, by John H. Shields, were the hotels.

John M. Cantry's legal card was first on the first page; James Crow, County Surveyor, General Land Agent and Justice of the Peace, followed in the same column; John Weare was running a weekly line of stages between Cedar Rapids and Cedar Falls, with "Lawrence" for driver.

In No. 2 of the *Eagle* is a brief description of Vinton, which is prefaced by the editor as follows: "Not being in possession of the necessary statistical information, having called in vain upon a few of the older residents to furnish us with facts and figures, we shall merely give our conclusions drawn from observation during four weeks' residence in this town." He then proceeds to give his "conclusions." "The town proper is of only three years' growth, and contains upward of 500 inhabitants, who came from all parts of the United States, but mostly from Indiana and Ohio. A slight sprinkling of Yankees, a few Dutchmen, one or two Englishmen and a *convayniant* number of Irish completes the catalogue."

One good school house is completed and occupied with 100 scholars. The school was ably conducted by two teachers, but Mr. Lyman had not yet learned their names. Two churches (Presbyterian and Methodist) and a fine Court House were under contemplation. There were three hotels and one steam saw-mill, of "mammoth dimensions but limited machinery at present."

VINTON PRICE CURRENT.

VINTON, January 17, 1855.

Beef, per pound, 4 to 5 cents; butter, per pound, 20 cents; beans, white, per bushel, \$1.00; chickens, per pair, 20 cents; corn, per bushel, 25 cents; corn meal, per bushel, 45 cents; eggs, per dozen, 12½ cents; flour, per barrel, \$7.00; ham, per pound, 6 cents; lard, per pound, 8 cents; oats, per bushel, 25 cents; potatoes, per bushel, 50 cents; pork, per hundred, \$3.50; shoulders, per pound, 4 cents; wheat, per bushel, 75 cents; wood, per cord, \$2.00.

The second term of Mrs. Fellows' school for girls commenced in Vinton October 1, 1855.

September 20, 1856, Everett Keys, of the firm of D. B. & E. Keys, lost his life at the saw-mill, northeast of Vinton, owned by the firm. He was watching the motion of the circular saw, and, being asked by one of the men to assist in lifting a board off the carriage-way, he stepped forward to lift it, when it caught on the saw, swung round and threw him against it. One leg was instantly severed from the body and the other badly mangled. Medical help was procured as soon as possible, but he lived only two hours. He was buried by the members of Vinton Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., of which he was a member.

The Vinton Cemetery Company was organized October 30, 1858, with S. D. Redfield as President; Charles M. Hare, Secretary; John S. Tilford, Treasurer; W. C. Smith, R. Kennedy, J. E. Palmer, J. F. Young and Joseph Dysart, Directors.

E. Humphreville, who had been a citizen of Benton County since 1855, died in Herkimer County, N. Y., on the 13th of April, 1859, of consumption.

The bridge at Vinton was first crossed by a wagon and team June 27, 1857. This important improvement was accomplished by a stock company, formed in November, 1856, composed of J. C. Traer, J. E. Palmer, J. W. Filkins, John Mason, J. S. Hunt and others. The structure, which was erected by Kelly & McCoy, cost \$8,500. The entire length was 462 feet, resting on eight piers, each pier being composed of sixteen piles, each pile driven into the river bed a distance of twelve feet. The piers were protected by solidly-constructed breakers. The transverse floor timbers were twenty feet long, giving a clear width of sixteen feet.

Vinton (as described in the *Eagle* of September 17th), in 1859, had fourteen houses engaged in general trade, one banking house, two insurance agencies, eight attorneys, five physicians, one dentist, twenty-five builders, two furniture shops, one milliner, three blacksmith shops, one plow factory, one harness shop, one tailor, three shoe shops, one jeweler, four hotels, a stage office, two butcher shops, two livery stables, three secret societies, two printing offices, one female seminary, five religious organizations, one steam saw-mill and one ferry. Eighty-five buildings had been erected in the preceding twelve months, and nineteen were at that time in process of construction.

FLOURING MILLS.

The establishment known as the Vinton Mills was erected in the Fall of 1857, by J. F. & W. H. Young, at a cost of about \$20,000. It is run by steam, and has three four-foot buhrs.

The Eagle Mills, owned by Durand & Kimball, were built in 1869 or 1870.

In 1861, the population of Vinton, by census taken in September, was 1,010; 477 males and 533 females.

A "Young Men's Christian Association" was formed December 21, 1867, with S. A. Knapp as President; B. R. Sherman, Vice President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; J. W. Bar, Secretary; H. M. Hoon, Librarian; B. R. Sherman, S. Williams, James Wood, Alex. Sanderson, Geo. Pierce, Directors. A small library was soon afterward procured, most of the books of which are still preserved, and are kept at the *Herald* office. Perhaps it would be a good plan to turn the library over to the Reform Club, lately organized, by which society it could be made the basis for a library worthy of the town.

RAILROAD AT LAST.

The people of Vinton had sought for more than fifteen years, and that almost without ceasing, to obtain a road through the county seat; but every project failed of accomplishment until 1865, when an organization was effected at Cedar Rapids, called the Cedar Rapids & St. Paul Company, which promised to build a road through Benton County by way of Vinton for the sum of \$75,000, and the further donation of the county's swamp lands, worth some \$15,000 more. In 1868, the franchise of the company and the grading that had been done became the property of the Burlington & Cedar Rapids Company, which gave renewed vitality to the enterprise. The officers of the Burlington Company at that time were: George Green, President; Charles Mason, Vice President; R. M. Green, Secretary; J. W. Traer, General Agent. In the hands of these energetic men the road was completed from Cedar Rapids to Cedar Falls about New Year's, 1870.

The first train arrived at Vinton Dec. 12, 1869, and the occasion was celebrated by a banquet at the Asylum on the 21st. A large number of guests from Cedar Rapids attended.

In 1873, what is now known as the Dakota Division of this road was begun at Vinton, and constructed to Traer in Tama County. It has since been extended into Grundy County, and during 1878 will cross the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central.

The Burlington system of roads has thus placed Vinton in position to thrive for many years; and the coming of the locomotive has produced a marked change in the appearance of the town. Rows of brick buildings, filled with goods and thronged with customers, daily bear witness of the happy emancipation of the town from the irregular movements of little steamboats, the insufficiency of stage coaches and freight wagons.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in Vinton was a small frame building opposite the Court House, followed by the "Black Bear." The next in order was the Howard House; then the Shields House, built by Catlin, who kept it about two years, when J. H. Shields bought the property, and remained as its landlord till 1868, when he was succeeded by Mr. Starkweather.

In 1856, Jones & Bristol, two enterprising citizens, built an addition to their brick store, and on the 23d of July in that year opened the "Fremont House." This was for many years a noted hotel, and many a ball supper has been provided in its dining-room, as well as formal dinners, when the best and bravest of the Benton boys were departing for the front, and to welcome them home. Mr. Ralyea was for a time the landlord of this hotel, and in 1856 Eliphalet Howard took possession.

The Ralyea House was erected in 1874, under the personal supervision of Mr. Ralyea himself, who thereby obtained a first-rate building at a comparatively reasonable cost. The building is three stories high, with basement. The third story is a mansard. The building is finished in the very best manner inside, and the furniture and carpets are of the best. There are but few hotels in Iowa that equal the Ralyea as a home for the traveling public, and none that surpass it. This gentleman's able management as a hotelkeeper well deserves a word of commendation, and the future landlords of Benton County will do well by their guests to imitate his management.

July 9, 1878, Charles Casena was thrown from a horse into the river, at the foot of Washington street, and drowned, in the same place where Milton Gerbrich and the one-armed colporteur were drowned a year or two since. Charley came to Vinton about ten years ago in company with a band of Italian minstrels, and was induced to leave the company, and was cared for by James Chapin for a few years. Since then he has made a bad record for himself.

MUNICIPAL.

The town council of Vinton met for the first time August 9, 1869, it being composed of the following gentlemen: Mayor, James Wood; Paul Correll, M. Donelan, Cornelius Ellis, John Gilmore, Nathan Hays, J. A. McDaniel, D. Stick and H. H. Sterling, Trustees; W. F. Kirkpatrick was elected City Clerk.

Ordinance No. 1 was "An ordinance fixing the bounds of Wards."

Ordinance No. 2, "An ordinance defining and punishing misdemeanors."

Sept. 6, 1869, W. F. Kirkpatrick resigned the office of City Clerk, and A. A. Wentz was appointed to fill vacancy. Mr. Brown was appointed City Engineer at a salary of \$4 per day.

Robert St. Clair was City Solicitor, but resigned Sept. 24, 1869; George M. Gilchrist was appointed, Oct. 1st, to fill vacancy.

1870—Mayor, James Wood; Treasurer, Wm. W. Hanford; Solicitor, George M. Gilchrist; City Assessor, Levi S. Miller; Marshal, Ezra Bigelow. Trustees, J. L. Tinkham, J. F. Young, 1st Ward; N. Hays, M. Donelan, 2d Ward; Wm. A. Gwinn, John Gilmore, 3d Ward; C. Ellis, R. N. Young, 4th Ward. A. A. Wentz appointed City Clerk, and James A. Brown, Engineer.

June 10, 1870, Ald. Gilmore and Ald. Donelan were appointed to attend to matters relating to a city jail.

July 1, 1870, Special Committee on Jail reported county jail not for sale at that time.

Sept. 16, 1870, on motion of Ald. Ellis, the Finance Committee were instructed to look after ground on which to build a city jail.

On motion of Ald. R. N. Young, a committee consisting of Aldermen Ellis and Hays was appointed to draw a plan for a city jail.

1871—Mayor, J. C. Traer; Marshal, W. W. Means; Treasurer, W. W. Hanford; Assessor, Levi S. Miller. Aldermen, J. F. Young, 1st Ward; W. B. Reynolds, 2d Ward; Geo. W. Ridge, 3d Ward; C. Ellis, 4th Ward. Clerk, A. A. Wentz.

April 7, 1871, on motion of Alderman Ridge, the Chair appointed a committee, consisting of Aldermen Ridge, Ellis and Gilmore, to draft a plan for a city jail, and see if grounds can be procured on which to erect it.

April 14, 1871, Committee reported a plan for jail, which was accepted.

On motion of J. F. Young, the Chair appointed a committee, consisting of Young, Hays and R. N. Young, to contract for the building of jail according to plan.

April 21, 1871, the Mayor was instructed to buy the lot of Mr. Horridge, north of Court House.

May 5, 1871, Mayor reported that he had bought said lot for \$300.

May 12, the Clerk was instructed to draw warrants in pay for the building of the jail upon the order of the Chairman of the Jail Committee. Jail finished soon after, but record does not state what it cost.

1872—Mayor, J. C. Traer; Treasurer, W. W. Hanford; Solicitor, G. M. Gilchrist; Assessor, John A. Bills. Trustees, George Horridge, 1st Ward; Nathan Hays, 2d Ward; W. K. Platt, 3d Ward; D. H. White, 4th Ward. Clerk, A. A. Wentz; Marshal, W. W. Means.

1873—Mayor, A. Haines; Treasurer, S. E. Keith; Assessor, L. S. Miller. Trustees, J. M. Crandall, 1st Ward; L. S. Miller, 2d Ward; R. H. Quinn, 3d Ward; C. C. Lawton, 4th Ward. Clerk, A. A. Wentz; Marshal, George Ridge.

1874—Mayor, A. Haines; Treasurer, E. Evans; Assessor, John Shaffer; Solicitor, G. M. Gilchrist. Trustees, A. H. Ellis, 1st Ward; M. Donelan and L. S. Miller, 2d Ward; H. Stanton and F. R. Voris, 3d Ward; D. H. White, 4th Ward. Clerk, G. M. Taggart; Marshal, W. W. Means.

1875—Mayor, W. B. Reynolds, Sr.; Treasurer, R. N. Young; Assessor, John Shaffer; Solicitor, D. E. Voris. Councilmen, H. H. McElroy, 1st Ward; John Rider and M. D. L. Webb, 2d Ward; J. A. McDaniel, 3d Ward; J. B. Locke, 4th Ward. Clerk, C. S. Bennett; Marshal, J. C. Slosson.

1876—Mayor, W. B. Reynolds, Sr.; Treasurer, George Knox; Assessor, Levi Miller. Councilmen, J. M. Crandall, 1st Ward; Nathan Hays, 2d Ward; J. M. Inman, 3d Ward; D. H. White, 4th Ward. Clerk, C. S. Bennett; Marshal, S. D. Redfield.

1877—Mayor, W. B. Reynolds; Treasurer, J. W. Smock; Solicitor, E. R. Clingham; Assessor, J. R. Christy. Councilmen, John Stickney, 1st Ward; Paul Cornell, 2d Ward; F. R. Voris, 3d Ward; George Gilchrist, 4th Ward. Clerk, C. S. Bennett; Marshal, W. W. Means.

1878—Mayor, L. S. Miller; Treasurer, James Smock; Solicitor, G. W. Burnham; Assessor, J. R. Christie. Councilmen, J. F. Young, 1st Ward; E. Forrester, 2d Ward; Samuel B. Corning, 3d Ward; D. H. White, 4th Ward. Clerk, C. S. Bennett; Marshal, W. W. Means.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In the Spring of 1872, a second-hand Button Hand Engine was received at Charles City for trial, but failing to give satisfaction, the Council of that city

ignored it and purchased another machine. About this time the Town Council of Vinton were taking steps to protect themselves in the event of fire, and, learning of this engine at Charles City, appointed a committee to go there and investigate the matter; and, as a result of their labors, the engine was shipped to Vinton for trial. It seems that the committee had agreed to buy the engine if it would throw water as represented by the agent, but upon test did not satisfy the Council; however, to avoid law suits and trouble, the engine was taken, but never manned. It has been recently overhauled and is ready in case of emergency.

In the Fall of 1872 the Council purchased another hand engine, a new "Button," and in December of the same year, a company was organized to man it, C. E. Porter being elected as the first Foreman. The company was named the

S. H. WATSON FIRE COMPANY,

in honor of their generous donator, who had presented them with \$100 to purchase uniforms, etc. E. M. Stedman was the first Foreman of the hose company. E. D. Stedman is the present Foreman; J. E. Brady, First Assistant; W. W. Martin, Second Assistant; John Moyer, Engineer. The company numbers forty men.

RESCUE HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

This company was organized about the same time with the fire company, and was first under the charge of W. D. Reynolds, Foreman (who has remained such ever since); J. C. Matthews, First Assistant, and J. F. Young, Second Assistant. His present assistants are W. H. Brown, First, and Charles Goodwin, Second. Their wagon was built at home by J. M. Crandall.

In 1877 the Council appointed E. D. Stedman as Chief Engineer and W. D. Reynolds, Assistant Chief Engineer. A building for the engine and hook and ladder companies was erected in the Winter of 1872-3, on the northwest corner of Main and Market streets, but was removed in 1877 to the city lot on the southwest corner of Washington and Concord streets. The department is still in the able hands of Chief Engineer E. D. Stedman and Assistant Chief Engineer, W. D. Reynolds.

SCHOOL RECORD.

The first meeting of the Board of Vinton Independent District was held April 6, 1861, Joseph Dysart, President, and W. W. Hanford, Secretary. The bounds of the district were established by a committee of the Board in consultation with the Township District officers. Messrs. Adams, Webb and Watson were appointed to make inquiries in reference to a building site. April 22d, the Board rented the basements of the N. S. Presbyterian and Methodist Churches for school rooms. May 4th, E. Bennett, U. E. Traer, Fannie Kiddoo, Nellie Howe and Mrs. J. F. Young were employed as teachers.

May 3, 1862, it was voted to receive the deed for school house site from J. S. Tilford, and give him an order on the County Treasurer for the money in his hands, to be applied as part payment thereon. December 8th, Mrs. Freer was authorized to employ an assistant in her room at \$8 a month.

April 20, 1863, a committee was appointed to report a plan for building, and on the 17th of May, it was resolved to let the contract for building the foundation. In October, the contract for the brick was let at \$5.75 per thousand.

May 5, 1864, S. H. Watson was authorized to negotiate a loan of \$6,000, payable in installments within six years. June 21st, contract was made with

Finkbine & Lovelace, of Iowa City, to construct the building. January 30, 1865, the Board resolved to vacate the church basements by January 1, 1865.

March 24, 1866, it was resolved to erect an addition to the building. September 9, 1867, \$5,000 in bonds were voted for the purpose.

At the annual election in 1872, it was voted to issue bonds for the erection of a new building in the Third Ward.

March 13, 1876, the people voted in favor of an issue of \$10,000 in bonds for the erection of another school building, which amount was increased by \$2,500 in June. The construction of the edifice now known as the "High School," was completed in 1877, and it has been occupied for school work for the past year.

The present officers of the Board are: W. B. Reynolds, President; T. S. Palmer, George Horridge, Lewis Quinn, J. M. Crandall, E. M. Evans, Directors; James A. Brown, Secretary; G. M. Gilchrist, Treasurer.

The following were the teachers employed during the school year of 1877-8: H. M. Hoon, Principal; Mary D. Warner, Assistant; Alice M. Bingham, Mrs. N. E. Pierce, Mary E. Marine, Ada Voris, Mattie Voris, Clare R. Van Horn, Ora M. Ketchum, Verona Marcellus, Etta A. Palmer, Miss C. S. Hall and Miss W. A. Burr.

The United Presbyterian Church of Vinton was organized in 1857 by Rev. Hugh Sturgeon, a committee for the purpose from the Presbytery of Cedar Rapids. Its original members numbered seventeen. The pulpit was filled by various supplies until 1862, when Rev. S. M. Kier was called and installed as the first Pastor. He served the Church for some three years. After a vacancy of about a year, Rev. W. A. Pollock was made Pastor, and served the Church for three years.

Another vacancy of a year occurred, when Rev. Mr. Rule was called to the pastorate, in the Spring of 1870. He continued in this office for some two years. Afterward, Rev. P. H. Drennan supplied the pulpit.

A large number of United Presbyterians resided from five to seven miles to the northwest from Vinton, and were finally organized into a church known as the Pratt Creek Church. This so weakened the town organization that it was thought best to disband it; and it was virtually transferred to the Pratt Creek Church, after having accomplished a good work for the Master and the community in its short life of less than twenty years.

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterian Church of Vinton is a union of the former First and Second Churches. The First was prior to all the other churches of Vinton. It was a New School organization, effected June 27, 1852, by Rev. Williston Jones, a committee from the Presbytery of Des Moines. Its original members were James F. Young, Mrs. Mary Young, John S. Tilford, Mrs. Margaret A. Tilford, James Rice, Mrs. Maria Traer, Mrs. Amy Jones, Harrison Bristol, and Mrs. Mary Bristol. Its first stated supply was Rev. John Summers. He preached here for nearly two years, and was succeeded in the Spring of 1854 by Rev. Nelson C. Robinson. After a faithful pastorate of seventeen and a half years, he was succeeded, without a Sabbath's vacancy, by Rev. Stephen Phelps, who served the church until its organization was lost in the new one formed by the union of the two churches.

The Second Church was an Old School organization, effected on the 25th of February, 1854, by Rev. J. S. Fullerton, and Elder William Vaughn, a committee from the Presbytery of Cedar Rapids. Its original members were:

Francis J. Dobbins, Mrs. Rachel Dobbins, Mrs. Rachel Gwinn, Mrs. Lavina Beatty, Miss E. Jane Watson, Henry Watson and Ezra Watson. Its ministers were: Rev. W. L. Lyons, who served the church from the Spring of 1856 for about one and a half years; Rev. James Kirk, who served from November 1, 1857, for three years; Rev. J. S. Dunning, who served from 1863 to 1869, and Rev. J. W. Crawford, from the Spring of 1869 until the union of the churches.

The union of the two churches was consummated on the 17th of June, 1872. A basis of union having been carefully prepared and adopted by both congregations, they met, each in its own house of worship, on Monday evening, June 17th. All the officers of both resigned, except the Trustees, who were retained in position, that they might legally hold the property until they could convey it to the Board of Trustees to be appointed by the new church. All closing business of each organization having been transacted, the First congregation, conducted by a committee from the Second, marched in a body to their place of meeting. As they appeared at the door, the other congregation arose, turned to face them, and sang the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The organization was then duly effected, and its officers appointed. Rev. Stephen Phelps was invited to take charge, was in due time installed, and is still Pastor of the church.

The First Church, at the time of the union, numbered about two hundred members. The Second numbered about one hundred and twenty-five. During the year 1866-7, known as "the revival year," 168 persons were added to the church. There have been many removals, and many deaths. Its present membership is 484.

The meetings of the First Church were held at first in the old Court House. After it burned down, they were held in the sitting-room of Mr. J. S. Tilford's residence; afterward, in Jones' Hall (now a part of the Howard House); afterward, in the new school house, known as "the Tilford School House," built by Mr. Tilford and Mr. Joseph Young, chiefly for a place of holding religious meetings. The present Baptist Church building was commenced by this society; but before the walls were up it was sold, and a larger house commenced in 1856, completed in 1857. In this house, the congregation met until the time of the union.

The meetings of the Second Church were held at first in "the Tilford School House;" afterward, in the small frame church erected by them in 1857; afterward, in their larger frame church built in 1866. In this, the congregation worshiped until the time of the union. The united congregation enlarged this house of worship, and used it until October 14, 1877, at which time they dedicated their present church building, which had been erected on the site of the brick church of the former Second organization, and at a cost of \$35,000.

The First Baptist Church, of Vinton.—February 23, 1856, Elder Richard King made an appointment to preach in what is now (1878) known as the Good Templars' Hall, upon the following Sunday, March 8th. After services, Elder King being chosen Chairman, the following named brethren and sisters, having letters from other churches of like faith and order, were organized into a Baptist Church, to be known as the First Baptist Church of Vinton:

Brethren—Stephen Chapin, Stephen Chapin, Jr., James Chapin, William C. Connell, James L. Pauley. Sisters—Ruth Webb, Mary W. Kelsey, Mariah Connell, Margaret S. Pauley, Lovinea Chapin, Pedee Conant.

Stephen Chapin was elected Deacon, and James Chapin Clerk and Treasurer. May 10th, Church commenced holding their regular weekly services in

Tilford's school house, the building occupying lot now the home of H. M. Hoon. June 14, 1856, the Church gave Elder Ashel Chapin, of the Galena Church, a call to become its first Pastor, he accepting and entering upon his labor, the Church voting him \$200 a year and the Home Mission Board granting \$200 more for support. At the same meeting of the Church, the first Trustees were elected, being for one year, viz.: P. A. Locke, Hermon Stanton and James L. Pauley. July 20, 1856, occurred the first baptism, Sister Cynthia Ann Chase. August 3, same year, celebrated the Lord's Supper for the first time. August 17, by request, sent Pastor and others as Delegates to Waterloo, to assist in organizing an Association to be known as the Cedar Valley Association. April 9, 1857, the Church adopted Articles of Incorporation. November 15, 1857, the Church having bought and fitted up its present house of worship, the building was dedicated to the worship of God, the Pastor preaching the sermon and Elder Joseph Eaton making the dedicatory prayer. The following year, the Church received aid from the Home Mission Board to the amount of \$150. September 3, 1859, the Church applied and was admitted into the Linn Association. October 3, Elder A. Chapin resigned and the pulpit was supplied by Elder A. G. Eberhart and others until January 22, 1865, when Elder A. H. Harris became the Pastor of the Church and continued until near the close of his life, who died from the effects of an internal abscess. September 23, 1866, the Church called to its pastorate Elder James Sunderland, of Strawberry Point, who entered upon his labors in November following. April 1, 1871, Elder Sunderland resigned, accepting a call from Sioux City, and the vacancy was filled by Elder N. B. Homan, from Fairview, commencing his pastoral labors January 5, 1873. April 17, 1875, Elder Homan resigned, but continued preaching for the Church until September 11, when he removed to Kansas, and the Church gave to its present Pastor, Amos Weaver, a call, who commenced his pastoral labor October 1, 1875, to whom the Church is deeply attached. "A teacher well taught, and a workman that needeth not to be ashamed."

The Church has always been composed of a membership of a transient nature, giving off quite as largely as it has received. Under the pastoral labors of Elder James Sunderland, it reached its highest membership—about 160; its present membership (August, 1878,) is 140. Of the eleven lay members at its organization, four are still connected with the Church: Stephen Chapin, Jr., and wife, Lovinia Chapin, William C. Connell and wife, Mariah Connell.

Christian Church.—This society was first organized in 1867 by Rev. O. E. Brown, meeting, for the first two years, in the Court House, and then for about a year in the old U. P. Church. In 1870, the society built a church 32x56, in the eastern part of the town, which was dedicated by A. N. McConnell, from Marion. Pastors were employed yearly until 1872, when Elder S. T. Shorters was engaged, and has been here ever since. A Sunday school was established about the time of the organization of the church, which has always been under the charge of E. L. Courier, Superintendent.

Church of the Evangelical Association.—This mission was located at Vinton by the action of the annual session of the Iowa Conference held at La Porte City in April, 1873. Rev. James Croasman, of the Pittsburgh Conference, and formerly Missionary to Oregon, was the first Pastor. At this time, there was not a member in the town and no place of worship. By the 1st of December, same year, a new and commodious church building was erected and dedicated. Rev. D. B. Byers, of the Illinois Conference, officiating. The building and lot cost \$2,065. The following February, a society of nineteen members

was organized. Since that date, under the efficient labors of the succeeding Pastors, Revs. Yerger and Utt, the society has increased its membership to over fifty, and has sustained an active Sunday school. Rev. H. M. Sexton is the present Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal.—This society was organized in the Fall of 1853, through the missionary labors of Rev. H. S. Burleigh. The class was composed of J. D. Tracy, D. B. Keyes and wife, E. Howard and wife, William Taffe and wife, E. Evans and wife, and J. Morris and wife. For several years the meetings were held at the houses of the various members.

The commencement of the church edifice was between 1858 and 1860, during the pastoral care of Rev. J. H. Reddington, and in 1860, the basement was made ready for use. In 1862, the building was fully completed. In 1869, the increase in numbers compelled an addition, which was completed the same year, in the form of a transept, in dimensions 30x50 feet. The cost of the whole, up to that time, was about \$9,000, and the building was thereby made capable of seating seven hundred persons.

The succession of Pastors has been as follows: H. S. Burleigh, Nelson Wells, S. R. Young, B. F. Taylor, Mr. Keith, J. H. Reddington, J. H. Rankin, S. C. Freer, S. A. Lee, U. E. Eberhart, S. A. Knapp, G. W. Brindell, R. W. Peebles, D. Sheffer, T. C. Golden and E. L. Miller—the latter now in charge.

In 1855, there were twenty-seven names borne on the roll, which, in 1857, had increased to eighty.

A parsonage was purchased in 1863, during Mr. Lee's stay; but this was sold during Mr. Sheffer's Pastorate, and a commodious building erected to supply its place.

The membership is about four hundred, this being one of the largest religious bodies outside the large cities in Iowa.

C. O. Harrington is Superintendent of the Sabbath school: C. W. Miller, Secretary. About 180 pupils usually attend.

The official Board of the Church is as follows: S. A. Knapp, President; D. Stick, Treasurer; C. O. Harrington, Secretary; L. S. Miller, H. S. Conner, Louis Quinn, Trustees.

MASONIC.

Vinton Lodge, U. D., was instituted under dispensation granted May 11, 1854. The first officers U. D. were Elijah Evans, W. M.; W. C. Conrad, S. W.; John McCartney, J. W.; H. Berry, Treasurer; J. S. Epperson, Secretary; A. Johnson, S. D.; H. J. Burley, J. D.; and the first report to the Grand Lodge embraced the names of James Wood, Jacob S. Hunt, John Ferguson, William Jones, Master Masons.

The Lodge was chartered Jan. 6, 1855, and was constituted soon after. The officers were Elijah Evans, W. M.; William C. Connell, S. W.; John S. Epperson, J. W.; Harrison Berry, Treasurer; James Wood, Secretary; William Jones, S. D.; Jacob S. Hunt, J. D.; John Ferguson, Tiler, and the first annual report contained the names of the following Master Masons: Alexander Johnson, John McCartney, S. P. Brainard, N. M. Wilson, James Sullivan, Robert H. Wilson, Peter B. Smith, Sanford Moberly, Robert Downs, Payton B. Culver, Samuel Osborn, James Hankins, Charles M. Hare, Hugh B. Jones, Elias H. Bowen, James Thompson, William Kellison, Rev. John Wright, Thomas S. Palmer and Wesley Whipple. Elijah Evans was succeeded as W. M. by William P. Lathrop and George Horridge.

It is proper to remark here that J. W. Bowen and wife celebrated their golden wedding August 8, 1878.

The deaths have been W. P. Lathrop, December 31, 1873; David Vanskike, Spring of 1859; Thomas Drummond, killed (see War Record); Jacob Oyler, October 1, 1875; D. B. Ramage, December 19, 1868; Alden Crandall, February 9, 1866; Douglas W. Marsh, March 23, 1874; C. H. Conklin, March 16, 1875; W. W. Hanford, 1876; Thomas Roberts, January 9, 1870; Austin Knox, February 25, 1871; J. G. Tuttle, Winter of 1874-75; Elijah Evans died in Kansas recently, but had dimitted some years before.

The present officers are J. C. Traer, W. M.; E. A. Hewes, S. W.; Ezra L. Goodenough, J. W.; J. Bills, Treasurer; J. P. Mathews, Secretary; A. B. Forester, S. D.; R. McLain, J. D.; J. W. Bloodgood, S. S.; Will C. Boggs, J. S.; Benjamin Kendall, Tiler.

Meet Tuesday evening on or before full moon. The membership is 100.

Adoniram Chapter, U. D., R. A. M., was organized and dispensation granted July 10, 1856. Its first officers were W. P. Lathrop, H. P.; E. Evans, K.; J. M. Safford, S.; T. S. Palmer, Treasurer; J. J. Alexander, Secretary; William C. Connell, C. of H.

Adoniram Chapter, No. 15, was chartered June 1, 1857, but made no return to the Grand Chapter the first year, nor until 1862, when W. P. Lathrop was H. P.; E. Evans, K.; John Alexander, S.; James Sullivan, Treasurer; T. S. Palmer, Secretary; W. C. Connell, C. of H., and it reported 15 members, having exalted 3. In 1865, B. R. Sherman was H. P.; W. C. Connell, K.; E. Evans, S.

The present officers are J. C. Traer, M. E. H. P.; W. C. Connell, E. K.; A. B. Forester, E. S.; J. A. Bills, Treasurer; J. P. Mathews, Secretary; M. Meredith, C. H.; E. L. Goodenough, P. S.; T. S. Palmer, R. A. C.; A. Rose, G. M. 3d V.; M. Stern, G. M. 2d V.; R. M. Rumbaugh, G. M. 1st V.; B. Kendall, Guard.

The membership is 44. Meet Tuesdays after full moon.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Anchor Lodge, No. 1137, was organized July 10, 1878, by C. H. Cogswell, G. D., and M. H. Westbrook, D. G. D., with a membership of about fifty. The first officers elected were E. A. Hews, D.; M. Meredith, V. D.; B. Murphy, A. D.; A. D. Griffin, P. D.; E. D. Stedman, R.; A. A. Wentz, F. R.; G. Knox, Treasurer; W. Palmer, G.; J. Knapp, C.; W. W. Webb, S.; E. S. Miller, G. The Trustees are G. W. Tannerhill, C. D. Fulton and C. C. Griffin.

The lodge meets on the first and third Mondays in each month, heretofore at Masonic Hall, but hereafter at Stick's Hall. The main feature of this society is mutual life insurance.

I. O. OF O. F.

Vinton Lodge, No. 83, was organized Feb. 8, 1856, but its charter was not granted until Oct. 8, 1856. The organizing officers were D. D. G. M. L. H. Keys, and Samuel Jack, G. Marshal. The record does not show who the charter members were, but gives the following first officers: M. D. L. Webb, N. G.; J. W. Webb, V. G.; J. H. Shutts, Sec. (succeeded on the third meeting by W. L. Lathrop); George W. Sell, Treas. The present officers are: E. M. Evans, N. G.; P. A. Locke, V. G.; J. A. Bills, Treas.; F. M. Rumbaugh, Sec.; D. M. Witherow, P. Sec. The Lodge has a finely-furnished hall in the building on the southwest corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, in which they meet every week.

Vinton Encampment, No. 59, was chartered October 22, 1873, and was organized by C. Fordyce, under dispensation of S. S. Winall, assisted by members from Cedar Rapids Encampment. The charter members were E. M. Evans, C. R. Wilkinson, James Wood, J. W. Seward, James W. Smock, A. A. Gerberich, John Hoyt, G. W. Smith, B. R. Sherman, D. M. Weatherough, R. McKinstry. The first officers were: C. R. Wilkinson, C. P.; D. R. Sherman, H. P.; D. M. Weatherough, S. W.; John Hoyt, J. Warden; A. A. Wentz, Scribe; J. W. Smock, Treas. The present officers (1878) are: C. R. Wilkinson, C. P.; D. H. White, H. P.; A. A. Gerberich, S. W.; F. M. Rambaugh, J. W.; J. W. Scribe; D. Stick, Treas.

A. O. OF U. W.

Vinton Lodge, No. 30.—This Lodge is the oldest of this order in Vinton. It was organized and received its charter October 28, 1875, by D. D. G. M. W. Chrisinger, from Dubuque, with the following charter members: A. D. Griffin, W. C. Connell, W. B. Van Horn, C. S. Bennett, J. W. Bloodgood, I. N. Chenoweth, E. M. Evans, Z. R. Detwiler, C. D. Fulton, W. A. McAllister, W. B. Reynolds, Jr., S. S. Reynolds, Cyrus E. Porter, C. R. Wilkinson, C. C. Griffin, J. W. Smock, W. H. Brown, O. Horn. The first officers were, A. D. Griffin, P. M. W.; W. B. Reynolds, Jr., M. W.; C. Porter, F.; C. R. Wilkinson, O.; W. A. McAllister, Recorder; C. S. Bennett, Financier; I. N. Chenoweth, Receiver; E. M. Evans, Guide; Wm. C. Connell, I. W.; I. W. Bloodgood, O. W. The present officers are as follows: E. F. B. Langstroth, P. M. W.; G. L. Rock, M. W.; I. W. Bloodgood, Foreman; George W. Burnham, Overseer; J. D. Steves, Guide; I. D. Shotwell, Recorder; Chas. F. Goodwin, Financier; C. C. Griffin, Receiver; W. C. Boggs, I. W.; R. A. Green, O. W. The Lodge meets Thursday nights, in Masonic Hall.

Cedar Lodge No. 53.—This lodge was organized March 10, 1876, by G. M. W. B. S. Fowle, G. R. D. S. Stephenson, and D. D. G. M. W. A. D. Griffin, and had the following charter members: D. E. Voris, Robert St. Clair, John D. Nichols, A. Rose, George Knapp, Warren L. Brown, M. Meredith, J. D. Hawthorne, Fred Tyler, Hudson Burr, L. Ralyea, Jos. S. Spurr, J. C. Thompson, John S. Stanley, H. D. Smith, James W. Butler, James W. Brown and R. N. Young. The first administration was by D. E. Vois, P. M. W.; Robert St. Clair, M. W.; J. D. Nichols, G. F.; A. Rose, O.; George Knapp, R.; James Hawthorne, F.; Warren L. Brown, Receiver; Fred Tyler, Guide; James Brown, I. W.; J. F. Spurr, O. W. The present officers are as follows, A. Rose, P. M. W.; E. D. Stedman, M. W.; M. Sterne, Fin.; J. E. Marietta, Recorder; J. F. Spurr, O.; W. S. Palmer, Foreman; S. H. Sheffer, Guide; J. A. Bills, Receiver; D. Aikley, I. W.; S. Starks, O. W.; Trustees—J. C. Thompson, G. W. Tannerhill and H. S. Conner; M. Meredith, Medical Examiner. The lodge meets every Friday night.

I. O. OF G. T.

Vinton Lodge, No. 32, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized some time in 1854, and is now the second in age in Iowa, and the third oldest in the world. W. C. Smith represented the Lodge at the first Convention of the Order held in Iowa, at Iowa City, December 24, 1844. February 21, 1862, the name was changed to Redemption Lodge, No. 32, and a new charter was issued to Elijah Evans, Amazette H. Evans, John W. Traer, Alice Traer, Benjamin Honeywell, Michael Smith, Mary E. Hare, Minerva N. Craig, N. C. Phelps, Joseph Russell, E. M. Evans, William Geddes, L. M. Hoke and A. H. Ellis.

The list of the first officers cannot be obtained, the early record having been lost. The Lodge has, however, never been suspended. Its charter was issued by the R. W. Grand Lodge of North America.

The Lodge owns a lot and two-story building, the second story of which is used for its hall. The lower story is rented for business purposes. The membership is about seventy-five.

The officers for the third quarter of 1878 are: L. H. Defenbaugh, W. C. T.; Mrs. J. P. Matthews, W. V. T.; Jas. M. Dorwin, W. S.; Miss Lou Shockley, W. A. S.; Walter Rodgers, W. F. S.; Mrs. Helen C. Atkinson, W. T.; Miss Nellie Boyd, W. C.; E. H. Jordan, W. M.; Miss Hattie B. Jones, W. D. M.; Miss Emma Thompson, W. I. G.; E. C. Hood, W. O. G.; Thos. Atkinson, P. W. C. T.; Miss Anna Miller, W. R. H. S.; Miss Nettie Jameson, W. L. H. S.

C. W. Miller was recommended for D. G. W. C. T., for the coming year, and James M. Dorwin and C. W. Miller were elected Representatives to the Grand Lodge of Iowa, which meets at Waterloo, August 27th.

COMPANY "A," FIRST REGIMENT, I. N. G.

This company, called "The Banner Company" of Iowa, was organized September 7, 1871, under the name of "Company A, Vinton Zouaves." The following were its first officers and members: Captain, Chas. V. Mount; First Lieutenant, John P. Matthews; Second Lieutenant, Chas. E. Inman; First Sergeant, Lyman H. Starks; Second Sergeant, Mart. D. Starling; Third Sergeant, Wm. W. Means; Fourth Sergeant, E. Platt; Ensign, W. O. Robins; First Corporal, George W. Sterling; Second Corporal, Henry F. Wenner; Third Corporal, T. Oscar Johnson; Fourth Corporal, Chas. W. Odell. Privates: Stephen A. Briggs, William Boggs, D. Bixby, A. Bigelow, Louis Biebesheimer, C. D. Brewer, William Brumwill, Newrad M. Bennett, Samuel Corning, Jacob Coutts, Herbert G. Connor, John Dulin, James J. Edmonds, John Edmonds, James H. Forsythe, John Felker, Ezra L. Goodenough, Robert E. George, George Holden, James W. Heller, Wesley Jones, E. M. Knapp, Chas. F. Knowlton, Amos Kendall, Daniel Luellen, Frank Mackey, Denison R. Morton, William Murphy, Frank G. Miller, William McDearman, Thomas McLaughlin, William Oppett, George W. Phillips, Walter S. Palmer, Robert H. Porter, Geo. M. Read, Jas. Smock, Morris Shockley, Geo. K. Storey, Jas. Stanton, T. Stewart, Perry J. Stewart, Squire Smith, Elijah Stout, Wm. R. Stout, John S. Stickney, E. J. Sanders, Dexter R. Spaulding, William Tracy, C. O. Thompson, Charles Thomas, William Traer, Christian Valver, Oliver Wheaton, William A. Williams, Frank White, Clarence White, John W. Wenner, Chas. H. Wilber, Ed. D. Watkins, Albertus Wetz, Joseph S. Young. Musicians: Elbert P. Stedman, Walter S. Armstrong, Wm. Bordwell, Geo. W. Edmonds, Jonathan Jenks, A. Sutton.

As this company is, at the present writing, the most proficient military company in the State, as well as one of the oldest, its history is of corresponding interest. The direct cause of the organization of the company was the failure of the Vinton people to organize a parade on July 4th, 1871—the procession being made up of the visiting farmers. The first victory was achieved at the Benton County Fair, in 1871, when, though but a month old, their sham battle proved to be one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. Mr. J. F. Pyne presented the company with a flag on this occasion, as an acknowledgment of their instrumentality in adding interest to the fair.

May 30, 1872, the company participated in the ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves at Cedar Rapids, in which they reflected credit both upon

themselves and the town whose name they bore. From September 12th to the 18th, in 1872, the company did guard duty on the State Fair Grounds, in Cedar Rapids, where their soldierly bearing won for them well-merited praise at the hands of the State press, as well as from the press of adjoining States. They assisted in the Decoration services of 1873, at Vinton, and acted as guards to the State Fair of that year, also at Cedar Rapids, and again assisted in honoring the memory of deceased soldiers in the cemetery of Cedar Rapids, in 1874. Always maintaining their record of excellence which they had inaugurated at the start, July 5, 1875, they attended the celebration at Burlington, and won the prize banner; and, in 1876, at the same place, won the first prize in a tournament of five companies. Their last victory was at Independence, in 1877, where they won \$125 as first prize, at the fair. Their record is thus far at the head of Iowa's militia. Their old captain, C. V. Mount, is now Major General, commanding this division; and on the list of staff officers are to be seen the names of some of the old members of this company. We herewith give a list of the division staff as it now exists: Col. C. R. Wilkinson, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. G. R. Knapp, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. M. H. White, Assistant Inspector; Lieut. Col. L. E. B. Holt, Surgeon; Maj. W. M. Traer, Quartermaster; Maj. John Fleming, Commissary; Maj. T. C. Cole, Judge Advocate; Maj. S. A. Wright, Paymaster; Capt. L. H. Starks, Aide-de-Camp; Capt. T. D. McElroy, Aide-de-Camp.

The present company officers are as follows: Captain, J. C. Matthews; First Lieutenant, W. S. Palmer; Second Lieutenant, E. J. Sanderson; First Sergeant, Milo Whipple; Second Sergeant, Erwin Warner; Third Sergeant, Chas. I. Lawton; Fourth Sergeant, Lorin Bixby; Fifth Sergeant, Joseph Pyne; First Corporal, H. S. Snyder; Second Corporal, H. F. Wenner; Third Corporal, Frank Bender; Fourth Corporal, G. R. Holden; Fifth Corporal, Chas. Gale; Sixth Corporal, O. J. Connor; Seventh Corporal, H. Biglow; Eighth Corporal, H. F. Jameson. The company numbers rank and file fifty-eight men.

VINTON REFORM CLUB.

On Monday evening, July 29, 1878, a large meeting was held in the old Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of organizing a Reform Club in Vinton. L. A. Cobb and J. P. Sherman, of Waterloo, were present to aid in the movement. After stirring speeches by Messrs. Cobb, Sherman, Rev. O. H. Phelps, W. B. Reynolds, Jr., and Rev. S. Phelps, eighty-one persons signed the pledge. A committee, consisting of W. B. Reynolds, Jr., A. Haines, W. W. Webb, J. D. Steves, D. C. Kirkpatrick, Rev. S. Phelps and J. W. Rich, was appointed to draft a constitution for a Reform Club, and report at the next meeting.

On Monday evening, August 5th, the committee reported a constitution, which was adopted, and officers elected as follows: President, W. B. Reynolds, Jr.; First Vice President, J. D. Steves; Second Vice President, James M. Dorwin; Third Vice President, D. M. Kirkpatrick; Secretary, W. M. Hall; Treasurer, P. W. Watson; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Miller.

Sixty-eight persons signed the pledge at this meeting. A Committee on Ways and Means was appointed, consisting of Messrs. A. Haines, Smith, Mrs. C. H. Conklin and Mrs. Anna Hanford, and before the meeting adjourned \$55.57 were raised. "Let the good work go on."



E.S. JOHNSON

BELLE PLAINE



BELLE PLAINE.

This flourishing town is at the terminus of the Clinton Division of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and here are located the round-house and machine shop, giving employment to several hundred men. The impetus given by the selection of this town as a division terminus was very great, and the growth of the town for several years after being laid out was extremely rapid. The town site, which was laid out by Presley Hutton, in 1860, just previous to the completion of the railway thus far, lies on the sloping northern bank of the Iowa River, which allows of excellent drainage facilities. Not only this, but toward the southwest is one of the most beautiful views in the interior of Iowa, the timber along the river and the hills beyond forming a beautiful prospect to the observer's eye.

In the Fall of 1861, William White built a store house, which was immediately occupied with a stock of goods by a man named Crider.

During the Winter of 1861-2, and just after Mr. Presley had platted the town site, another store building was erected by I. N. Isham, which was occupied by H. H. Smith, who brought on a stock of goods and began business. George Lowe completed a grain warehouse about the same time, but it was idle property, for Belle Plaine was not yet a station. The Construction Company had got into a difficulty with the Railway Company, and because the latter had decided to build a town here the other company laid the switch tracks at Buckeye, about three miles east, and were doing all they could, with considerable success, to foster the growth of that town.

A building was also erected for a saloon in the Fall of 1861, but the proprietor having been carefully advised, removed the shanty off the town plat, but began business close by.

In the Spring of 1862, the first dwelling house was built by William White, followed in a short time by Mr. Forbes, who was clerking for Mr. Crider. Shortly afterward, a small house was removed from Gwinnville to the town plat of Belle Plaine. Several houses were also erected during the Summer and Fall of the same year.

The first sermon ever preached in Belle Plaine was by Elder Holland, a Christian minister, in the Fall of 1862, the Crider store, then being vacant, serving as the place of worship.

Two small schools were taught in Belle Plaine during the Winter of 1862-3, one by Mrs. Greene and the other by Mrs. Pillbeam, whose husband was, at that time, Pastor of the circuit of the M. E. Church.

The certainty that the railway company were favoring Belle Plaine induced the settlers to petition for the removal of the post office from Gwinnville to this place, which was granted by the postal authorities, and the office was removed in July, 1862, D. C. Forbes having been appointed Postmaster.

The first building erected in 1863 was by Dr. Crawford, who was the first physician to settle in the town.

During 1863, Mr. Crider found his business so alarmingly unremunerative that his creditors took possession, sold the goods at auction and divided the resulting cash as by law provided.

James Ellis started a blacksmith shop during the Summer.

The business interest of Belle Plaine, in the Fall of 1863, as near as can now be ascertained, was as follows: E. G. Brown, who had purchased Mr. Isham's business, general store; Andrew Hale, grain and stock dealer; James

Smart, lumber dealer; Carter Buckley and George Watrous, grain buyers; J. B. Daniels, harness maker.

William Shaffer was the first station agent.

The business houses at the close of 1868 were very numerous, the list being given herewith: Seven general stores, eight groceries, four agricultural implement houses, three hardware stores, five lumber dealers, two furniture stores, three drug stores, one book store, two millinery shops, five tailors, six physicians, six attorneys, two jewelry shops, one music store, three dentists, four wagon shops, four blacksmith shops, three hotels, one livery stable, nine saloons, four boarding houses, four shoe shops, three harness shops, two auctioneers, one flouring-mill, one planing-mill, two painters, one bakery, two dozen carpenters, one tobacco store, five drays, five insurance agents, one newspaper, several grain buyers, etc.

Belle Plaine was incorporated in 1868, and took its charter as a city of the second class.

A bank was established in July, 1869, by S. L. Bardwell, of Chicago, a much needed adjunct to the business of the young city.

Franklin Schild was drowned in Salt Creek August 23, 1869. He was on horseback, driving home some cows, and attempted to cross the creek at a deep place. The horse, in floundering, threw him off, and, being unable to swim, he perished before help could reach him. He was about 21 years old.

A musical convention was held at Belle Plaine in the latter part of September, 1869, conducted by Prof. Palmer, of Chicago.

In the Fall of 1869, the business of the town included eight dry goods stores, nine groceries, four clothing stores, three boot and shoe stores, three drug stores, three hardware stores, two furniture stores, two tailor shops, four millinery shops, two agricultural depots, two jewelers, three lumber yards, one book store, two livery stables, one flouring-mill, two harness shops, one photograph gallery, two carriage shops, one musical instrument and sewing machine agency, two meat markets, four saloons, three hotels, one bakery, one bank, one newspaper, two grain elevators, five lawyers, four physicians and one dentist.

A peat bed was discovered on the farm of Peter Spracklin, a short distance from Belle Plaine, in 1870. The bed covers about thirty acres, and is, in some places, ten feet deep.

Conductor William Arthur and a brakeman, Charles E. Sullivan, both residents of Belle Plaine, were killed September 3, 1870, at the sand bank west of the town. Both sprang to the brake when the engineer signaled, but, the upright rod giving way, they fell under the moving wheels and were instantly crushed to death.

A Teachers' Institute was held at Belle Plaine in November, 1870, presided over by Supt. H. M. Hoon, of Vinton; W. M. Wilcox, Secretary. The lectures were by Rev. Mr. Lane, Mr. Crawford and Prof. S. A. Knapp. Ninety-eight were enrolled as members of the Institute.

During 1870, there were shipped from Belle Plaine station 1,029 car-loads of grain, which would indicate, as a fair average, thirty-two wagon-loads sold every working day during the year.

During 1870 and 1871, several meetings were held at various places, Belle Plaine among the rest, for the purpose of securing the construction of an extension of the North Missouri Railway from Ottawa to Waterloo. A company was formed to build a narrow gauge between the terminal points named above, with place of business at Belle Plaine.

In 1871, the officers were: S. L. Bardwell, President; James R. Graham, Vice President; C. D. Tanton, Secretary. Directors—George Mason, Waltham, Presley Hutton, Belle Plaine; James R. Graham, Reduond.

The route of the proposed line is a most inviting one, and it is quite probable that when business confidence is restored there will be little difficulty in securing capital to construct and equip this line.

The Belle Plaine Musical Association was organized in March, 1871, at the close of a convention instructed by Mr. Brown. The first officers were: W. F. Atkinson, President; James A. Guest, Vice President; James E. Townsend, Secretary; Mrs. T. Lawrence, Treasurer; E. G. Brown, Musical Conductor; W. L. Prentice, Assistant; Miss Franc C. Pier, Miss Katie Brown and John Q. Hutton, Executive Committee.

An election was held at Belle Plaine, in the Summer of 1871, for the purpose of granting township aid to the company, but the project was voted down. Another election was held March 21, 1872, when the tax was voted by 133 majority.

E. B. Severn, a well-known citizen of Belle Plaine, died suddenly at the railway station, November 17, 1871, while superintending the loading of some stock on a car. He had formerly been a Christian minister.

The First National Bank of Belle Plaine, was organized in May, 1872, with a capital of \$50,000. The first Directors were: James A. Wiley, W. A. Scott, G. H. Warren, J. H. Schiltchiting, Wm. Montgomery, D. W. Read and J. A. Durand. The following week, D. W. Read was elected President, and S. S. Sweet, Cashier.

A great flood occurred along Salt Creek June 1, 1872, caused by a heavy rain the night before. The passenger train from the East was detained about two hours before reaching Belle Plaine, and ten minutes after crossing the bridge across Salt Creek, the bridge was swept off its piers by the rushing waters. Two or three families in the southwest part of the town were removed by boats. Considerable damage was done along the valley above by the flood. The following week, a mile of track was washed out between Norway and Blairstown, and breaks were made in other places in the track in Benton County.

A collision occurred in July, 1872, between a pusher-engine and a construction train, near Belle Plaine, in which seven men were killed or mortally injured. Their names were William H. Anderson, Michael Brandon, John Carroll, James Carroll, Wenzel Churchick, Joseph Hanesch and John Oliva. The Coroner's jury censured the Division Superintendent and Train Dispatcher for neglect in not notifying the driver of the pusher-engine that the construction train was in the vicinity.

April 2, 1873, the commodious residence of J. W. Filkins was destroyed by fire, and his valuable library consumed. The property was worth about \$3,000; insured for about \$2,000.

Russel Nichols, a child of 7 years, was drowned in the well near the round-house, May 4, 1876.

A harvest feast was held under the auspices of Expansion Grange September 13, 1873, on the grounds of J. W. Filkins, near Belle Plaine. A display of flowers and fruits was made, a dinner was served and an address was given by Fred Hovey, Esq., of Honey Creek.

Belle Plaine occupies a most eligible position with regard to business. The nearest towns of importance are Blairstown and Tama City, thus leaving a very large territory of fertile soil, heavily settled with an industrious farming population, tributary to this town. The business men of this town are wide-awake

and enterprising. The various kinds of business are quite fully represented. There are several grain elevators, with steam power, two or three flouring-mills in the vicinity, two banks, numerous stores and hotels.

In manufactures, the town is rather backward; but there is no doubt that, as capital increases, a portion will be invested in this direction, whereby the town will increase to the full importance it deserves to hold as the commercial mart for a large portion of the four counties of Benton, Tama, Poweshiek and Iowa.

MUNICIPAL.

The municipal officers chosen at the organizing election in 1868, were D. A. Kennedy, Mayor; J. P. Henry, Treasurer; J. F. Roberts, Marshal; E. A. Bird, E. G. Brown, D. C. Twogood and J. Fohls, Councilmen. The first election was May 22, 1868.

The Council held its first meeting at Howard & Johnson's office, June 26, 1868, and after perfecting its organization, passed Ordinance No. 1, providing for the election, by the Council, of a Marshal, Street Commissioner and Treasurer. At the same meeting, K. D. Shugart was elected Treasurer, and Joseph Daniels Marshal and Street Commissioner. Ordinance No. 2, prohibiting stock from running at large, and Ordinance No. 3, concerning licenses, were then passed, after which the Council adjourned.

August 11th, the first sidewalk was ordered, on the south side of Second street, between Beach and Maple streets.

March 1, 1869, James Collister was elected Mayor, and John A. Ketring Recorder. April 13th, R. H. Peters was chosen Assessor by the Council, and May 28th, he reported the total population of the city to be 1,446.

March 7, 1870, James Collister was re-elected Mayor, and B. K. Peters was chosen Recorder. December 2, a committee was appointed to ascertain what steps would be necessary to secure protection from fire. January 13, 1871, an ordinance was passed requiring citizens to put and keep in order the flues, chimneys, etc.

March 6, 1871, A. Hale became Mayor, and George Alexander Recorder. May 26th, a contract was made with Smith & Chambers, to build a calaboose, at a cost of \$105.

March 4, 1872, W. A. Scott was chosen Mayor; R. H. Peters, Recorder. June 28th, several freeholders living on Sections 20, 30 and 19, Iowa Township, having voted in favor of being annexed to the city, the territory owned by them was added to the corporate limits by formal resolution.

March 3, 1873, W. A. Scott was re-elected Mayor, and D. A. Kennedy became Recorder. May 23d, it was reported that twenty-seven persons had enrolled themselves as a fire company. The offer was accepted by the Council, and they were requested to complete their organization as soon as possible. June 13th, the company reported themselves ready, and requested the Council to provide truck and other necessary apparatus. June 20th, the Council appropriated \$100 toward equipping the company, the members of that body having engaged to raise \$75 more.

March 2, 1874, W. A. Scott was again chosen Mayor; S. S. Sweet, Recorder. July 17th, thanks were voted Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company for their efforts at the fire in First street.

March 1, 1875, George C. Scrimgeour became Mayor; Thomas Lawrence, Recorder.

March 6, 1876, Mr. Scrimgeour was re-elected Mayor; A. H. Hildenbrand, Recorder. Both were re-elected in 1877.

It is proper to mention that almost annually since the incorporation of Belle Plaine, hundreds of dollars have been expended on the roads in the vicinity of the Iowa River, which, although necessary, has been a heavy burden on this enterprising town.

The city officers of Belle Plaine for 1878, are as follows: G. C. Serimgeour, Mayor; A. Hildenbrand, Recorder; Samuel Wentz, V. Kesl, A. J. Hartman, C. W. Gore, Joseph Daniels, Councilmen; S. S. Sweet, Treasurer; D. A. Kennedy, Assessor; James R. Cruson, Street Commissioner.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1.—The first meeting to organize this company was held June 24, 1873, at which time James Collister was elected Foreman; C. H. Schnoor, First Assistant; W. P. Tuttle, Second Assistant; S. S. Sweet, Treasurer; Tom Lawrence, Secretary. July 1st, the company had thirty members.

April 18, 1874, a committee was appointed to ascertain and report the cost of suitable uniforms; and on the 14th of July, twenty-seven members had purchased uniforms. August 11th, a committee reported that they had procured and placed the seats for the company's hall.

June 19, 1877, it was resolved to attend the funeral of C. H. Schnoor, whose death had just occurred, and the usual symbols of mourning were placed over the truck house and apparatus.

The officers for 1878 are as follows: S. Sweet, Foreman; M. Prentiss, First Assistant; M. Aulsbrook, Second Assistant; A. Erlanger, Secretary; R. Wilson, Financial Secretary; T. Lawrence, Treasurer.

The fire-record book notes fires as follows: July 16, 1874, a fire broke out in the law office of A. F. Bell, by which several small buildings were partially burned. Two or three were torn down to prevent the further progress of the fire. Fires caught July 7 and December 5, 1876, but were promptly extinguished. May 24, 1877, the house owned by C. L. Ward took fire, and on the following day the Alexander Foundry was discovered to be burning, but both were saved. April 19, 1878, the blacksmith shop near the round-house was discovered to be on fire, but the flames had made such headway that the company and citizens could not save the building. It was accordingly torn down to prevent loss to adjacent property.

SCHOOL RECORD.

The Independent District of Belle Plaine was organized by the election of a School Board September 4, 1865, at which time John Stowe, M. D., was elected President; Presley Hutton, Vice President; D. C. Forbes, Treasurer; D. C. Twogood, Secretary; Peter Hafer, E. G. Brown, A. Steinacle, Directors. The bounds of the district were noted as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of Section 16, running east two and a half miles; thence north one mile; thence west two and a half miles; thence south to the place of beginning, embracing Sections 19, 20 and half of 21.

September 9, a committee of the Board was appointed to ascertain if a room could be procured for school purposes. On the 12th, the committee reported that they could do nothing; whereupon, after discussion, it was decided to buy ground and erect a building 20x30 feet in size, and two stories high, as soon as practicable. December 4, a room was rented of Mr. Daniels for a school room at the rate of \$13 per month. Dec. 18, the Board prescribed as text-books: McGuffey's Readers, Pinneo's Grammar, Ray's Arithmetic, Monteith's and

McNally's Geography. Mr. Kennedy was employed to teach the school, but it was soon found that an assistant was needed, and on Christmas Day, Miss Cupid was employed.

At the elector's meeting in March, 1866, the people expressed themselves in favor of a site on the north side of the railroad, and authorized the Board to levy a ten-mill tax for the purpose of building a brick house with stone foundations. The Board were also empowered to issue \$10,000 in bonds, but this was, perhaps fortunately, never accomplished. The Board were afterward authorized to issue \$3,000 in orders, but they were not able to accomplish even this.

No progress was made in building till Sept. 30, 1867, when the bid of A. Head to construct the building for the sum of \$1,415 was accepted. March 12, 1868, an order was drawn in favor of J. P. Henry, the Treasurer, for \$1,000, to enable him to pay the money borrowed at Vinton, and for which some of the Directors had made themselves individually responsible.

September 10, 1870, the Principal was directed to have the school graded, and provision was made for advertising the fact, as well as for procuring suitable blanks.

February 13, 1871, the district authorized the Board to issue bonds for \$15,000, but this came to nothing. October 5, a contract was made with Smith & Chambers to build an addition to the house at a cost of \$550.

October 24, 1872, the Board purchased an organ.

Another house was built for the district in the Fall of 1875, at a cost of \$653.25.

The gentlemen named below composed the School Board during 1878: E. S. Johnson, Joseph Paulicek, J. B. Cox, R. M. Bailey, Dr. J. Morley, J. Daniels, Directors; S. S. Sweet, Secretary; John D. Wilson, Treasurer.

The corps of teachers for the school year 1877-8 was as follows: U. B. Sanders, Principal; Lucy Lamb, Assistant; J. H. Welch, South Intermediate; Miss Julia Powers, Grammar Department. The other teachers were: Emma Powers, Mrs. Hess, Miss Henry and Miss Collister.

Congregational.—This society was organized in March, 1866, by Rev. S. P. La Due, a missionary of the Congregational society, with four members. In October of that year, Rev. Daniel Lane, who had been formerly a professor in Iowa College, at Grinnell, and who had for twenty-five years been identified with Congregationalism in Iowa, whose labors were abundantly blessed, for the membership had risen to fifty-two just prior to the completion of the church, and on the day of the dedication that number was increased by fifteen.

Rev. Mr. Lane, who came under the auspices of the Missionary Society, preached his first sermon October 4th. This and the two following were preached in the building then used for school purposes. From January 20, 1867, till May 8, 1870, one service was held each Sabbath at the German church.

The society purchased the lot owned by Mr. Hibbard on Third street, in April, 1869. The church was built in the Fall of that year, and was dedicated on Sunday, May 8, 1870. The building, which will seat over two hundred persons, cost \$1,927.13, the cost of the lot being \$360. Of this amount, \$1,683.63 was raised in Belle Plaine, \$362.43 being raised by the Ladies' Society. The gifts from friends in other places amounted to \$203.50, and from the Congregational Union, \$400. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Jesse Guernsey, of Dubuque, Rev. Daniel Lane, the Pastor, assisting in the services.

During the first five years the membership had a net increase of eighty. Three had died, and thirteen had taken letters of dismissal.

Rev. Mr. Lane resigned his pastorate in October, 1872, being succeeded soon after by Rev. Mr. Wadhams as Pastor, who remained in charge till November, 1874, when he resigned to remove to Charles City.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—This body was regularly organized June 2, 1866, by the election of G. D. Blue as President: W. W. Benson, Vice President; A. N. Twogood, Secretary and Treasurer. Articles of incorporation were adopted at the same meeting.

June 9, 1866, a committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of erecting a suitable church building, and W. W. Benson, T. Thompson and A. N. Twogood were selected as Building Committee. July 21st, Lot 2 in Block 3 was purchased for church site, and soon after made a contract with D. B. Blue for the erection of a building at a cost of \$2,484, and the church was erected during the latter half of the same year. The date of dedication is lost, but it was probably in January, 1867, the services being conducted by Rev. A. J. Kynett.

Rev. J. B. Taylor is the present Pastor of the society. The membership is about one hundred and twenty.

The present officers are: D. L. Wilson, J. B. Cox, D. A. Kennedy, A. J. Hartman, J. G. Benson, E. G. Swem, W. Robinson, Trustees; E. G. Swem, W. Robinson, E. R. Price, A. J. Hartman, Wm. Rucker.

W. Robinson is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; J. W. Stabler, Secretary; Frank Doughty, Librarian. The average attendance of pupils is about one hundred and twenty-five, taught by sixteen teachers.

First Universalist.—This society organized December 26, 1874. Mr. Bickford was elected President; J. F. Roberts, Clerk; H. Aulbrook, Treasurer; J. B. Marston, J. D. Wilson, H. Gardner, Trustees. Three persons added their names to the roll during the meeting. The services of Rev. I. A. Eberhart, who had been mainly instrumental in forming the church, were immediately engaged as Pastor.

December 15, 1875, a conference meeting of the Universalist ministers of adjacent territory was held at Belle Plaine. About the same time, Rev. J. A. Hoyt became Pastor of the society, remaining until December 31, 1876, when he preached his farewell sermon. Rev. I. A. Eberhart was immediately recalled to his former charge, which place he still retains.

The society has twenty members. Meetings are held at Grange Hall.

Rev. Mr. Eberhart is Superintendent of the Sabbath School; J. F. Roberts, Secretary and Librarian.

Baptist (Regular).—This church was organized April 28, 1877, and confirmed May 19, 1877. The constituent members were S. L. Shults, D. W. Read, G. P. Hapgood, D. M. Keefer, John J. Wiley, Sidney Roberts, Clark Keith, J. N. Gray, Charles Twogood, George W. Fuller, Mrs. C. W. Gore, Mrs. Viola N. Hapgood, Emma Hess, Vinnie Read, Mrs. Phebe Keith, Mrs. S. C. Roberts, Mrs. Julia Twogood, Mrs. Perlina Read, Mrs. Hannah Shults, Mrs. M. W. Craven, Mrs. Mary Early, Mrs. Austa M. Prentiss, Mrs. H. M. Pryne, Mrs. Tamar R. Wiley, Mrs. Mary Keith, Mrs. D. W. Cole.

The only Deacon is S. L. Shults; R. C. Wilson is Clerk; D. W. Read, S. L. Shults, G. P. Hapgood, Trustees.

Rev. Mr. Simmons, of Marion, organized the society, and Rev. J. W. Daniels has been Pastor since its formation. There have been several additions by letter or baptism, so that the society now numbers forty members.

R. M. Gibbs is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; R. C. Wilson is Secretary; Miss Idalia Daniels, Treasurer. The average attendance of pupils is about forty.

The society bought a lot for a church building soon after its organization, but this was exchanged for two others on Beach street, south of the railroad. The building of the church was begun during the Spring of 1878, and the basement is now completed. The intention is to have the church erected and inclosed during the Autumn of 1878. It will cost, when completed, about \$2,500. The building will be a frame structure, 30x50 feet.

Seventh Day Advent.—There was an organization of this church at Belle Plaine some years ago, but it is now dormant. An effort is now being made to revive the church. A tent meeting was held in July, 1878, near the depot, which was fairly attended.

Trinity Church.—This is the local name of the German Evangelical society, which was formed at Belle Plaine in 1865, Rev. Mr. Dubs being Presiding Elder at the time. Rev. Mr. Esher was one of the first Pastors of the church.

The church, which is a frame building, was erected in 1866, and cost about \$3,600. It is 34x48 feet in size, and the room is sixteen feet high. The bell cost \$300. Rev. Mr. Kipling is now Pastor of the church. The Trustees are Conrad Schild, Ernest Wudy, Henry Schild, Christoph Latge, Charles Snyder. Charles Snyder is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; Reuben Budy, Librarian. The average attendance of pupils is about sixty-five.

Catholic.—There is a Catholic society here, but it has no building as yet. occasional services are held.

The Belle Plaine Cemetery Association.—This corporation was organized in 1867, with A. Phillips as President. Its grounds are three-fourths of a mile east of the town.

TURNVEREIN.

An organization of this popular society among the Germans was made in June, 1871, with Hartwig Wessel as President; C. H. Schnoor, Vice President; Christian Johannsen, Secretary; Hans Vogt, Treasurer. Practice meetings were fixed for Wednesday evenings and Sunday mornings. The society has about twenty-five members. The present officers are: S. Wentz, President; H. Lehm, Secretary; F. Kropenhapt, F. Junge, Matt Beck, Trustees.

MASONIC.

Hope Lodge, No. 175, A., F. & A. M.—The first Masonic meeting held in Blairstown, under dispensation, was on the 11th of March, 1865, at which time Wm. C. Smith sat as W. M.; H. C. Rider, S. W. *pro tem.*; H. Guinn, Treasurer; J. W. Filkins, Secretary; S. A. Wilcox, S. D.; John A. Dudgeon, J. D.; Philip Parks, Tiler. The other brethren present were K. D. Shugert, James Collister, John Catron, who were also charter members. The visitors present were Levi H. Shugert, John A. Dudgeon, both of whom applied for membership.

The charter was issued in June, 1865, by E. A. Guilbert, Grand Master, and the Lodge was constituted by James McQuinn, Special Deputy for the occasion.

The deaths have been: William C. Smith, January 30, 1877; George P. Loring, September 14, 1870; M. Alworth, December 1, 1877. C. H. Silverman is believed to have been murdered near Dubuque in 1872.

James Collister has held the office of W. M. continuously for ten years. A Masonic festival was held at Belle Plaine August 7, 1869, at which time about twenty visitors were in attendance from neighboring towns. The new Masonic Hall was dedicated October 29, 1873, the ceremonies being conducted by A. R. West, D. G. M. The present officers are as follows: T. Lawrence, Jr., W. M.;

William Lester, S. W.; Charles Dayton, J. W.; J. B. Cox, Treasurer; H. Bell, Secretary; J. W. Craney, S. D.; R. F. Smith, J. D.; J. G. Benson, D. E. Magoon, Stewards; G. Hutchins, Tiler. The Lodge has eighty-nine members. Meets Saturday evening on or before full moon.

Mount Horeb Chapter, No. 45, R. A. M.—The dispensation to this body was issued July 11, 1868, by H. H. Hemenway, G. H. P. E. A. Bird was named as M. E. H. P.; James McQuinn, E. K., and E. W. Stocker, E. S. The first meeting under the dispensation was held September 3d, at which time the remaining offices were filled as follows: G. Hutchins, C. H.; W. C. Smith, P. S.; P. W. Thompson, R. A. C.; S. A. Wilcox, G. M. 3d V.; Joshua Worley, G. M. 2d V.; I. I. Messenger, G. M. 1st V.; J. W. Filkins, Sec.; I. Vorhis, Treasurer; J. Collister, Tiler. The Chapter was constituted by P. C. Wright, G. H. P., in person, November 7, 1868. The present officers are as follows; J. Worley, M. E. H. P.; William Lester, E. K.; J. D. Wilson, E. S.; G. Hutchins, Treasurer and C. H.; T. Lawrence, Jr., Secretary and P. S.; George Dayton, R. A. C.; Charles E. Dayton, G. M. 3d V.; J. W. Filkins, G. M. 2d V.; R. F. Smith, G. M. 1st V.; C. Saunders, Sentinel. The membership is fifty. Meets Monday evening on or before full moon.

St. Bernard Commandery, No. 14, K. T., was instituted September 29, 1869, by P. C. Wright, Grand Commander of Iowa. The first officers were: B. R. Sherman, E. C.; E. A. Bird, Gen.; W. A. Scott, C. G.; James McQuinn, Prel.; James Collister, S. W.; P. W. Thompson, J. W.; G. Hutchins, W.; J. Worley, Recorder and Treasurer; E. W. Stocket, C. G.; Jacob Springer, Standard Bearer.

The Commandery was constituted by R. F. Bower, R. E. G. C., in person, December 13, 1869, accompanied by C. S. Rollins, D. C. C.; and four other Sir Knights, members of Excalibur Commandery of Boone.

The most notable occasion on which the commandery has appeared in public, was May 30, 1877, when it visited Marshalltown in a body to attend the services on Decoration Day. The Commandery also visited Blainstown, January 31, 1876, on the occasion of the burial of John Van Metre, a member of this Commandery, who was buried according to the rites of the Templar Order.

The other deaths among the membership of this Commandery have been, Judge C. H. Conklin, of Vinton, March 17, 1875; J. B. Resley, of La Grand, Marshall County, February 16, 1876.

James Collister is now E. C.; E. A. Bird, Gen.; W. C. Smith, Prel.; J. Worley, Treas.; P. W. Thompson, C. G.; W. H. Sisson, Rec.; J. K. Wagner, S. W.; J. J. Dayton, J. W.; J. Springer, Standard Bearer; A. Skiles, Sword Bearer; E. W. Stocker, Warden; W. A. Tewksbury, Third Guard; Charles Saunders, Sentinel.

The Commandery has eighty-four members. Meets on the third Wednesday in each month.

Belle Plaine Chapter, No. 30, Eastern Star, was organized by Mr. Thompson, Deputy Grand Master, about the first of October, 1873. The first officers were: James Collister, W. P.; Miss Julia A. Brown, W. M.; Mrs. H. Gwinn, A. M.; Miss Cupid, Treasurer; Miss Sarah A. Brown, Secretary. The Chapter is now dormant.

ODD FELLOWS.

Belle Plaine Lodge, No. 151, I. O. O. F.—This Lodge was organized July 11, 1867, by Benjamin Rubert, of Dubuque, Grand Master, assisted by M. A. Newcomb, of Tama City, and A. A. Lindley, of Cedar Rapids. The Lodge

was organized in ample form in the afternoon, and E. M. Dodge was elected N. G. ; J. C. Kirkwood, V. G. ; S. Wyman, Recording Secretary ; J. J. Daton, Perm. Secretary ; J. B. Marston, Treasurer. In the evening, E. S. Johnson, A. J. Gwinn and E. Musselman were initiated, after which the other officers were selected as follows : P. Smith, W. ; J. Voorhies, Comd. ; E. S. Johnson, R. S. to N. G. ; E. Musselman, L. S. to N. G. ; H. R. Platt, J. G. ; A. B. Head, R. S. J. to V. G. ; A. J. Gwinn, L. S. to V. G.

An address was given before the Lodge by W. A. Tewksbury, July 2, 1869, on the occasion of the installation of officers at Wilson's Grove, two miles north-east of Belle Plaine.

The Odd Fellows' Hall was formally dedicated to society use June 1, 1876, delegations of members of the order being in attendance from Blairstown, Luzerne and Chelsea.

The deaths have been J. G. Kirkwood and Richard Johnson.

The present officers are as follows : A. W. Smith, N. G. ; J. H. Gunn, V. G. ; R. F. McGuinn, Recording Secretary ; H. Goble, Per. Secretary ; W. A. Parro, Treasurer. The membership is forty-seven.

Berlin Lodge, No. 159, I. O. O. F.—This Lodge, working in the German language, was chartered in July, 1873. The charter members were : S. Wintz, Hans Vogt, Claus Schnoor, Matt. Ewen and H. Breihultz.

The only death has been that of Claus Schnoor, July 19, 1877.

The present officers are : H. Breihultz, N. G. ; M. Michael, V. G. ; S. Wentz, Treasurer ; H. Schutt, Secretary. This Lodge has thirty members. Meets Monday evenings at Zalesky's Hall.

Home Encampment, No. 48, I. O. O. F.—This body was organized April 20, 1870, with the following charter members : Wesley Camp, E. A. Stocker, J. B. Marston, J. J. Dayton, A. J. Gwinn, W. P. Hanson, D. A. Kennedy, E. S. Johnson and R. H. Petter.

The present officers are : C. Ahrens, C. P. ; George I. Wilcoxon, H. P. ; H. Goble, S. W. ; John Durr, J. W. ; W. A. Parris, Scribe ; W. P. Hanson, Treasurer. There are twenty-two members.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Iowa Valley Lodge, No. 33, A. O. U. W.—This Lodge was organized by I. M. Chrissinger, D. G. M., November 5, 1875, assisted by members of Harmony Lodge, Blairstown. James McMorris was elected P. M. W. ; L. W. Ruhl, M. W. ; W. P. Tuttle, F. ; S. M. Miller, O. ; A. H. Hildenbrand, Recorder ; Lee Allman, Financier ; John Catron, Receiver ; F. R. Smith, I. W. ; Robert Nicholson, O. W. ; J. J. Dayton, G. ; George Alexander, James Collister, Will P. Tuttle, Trustees.

The Lodge has had no deaths since its organization.

The present officers are : A. H. Bell, P. M. W. ; J. Stabler, F. ; Robert Nicholson, O. ; A. H. Hildenbrand, Recorder ; N. P. Seldan, Financier ; J. T. Henderson, Receiver ; H. B. Hidy, Guide ; A. Seldan, I. W. ; Henry Sheets, O. W. ; W. P. Tuttle, E. A. Bird and J. D. Blue, Trustees.

The lodge has thirty-one members. Meets Friday evenings at Zalasky Hall.

MUSICAL.

Belle Plaine Silver Cornet Band.—This band was first organized March 29, 1875, with C. C. Dunn as Leader ; C. P. Hosmer, Secretary and Treasurer. Its present organization is as follows : C. C. Dunn, E flat and Leader ; M. L. Prentiss, solo B flat ; F. P. Bird, second B flat ; H. Penfield, first alto ; Wm.

Burley, second alto; William Miles, tenor; C. J. Pitson, baritone; James Collier, B flat bass; Henry Woods, tuba; C. P. Hosmer, bass drum and cymbals; Henry Ortschid, tenor drum. The band meets for practice Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

MILITARY.

The Belle Plaine State Guards were organized in June, 1875, with H. A. Tyrell as Captain; Hiram E. Hardy, First Lieutenant; John T. Collins, Second Lieutenant; Daniel A. Kennedy, Samuel W. Miller, S. S. Farrington, Henry A. Frost, William S. Foster, Sergeants; Henry A. Stone, Charles W. Gore, Herbert S. Hinson, Charles P. Hosmer, Corporals; Charles C. Dunn, Arnold A. Goedecke, Musicians.

The present officers are: S. W. Miller, Captain; M. E. Aulsbrook, First Lieutenant; H. Read, Second Lieutenant; Henry Frost, Orderly.

GRANGE STORE.

Patrons' Joint Stock Company of Belle Plaine.—This corporation was organized April 17, 1874, with about eighty subscribers. The first President was J. M. McIlwaine, and L. W. Ruhl was Secretary. The authorized capital is \$10,000, of which some \$3,000 has been subscribed and paid in full. The first year or two, dividends were declared; but the enormous shrinkage in value, of 1876-7, prevented any profit being made subsequently. Mr. McIlwaine is still President; A. J. Williams, Secretary; H. H. Williams, Business Agent.

BLAIRSTOWN.

The vicinage of this prosperous town was thickly settled before the railway was constructed from Cedar Rapids westward, and two or three minor scraps of local history that occurred prior to the formation of the town have happily been preserved.

The Hickory Grove Debating Society was organized in the Winter of 1858-9. Three questions discussed were: "*Resolved*, That slavery is constitutional;" "*Resolved*, That the signs of the times indicate a speedy dissolution of the Union;" "*Resolved*, That timber stealing is morally right." Robert Desha, a Southerner, was one of the disputants who spoke to the second question, and his speech was almost prophetic. He soon afterward abandoned his wife and family at Vinton, and, during the war, was captured at the head of a Confederate regiment. Speaking in the affirmative of the third question, a well-known citizen said he had no confidence in a man who would not steal timber; he had improved two farms, and had stolen every stick of timber he had used. When asked if he could prove it, he said he thought he could "by every man in the house!"

The Chicago & North-Western Road was completed to this point in November, 1861, but the town was not laid out till February, 1862. Isaiah Morris and Eli Hill were the proprietors. The town is near the center of Le Roy Township, and is on the high ground south of the railway track. Prairie Creek, a beautiful stream of clear water that rises in the western part of the county, flows along the northern edge of the town. The fine body of timber skirting the Iowa River comes up to within a mile of Blairstown. The first year, Mr. Morris, with far-seeing liberality, donated a number of lots to those who sought locations here. The site of Blairstown is on the highest ground along the railway between Clinton and Boone.

The first house erected after the plat was surveyed was that of Philip Buck, a plasterer by trade, followed soon after by a building for business purposes, constructed by G. R. Dickinson, who opened a general store as soon as his building was ready. H. M. Hanford erected the second business building, and about the same time W. D. Watrous and J. J. Snouffer built a grain warehouse.

The first hotel was the Howard House, presided over by I. Morris.

Bryant & Green were the first blacksmiths, and L. E. Watrous was the first Station Master, Express Agent and Postmaster.

The first religious services were held by Revs. Messrs. Hugh Beardshear, Luther Keller, Steenbarger and Bradshaw, all Christian preachers. The place of assembling was at the log school house. Rev. Mr. Fillmore, of Ohio, a Dunkard, was among the first to preach here.

A Sabbath school was organized in the school house soon after it was built. The library was donated by the Congregational Church at Big Rock, Clinton County.

The M. E. Church was organized by Rev. Mr. Black. S. S. Parks was the first class leader.

The first school on the town site was taught in a little log cabin, by Miss Eunice Ranstead, probably in the Summer of 1862. Hiram Black was her successor.

J. Bryan, who had been elected a Justice of the Peace in St. Clair Township, removed to Blairstown in the Fall of 1862, before the expiration of his term of office. Township lines did not disrobe him of his functions in his own opinion, and many deeds and other papers pertaining to transactions in Le Roy Township, were acknowledged before him; the legality of his acts never having been questioned by the people of Blairstown.

At the close of 1862, as nearly as can be ascertained, the following were the male inhabitants of Blairstown: I. Morris, E. Hill, G. B. Dickinson, P. Buck, W. D. Watrous, J. J. Snouffer, H. M. Hanford, J. Bryan, J. F. Greer, L. E. Watrous and S. B. Gill, the latter having been one of "Osawat-tomie" Brown's veterans in Kansas. He escaped hanging in Virginia on account of having engaged to teach a district school just before Brown got ready for his raid into the sacred territory south of the Potomac, and could not be released from his engagement.

W. L. Brockman, a Linn County pioneer of 1843, and a resident of Linn County since 1855, is an extensive nurseryman near Blairstown, and has been doing a very satisfactory business since 1867.

In 1868, there were six general stores, two groceries, two hotels, two lumber dealers, five blacksmith shops, one farm implement house, two hardware stores, one flouring mill, three harness shops, two tailor shops, two painters, two shoe shops, two druggists, one jeweler, two milliners, one photographer, two barbers, two attorneys, four physicians, one meat shop, several carpenters, one cooper shop, one livery stable, etc.

The business at the railway station for 1868 was represented by the following figures. Freight forwarded, 12,114,470 pounds; charges on same, \$53,-324.23; freight received, 12,715,800 pounds; charges on same, \$38,254.45; amount of passenger tickets sold, \$29,989.65; cash received for freight and tickets, \$68,244.10; actual earnings, \$83,313.88; lumber received, 477 cars; grain shipped, 511 cars; stock shipped, 77 cars.

The population at the close of 1868 was estimated at about 1,100.

The "Central South Slope Old Settlers' Association" was organized February 11, 1869, at the residence of James Bryan. The pioneers had assembled

previously for a re-union, and the society was an afterthought, which was formed as just stated. A. G. Hanna was made President; A. Dean, Secretary. Another re-union was appointed for the first Saturday of the following September, and a committee appointed to arrange the details for the meeting.

J. D. Huggins, saloon keeper, at Blairstown, April 2, 1869, committed suicide by taking two ounces of laudanum. Domestic troubles, and a prolonged spree, were the moving causes.

Joshua Green, a young man employed by Thomas Ryan, three or four miles north of Blairstown, on Tuesday, April 13, 1869, plowed up some wild parsnips, which he ate, and was picked up unconscious from the poisonous effects of the vegetables soon after. He died the same day.

A bank was established by Allen & Amidon, in 1869.

A son of Ephraim Robertson, at Blairstown, lost his life from inhalation of carbonic acid gas, July 5, 1870. Robertson had let him down into the well to ascertain the depth of water, when he lost his hold and fell to the bottom. Supposing the boy had fainted, Robertson tied a younger boy to the rope and let him down also, who also appeared to grow faint, when the father let him into the water twice to revive him, but not succeeding drew him up again. By the help of the neighbors the other boy was raised to the surface in about two hours, quite dead.

July 17, 1870, the dead body of a German, partially devoured by swine, was found by James W. Athey, living near Blairstown. The coroner's inquest revealed that the deceased was named Claus Large, a resident of Davenport, who was visiting friends near Blairstown. He had committed self-destruction by means of a navy revolver, which was found in the mud near by. He had been engaged to a maiden in Germany, to whom he sent money to pay her passage to America. She came, but found another whom she thought she could love better than Claus.

July 25, 1871, two young men who had attended a ball at Blairstown, the night before, and had started home intoxicated, laid down on the railway track about three miles east of that place, and went to sleep. They were run over by a west-bound freight train and killed before the engineer discovered them.

In 1871, Blairstown had become quite a shipping point for strawberries and raspberries, the principal growers being C. Carter, A. Dean and W. S. Snow.

Producer's Grange, No. 49, P. H., was one of the first societies of this order to be found in Iowa. Its officers in 1871 were—Staats G. Burnett, Master; George Black, Overseer; Dr. J. K. Warner, Secretary.

John Van Metre, an estimable young citizen, of Blairstown, died Jan. 31, 1876. The funeral services were conducted by St. Bernard Commandery of Belle Plaine, and the escort was composed of the Masonic, Odd-Fellows, and United Workmen Lodges of Blairstown.

MUNICIPAL.

Blairstown was incorporated in September, 1868, and at the first election J. Houck was chosen Mayor; W. H. Eldred, Recorder; John Book, Treasurer; A. J. Tongeman, Philip Hoebel, J. Bryan, D. W. Moore, John Book, Trustees.

Under the town organization, sidewalks have been constructed along most of the streets.

In the Summer of 1877, the Enterprise Fire Company volunteered as a police force to secure quiet in the town during the migration of the tramps,

four doing duty every night. A warehouse was occupied for police headquarters and for calaboose.

The municipal officers of Blairstown for the year 1878, are as follows: M. D. Barney, Mayor; Sam P. Silliman, Recorder; W. H. Ehred, James Bryan, W. B. Wagner, F. G. Laubach, George Felt, Trustees; W. S. Snow, Assessor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Enterprise Fire Co., No. 1.—The first meeting to organize this company was held January 12, 1875. On the 19th, a constitution and by-laws were adopted. John T. Brewster was elected President, and John Van Metre, Secretary. The company was uniformed with caps and shirts within a month or two afterward.

The present officers are: Allen Green, Foreman; M. Fitzgerald, First Assistant; William Sheim, Second Assistant; John T. Brewster, Secretary; Charles Wise, Treasurer. There are about twenty-five members.

The engine is a hand engine, of the "Little Giant" pattern.

Blairstown Hook and Ladder Co.—This company is now being reorganized, it having been formed some four years ago. At a meeting held in July last, S. P. Silliman was elected Foreman; Henry Hartung, First Assistant; Francis Ritter, Second Assistant; J. D. King, Secretary; H. L. Bassett, Treasurer. The company is well equipped with truck, ladders and buckets.

EDUCATIONAL.

A new school house was erected in 1866, which was enlarged by the addition of two rooms in 1871. The teacher, in the Winter of 1866-7, was Amos Dean.

The Blairstown Academy, which was erected in 1868, is a well-managed and successful institution. A fuller account of this institution will be found in the educational chapter.

The School Board of Blairstown Independent District is as follows for 1878: W. S. Snow, President; J. G. Burnet, Secretary; M. D. Barney, James Brain, E. Lehr, B. W. Shreeves, Directors; A. F. Allen, Treasurer.

J. B. O'Sullivan was Principal of the schools for the school year of 1877-8; Miss Emily Brain and Miss Carrie Barney, Assistants.

• RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal.—The first church of Blairstown is, as must be expected, the Methodist Episcopal, a class having been formed in the vicinity in 1858. Rev. S. W. Heald was the Pastor in charge of the Circuit in 1868, in which year the Church was incorporated, with J. D. King as President of the Board of Trustees; Hugh Jordan, Secretary; W. C. Keir, Treasurer. Other members were Hiram Lipe, James W. Athey, James H. Chamberlain and Orson Davis.

In that year, the number of members on the Circuit, including two other appointments, was seventy-two. The church building was erected in the Fall of 1878 and dedicated in November, costing \$3,000. It is 40x54 feet in size. Sabbath School Superintendent in 1868, H. P. Baker.

At present (1878) the outside appointments have been taken off and Blairstown is a station with Rev. L. Catlin as Pastor. Board of Trustees: H. L. Bassett, President; J. D. King, Secretary; I. K. Wise, Treasurer; John Bork, T. F. Barnes, H. Lipe and John McCarty.

J. D. King is Superintendent of the Sabbath school: H. A. Buffington, Secretary: C. F. Hayes, Treasurer. The usual attendance of pupils is about sixty.

Evangelical Association.—This Church was organized in 1865, north of Blainstown, by Rev. C. W. Anthony, the first members being George Herring and wife, Uriah Keck, Jacob Hartung and wife, Prof. J. W. Hawn and wife.

The society was removed to Blainstown in 1867, but the construction of the building was begun in 1866. The building was dedicated in 1867, by Rev. T. C. Cluvel, editor of the *Evangelical Messenger*, Cleveland, Ohio. The building cost about twenty-five hundred dollars.

The present membership is about thirty. Rev. J. F. Yerger is the Pastor.

The Trustees are Jacob Hartung, E. Hess, Jacob Nauman, D. N. Long, M. S. Herring B. H. Miller.

M. S. Herring is Superintendent; J. A. Rank, Librarian. The average attendance is about thirty.

A class was organized at Eldorado, in 1862, of which Mr. and Mrs. Long, William Thompson and wife, Martin Mickey and George Briggie and wife were members. A church was built in 1868, at a cost of \$3,000. The membership is now about seventy. Rev. Henry Kane is Pastor, and services are conducted in German. Henry Berie is Superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an attendance of about thirty.

The church building in Le Roy Township was built in 1867, and cost \$2,000. The first members were Martin Mickey, — Elias J. Schoeneberger. There are about forty members. Two Sabbath Schools are held here; one in German, the other in English.

Presbyterian.—This society was organized May 7th, 1864, under the ministrations of Rev. Alex. Caldwell, appointed by the Presbytery of Toledo. The following were the members at that time: H. C. Robertson and wife, Ephraim Robertson and wife, Alex. Kelly and wife, William Kelly and wife, all of whom bore letters from other churches.

About one hundred and sixty persons have been members of the society since its formation. The present number is about one hundred.

The Pastors of the society have been Robert Porter (now deceased), Rev. J. N. Wilson, Rev. George Lodge, and Rev. J. S. Dickey, the present Pastor, who assumed charge in August, 1876.

The present Trustees are John Silliman, C. I. Vail, Esq., B. W. Shreeves, G. H. Smith, G. R. Pierce.

The Board of Ruling Elders is composed of H. G. Bennett, G. H. Smith and G. R. Smith. The Deacons are John Silliman and Charles Jennings.

Charles Jennings is Superintendent of the Sabbath School: Miss Mary Barney, Secretary. The average attendance of pupils is from ninety to a hundred, instructed by twelve teachers.

Mrs. N. C. Dickey is President of the Ladies' Missionary Society: Mrs. Bella Burnett, Secretary and Treasurer.

The building of the church was begun in May last. It is 36x60 feet in size, with a belfry, and will cost about \$3,000. It was dedicated August 18th, 1878, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Stephen Phelps, of Vinton.

Moravian Church of United Brethren.—The first minister of this faith to preach at Blainstown was Rev. Francis F. Hagen. The Church was organized June 16th, 1878, by Rev. Charles Moench. The members composing the society were Henry S. Clewell and wife, Fyetta, Charles W. Shireman, Edward

Knecht and wife Amelia, John M. Lehr and wife Alice J., Henry C. Neumeyer, Ernest F. Grunewald and wife Elizabeth, Henry Reisser and wife Margaret, Richard Knecht, Camilla Knecht, Christian Shireman, William Reisser, Christian Becker and wife Abigail, Mrs. Magdalena Rupp, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Asch, Mrs. Mary M. Grunewald, Mrs. Sarah Lehr, Mrs. Anna Winch, Mrs. Elizabeth Gensiche.

The elders are John Rupp, Wm. Grunewald, Oliver Asch; Trustees—Enos Lehr, A. T. Winch, Christian Gensiche.

A. T. Winch is Superintendent of the Sabbath school, which numbers fifty pupils, instructed by eight teachers.

Rev. Charles Moench is pastor.

Catholic.—There is a considerable body of members of this faith at Blairstown. Rev. Mr. Maher is pastor.

Young Men's Christian Association.—This society, which has been in existence for some time, has a reading room supplied with magazines and papers, besides a well-chosen library. The society own a handsome organ. This association is composed of the young men of the town and vicinity, and is productive of much good, not only in town but in the surrounding country, conducting Sabbath schools, holding gospel meetings, and diffusing a union spirit throughout the different churches, striking a telling, yet Christian, blow at selfish sectarianism. The association is helped, financially, by the business men and Christian professors.

MASONIC.

Lincoln Lodge No. 199, A. F. and A. M., was organized in 1866. The charter was granted June 5th, 1866, and W. S. Bates was named as W. M.; W. D. Watrous, S. W.; H. L. Bassett, J. W.

The deaths in the membership have been John Van Metre, January 30th, 1876, and C. W. Merrimon, one of the charter members, June 2d, 1868.

The present officers are Jacob K. Wagner, W. M.; H. L. Bassett, S. W.; Charles I. Vail, J. W.; H. M. Hanford, Treasurer; S. P. Silliman, Secretary; O. Horne, S. D.; L. Hoebel, J. D.; D. J. Simmons, Tiler.

The membership is about fifty. Meets on Saturday evening on or before full moon, at Masonic Hall.

George Higley, who affiliated in the Summer of 1876, was made a Mason in November, 1814, in Liberty Lodge, No. 120, Willardsburg, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He demitted from this lodge in 1819, and became a member of Temple Lodge, No. 78, Harpersfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio. He took the chapter degrees in 1822, in Ohio. He demitted from Temple Lodge March 7th, 1822. He never affiliated with any Lodge until he petitioned at Blairstown, although he occasionally visited a Lodge near his residence in Illinois. Mr. Higley will be eighty-five August 22d, 1878, and is in excellent health, in the full possession of his faculties, except a slight deafness.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Protection Lodge, No. 116, I. O. O. F.—This Lodge was chartered October 17th, 1868. The first members were W. H. Ehred, H. Jordan, B. F. Franks, S. H. Sebern, J. P. Cuer.

The present officers are: S. R. Heck, N. G.; George Cook, V. G.; E. D. Heck, Treasurer; I. G. Burnet, Secretary.

There are twenty-five members. Lodge meets on Saturday evenings, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Harmony Lodge, No. 20, A. O. U. W.—This lodge was organized March 31, 1875, by I. M. Chrissinger. The first officers were: H. L. Bassett, P. M. W.; J. K. Wagner, M. W.; H. D. Moeller, F.; H. M. Hanford; H. P. Silliman, Recorder; F. Ritter, Financier; A. J. Tangeman, Receiver; J. Van Metre, Guide; Geo. W. Goss, I. W.; O. J. Buffington, O. W.

There have been two deaths—Charles Budorf, August 19, 1875,—policy of \$2,000 paid in about thirty days; John Van Metre, noted elsewhere.

The present officers are: S. S. Spicer, P. M. W.; Jacob K. Wagner, M. W.; M. D. Barney, F.; O. P. Macklin, O.; S. P. Silliman, Recorder; John M. Lehr, Financier; H. M. Hanford, Receiver; George Richardson, Guide; James Bryan; Philip Hoebel, O. W.

The Lodge has fifty-three members. Meets Tuesday evenings, at Masonic Hall.

The surplus fund is about \$300.

SHELLSBURG.

(*Canton Township.*)

This thriving town was laid out by Messrs. Cantonwine & Fluke, and the plat was recorded June 16, 1854, it being the third town site surveyed in Benton County. The original plat contained twenty-four lots of ordinary size, with two streets—Main and Pearl. The surveying was done by H. M. Drury.

John Sells, one of the early settlers of the township, was desirous of having his own name joined to the appellation of the town, but the proprietors preferred another name, and still wishing to oblige the old gentleman, decided to compromise the matter by naming the town Shellsburg. Sells and Fluker afterward removed to Missouri, and Cantonwine to Oregon.

John White was the first to open a tavern at Shellsburg, which was a stopping place for John Weare's line of stages between Cedar Rapids and Vinton; the post office for Shellsburg at first being at Beulah, two miles north.

Cantonwine was among the first to engage in trade at Shellsburg, and tradition has it that his stock was largely in fluid goods. Vinton then being strongly prohibitory in sentiment, the thirsty souls at the county seat were wont to be refreshed at Cantonwine's store.

Other early settlers at Shellsburg were David Robb, the second Clerk of Benton County, B. R. Dwigans, D. M. Sterns, Royal Storrs, Russell Bowe and E. H. Carroll, all of them among the pioneers of Benton County.

It is stated that during the Winter of 1855-6, a lawyer and an editor of Vinton invited their wives to accompany them for a sleigh ride to Shellsburg, supper to be taken here. They came, the men went to Cantonwine's—to see a man—and the ladies can tell who drove home.

The first church organization at Shellsburg was the New School Presbyterian, formed by the missionary efforts of Rev. Mr. Wood, of Iowa City, and Rev. Williston Jones, of Cedar Rapids. It was organized at the "White School House," in 1850, one mile east of where Shellsburg was afterward laid out, and was removed to the village after Rev. Mr. Summers became Pastor, probably in 1855. Its members afterward transferred themselves to the O. S. Presbyterian Society.

In June, 1860, the town had about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. The hotel was kept by L. A. Lebor. A flouring-mill had been built a short time before by Clark & Oyler, and Denison & Hadley had a pottery in successful operation.

The shipments from Shellsburg, in 1870, were: 40,666 bushels wheat; 8,500 bushels corn; 833 bushels oats; 24,300 pounds pork; 2,367 live hogs; 331 head of cattle; 200 cords wood; 27,000 pounds nursery trees.

April 12, 1872, a destructive fire occurred at Shellsburg, whereby eighteen buildings were burned, with a loss of about \$30,000. The fire began in a saloon owned by J. Drefahl.

Miss Cowell, of Shellsburg, was drowned at Fisher's Ferry, August 10, 1873. She was in a carriage with J. B. Robb. They undertook to ford the Cedar, but the horses, getting into deep water, became entangled in the harness. Robb and Miss Cowell left the carriage and he undertook to swim to shore with her, but became exhausted and was compelled to abandon the lady to save himself.

The Farmers' Exchange Bank of Shellsburg began business October 9, 1874, with a capital of \$30,000. The first Directors were J. L. Budd, John Parker, P. M. Harbert, J. H. Miller and B. R. Dwigans.

William Dwigans, of Shellsburg, is one of the smallest men in physical proportions now living. He is twenty-four years old, and his height is but twenty-nine and a half inches. He is well proportioned, and is a very intelligent, prepossessing young man.

Shellsburg was a village of considerable importance before the railroad reached the town in the Summer of 1870. For three or four years, the timber lying east of the town gave the town a considerable business; hundreds of car loads of railroad ties and bridge timber being cut and shipped from this station.

Shellsburg has been a heavy sufferer financially, caused by several destructive fires. It has thriven steadily, however, and its business men will in due time be rewarded for their constancy and courage. The town enjoys an excellent trade with a large scope of country.

Shellsburg is an extremely orderly, moral town, a large proportion of its inhabitants being connected with some church society.

EDUCATIONAL.

The election to form the Independent District of Shellsburg was held March 10, 1870, at which time there were nineteen votes cast, all but one being for the measure. The officers were chosen on the 21st. D. P. Marshall was first President; J. H. Miller, Wm. Kreader, Alex. Runyan, D. M. Howell, Wm. White, Directors; J. P. Skea, Secretary; T. Gray, Treasurer. The first teachers employed by the Independent District were H. E. Warner and Miss Haines. May 3d, the school was divided into three grades.

July 26th, a committee was chosen to prepare a plan for a larger school house.

In March, 1871, the people voted a tax of five mills for school house fund, which amount was again levied at the annual meeting of 1872. In 1873, a three-mill tax was voted for the same purpose, and in 1874 the previous taxes were swelled by a further levy of five hundred dollars. July 23, 1874, the board invited proposals for furnishing the materials for the foundation of a new school building, which was let in August, to Richard Noallar.

In March, 1875, the sum of \$750 was voted to the school fund. August 17th, the board appointed a committee to contract for brick for the proposed

school house, and another committee to obtain plans and specifications. September 24th, a contract was made with Nicholas Boos to build the house and furnish the brick for \$2,200.

At the annual meeting in 1876, the board were authorized to sell the old school house if they should find it advisable.

The building as completed cost about \$2,500.

The present officers of the board are as follows: Elisha Runyan, President; A. J. Dickinson, B. R. Dwigans, F. W. Deckeraw, H. H. Miskinens, D. M. Stern, Directors; J. H. Miller, Secretary; Thomas Gray, Treasurer.

The teachers for the school year of 1877-8 were: W. H. Brinkerhoff, Principal; Emma Phelps, Intermediate; Clara Blackburn, Primary. Thomas Parker has been engaged as Principal for the coming year; the intermediate and primary teachers of last year are retained.

RELIGIOUS.

Baptist.—This is the oldest church society now extant in Shellsburg, having been formed in February, 1855, with about fourteen members. Rev. Richard King was the first Pastor, and removed in 1857. Rev. M. Hazen succeeded and remained till his death, which occurred about a year after his removal here. Rev. Mr. Shirley stayed one year, and was succeeded by Rev. John W. Thompson, who remained two years. The brick church was begun during his stay. He was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Daniels. The construction of the church building was begun in 1870, but it was not completed till 1877, being dedicated September 24, 1876, the sermon being preached by Rev. Mr. Weaver, of Vinton. After the sermon, Mr. Weaver, in behalf of Mr. Mix, of New York, presented the society with a communion set valued at forty dollars.

Rev. Mr. Daniels, the Pastor, then made a statement of the trials undergone in completing the church, commending especially Messrs. Simeon Maxon, Robert Heath, Wm. Kreader, Mr. Bixby and others, for their great liberality.

The church, up to the time of dedication, cost nearly \$10,000, and at the meeting about enough was pledged to build the bell tower. The belfry, bell and furniture have since swelled the total to about \$1,500.

The present Pastor is Rev. J. W. Thompson. The membership is seventy-six. Simeon Maxon, Elisha Runyon, Robert Heath are the Deacons; O. J. Smith, Clerk; Miss Flora Kreader, Organist.

Arad Thompson is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; Robert White, Librarian. The average attendance of pupils is about seventy, taught by nine teachers.

Old School Presbyterian.—This society was organized on Sand Prairie, north of Shellsburg, in 1856, by Rev. Walter L. Lyon, of Vinton, and George Bergen, of Big Grove, May 17, 1856. The Pastors, since its formation, have been W. L. Lyon, James Fullerton, Alex. Caldwell, A. G. Martyn, H. K. Henneigh, A. S. Ross, D. McDermid, and Alex. Caldwell, in April, 1876; the latter is still Pastor.

At a meeting of the new and old organizations, held at the M. E. Church March 27, 1870, resolutions were passed uniting the two bodies. At this meeting, John Parker, Abraham Scott, William Crawford, James Strong, Paul Miller, Mrs. Harriet Elson, Hannah Greenwood and Hannah M. Miller became members of the united church.

The church was built in 1870, and dedicated in the same year, the sermon being preached by Rev. Alex. Marshall, of Marion. The building cost about \$2,200.

The membership is about forty. The Trustees are: John Parker, Alex. Johnson, Paul Miller, James Strawn. There is a vacancy in the number caused by the recent decease of William Crawford, John Parker and W. P. Lorey, Elders.

John Jones is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; W. P. Lorey, Librarian. The average number of pupils attending is about seventy, divided into seven classes.

Methodist Episcopal.—This society was organized in 1856, with fourteen members, Rev. B. F. Taylor remaining as Pastor till 1858. The ministers who have since been sent here are as follows: D. Donaldson, H. P. Hollensworth, C. W. Brewer, H. W. Beach, George Rains, D. C. Wortz, William Glassner, Joseph Wilkinson, J. Baker, James Leslie, Asa Critchfield, L. Winsett, A. N. Lee and Reuben Ricker.

The first church building was constructed in 1861, at a cost of \$1,200, but the continuous growth of the society was such that a new edifice became necessary, which was built in the Summer of 1876, at a cost of \$2,600. The church was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Crippen, of Waterloo, whose text was Mark x, 29, 30.

The present Trustees are: F. F. Hughes, Thomas Gray, John Miller, T. K. Ford and R. Bowe. The Stewards are: F. Shumler and F. F. Hughes.

The Sabbath school was organized in 1863, with about thirty pupils; F. F. Hughes is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; ——— Losey, Librarian. The average attendance is about seventy-five.

Young Men's Christian Association.—This society was organized June 15, 1877, with O. J. Smith as President; A. A. Manning, Vice President; Wm. H. Anderson, Secretary; C. P. Losey, Treasurer. The other members at the organization were: Mr. Wentworth, Albert Losey, Rev. R. Ricker, F. F. Hughes, Carey Nevin, C. DeVillbiss, W. P. Losey, E. S. Hughes, Mrs. C. Hughes, Mrs. R. Ricker, Mrs. Emma Thompson, Mrs. R. C. Robb, Mrs. C. DeVillbiss, Miss Addie C. Lewis, D. W. Esget, Rev. J. W. Daniels, O. Kellogg, Miss Anna Arndt, Miss Mary Arndt, Miss R. O. Blackburn, Thos. K. Ford, B. F. Garmer, Samuel Arndt, Olin Ecker, B. F. Trumbower, J. E. Wyant, A. Thompson, Miss Mollie Jewell, Dora Lurk, Rev. R. Bowe.

The society is in a healthy, growing condition, with a membership of seventy. Holds prayer meeting every Monday evening, and Gospel meeting on each Sabbath afternoon.

The present officers are: O. J. Smith, President; D. S. Adams, Vice President; Frank F. Hanford, Secretary; C. P. Losey, Treasurer.

MUSICAL.

Shellsburg Cornet Band.—This well-known musical association was organized in October, 1875. Its present membership is as follows: G. A. Fawcett, Leader and E flat; Frank Anderson, second E flat; C. E. Smith and J. H. Devine, first B flat; Will Anderson and Tom Kreader, second B flat; D. W. Stiver, solo alto; Will A. Lewis, first alto; Frank Lewis, second alto; Frank Jones, tenor; J. E. Wyant, baritone; E. O. Bowe, tuba; M. M. Toms, bass drum; G. A. Jones, snare drum.

MASONIC.

Benton City Lodge, No. 81, A., F. and A. M.—Dispensation was granted October 31, 1855. The first officers were: W. V. Denslow, W. M., A. G. Green, S. W.; W. C. Stanberry, J. W.; C. C. Charles, Treasurer; J. K.

Turk. Secretary; J. M. Safford, S. D.; R. L. Johnson, J. D.; Isaac Featherby, Tyler. Its report to the Grand Lodge included the following M. M.'s: John Graham, Joshua N. Springer, Charles H. Johnson, Recompense Stanberry, John Root, Joseph Wilson, Thomas Roberts.

The Lodge was constituted under charter January 4, 1856. First officers: W. V. Denslow, W. M.; A. G. Green, S. W.; John Graham, J. W.; C. C. Charles, Treasurer; C. H. Johnson, Secretary; J. N. Springer, S. D.; R. L. Johnson, J. D.; Isaac Featherby, Tiler.

A. G. Green was W. M. in 1858.

After the glory and business of Benton City had departed and Shellsburg had sprung up to be a considerable village, application was made to the Grand Lodge for permission to remove the Lodge to the latter place, which was granted.

The Lodge has been burned out twice since its removal to Shellsburg.

The present officers are: Jerome Shurtleff, W. M.; Joseph Van Kirk, S. W.; V. C. Hemenway, J. W.; F. W. Deckeraw, Treasurer; Arad Thompson, Secretary; J. C. Davis, S. D.; S. A. Bowe, J. D.; J. L. Cowell, Tiler.

There are about forty-five members. The Lodge meets at Masonic Hall on Saturday evening before full moon.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Shellsburg Lodge, No. 171, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was established under charter January 22, 1869. The first members were C. T. Horton, E. M. Wilkinson, Henry E. Parker, A. Clark, A. Greenwood, H. E. Parker, D. P. Marshall and J. F. Crawford. Three others were initiated the same evening the Lodge was formed.

There have been two deaths—J. W. Crawford, December 15, 1876, caused by falling from a railway bridge; J. H. Sherry was killed in the Fall of 1877, by a timber falling from a bridge while he was at work underneath.

The present officers are as follows: M. W. Slight, N. G.; A. Greenwood, V. G.; Arad Thompson, Recording Secretary; Thomas Gray, Permanent Secretary; F. Shumler, Treasurer.

The lodge has forty-five members. It meets every Wednesday evening at Masonic Hall.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Centennial Lodge, No. 48, A. O. U. W.—This Lodge was organized February 8, 1876, by A. D. Griffin, of Vinton, then Deputy Grand Master. The first officers were as follows: Arad Thompson, P. M. W.; E. T. Langley, M. W.; D. P. Marshall, F.; I. S. Boles, O.; J. C. Summers, Recorder; C. L. Summers, Financier; Thomas Gray, Receiver; W. H. Anderson, Guide; James L. Cowell, I. W.; Clinton Thomas, O. W. There were twelve other charter members.

The present officers are: I. S. Boles, M. W.; W. H. Brinkerhoff, P. M. W.; N. Boss, F.; S. A. Bowe, O.; F. Shomler, G.; D. W. Stiver, Recorder; J. M. Elson, Financier; W. Kreader, Receiver; Z. Clemens, O. W.

The Lodge has thirty-two members. Meets every Tuesday evening.

LUZERNE.

This town owes its parentage to the Chicago & Northwestern Company, who desired to have their station midway between Blairstown and Belle Plaine. Accordingly, in October, 1867, the station was removed from Buckeye to the

open prairie two miles farther east, on the line between Iowa and Le Roy Townships. The town built up very rapidly for two years, some of the houses being removed from Buckeye to the new town. In 1869, the town had about forty buildings of all descriptions, including a fine church and a school house. About twenty persons were engaged in business.

December 20, 1870, Bartholomew Shay, living near Luzerne, took his son, a lad 8 years old, and went to the vicinity of Fairfax to get two cows. He started back about 1 o'clock in the morning, driving the cows, the boy driving the horse they had brought. During the night, the horse ran away with the boy, the father going on home with the cattle. The next day the horse and sleigh were found near the stable of John Parr, three and a half miles south of Blairstown, and near by the boy was found frozen stiff, having perished and fallen out by the jar of stopping suddenly.

The shipments from Luzerne in 1870 were: 100,300 bushels wheat, 28,200 bushels corn, 1,250 bushels oats, 61,500 bushels barley, 27,200 pounds pork, 30,000 pounds butter and eggs, 225 head of sheep, 860 live hogs.

The public school building was erected in 1870, and school was taught in the following Winter by George Folsom. The teacher, for the Spring term of 1878, was Mr. Mickey.

The population of the village is about three hundred, mostly of German nativity.

An organization of the Christian Church existed here at one time, but was disbanded several years ago.

RELIGIOUS.

Evangelical Lutheran.—The first services according to this belief were conducted at Luzerne by Rev. Mr. Selle, in 1856. The society was organized in 1859 by Rev. J. F. Doescher, but the church became almost extinct soon after. It was reorganized March 29, 1866, by Rev. Philip Studt, who had come here in January. The society at its revival had only eight members.

The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid September 13, 1868, and the cost of the building was about \$2,500. It was dedicated July 7, 1872. The bell was procured in November, 1875, and cost \$215.

The first confirmation was that of a child of Mrs. Hummer's.

A day school was begun by Rev. Mr. Studt in January, 1866. The building was enlarged and rebuilt in 1870. There are fifty-two pupils enrolled. The school is still under the charge of Rev. Mr. Studt, but it is hoped soon to add another teacher.

There are about forty-five families connected with the church.

SOCIETIES.

Luzerne Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F.—This Lodge was organized in March, 1875. The charter members were I. C. Milhous, H. L. Thiele, Dr. E. Robyn, Thomas Riley, L. D. Clay.

The present officers are: Henry Peters, N. G.; John Joens, V. G.; James C. White, Recording Secretary; August Hoek, Permanent Secretary; I. C. Milhous, Treasurer.

There are over twenty members. Lodge meets every Saturday evening.

German Society.—A Turnverein existed here for several years, but was disbanded in 1877. In its place the Association with the above title was formed October 23, 1877, with Henry Schroeder as President; Otto Schmidt, Secretary; Henry Peters, Treasurer; John Mundt, Steward.

The Society began with eight members, and now numbers about twenty-five. It meets every Tuesday evening. The objects are purely social, the amusements being music and dancing.

The officers now are: John Timm, President; Joachim Schutt, Secretary; Rudolph Muller, Treasurer; Fred. Hoepner, Steward.

FLORENCE AND NORWAY.

In 1863, Osborn Tuttle, a Norwegian by birth, donated five acres of ground to the Chicago & Northwestern Company on condition that the new town should bear the name of his native country. During the following year, Mr. Tuttle laid out a town site north of the railway track, which he had recorded as Norway; but in the course of a few years the inhabitants of the town secured a change of name, and it was given the name of the township—Florence. The station, however, is still called Norway.

The first settler was O. B. Dutton, of Masonville, who took charge of the station business. He lived in a freight car while his house and store were building. Mr. Dutton was also the first merchant.

The next settlers were Joseph Myer, a blacksmith, and W. L. Harper.

Another store was erected by Mr. Atkinson in the Spring of 1865, and during the same season several dwellings were erected.

The first death was a little son of O. B. Dutton, and the first birth was Margaret Harper.

The shipments from Norway in 1870 were: 71,102 bushels of wheat, 31,400 bushels of corn, 4,318 bushels of barley, 5,424 bushels oats, 11,420 pounds of pork, 81,710 pounds butter and eggs, 2,027 live hogs, 543 head of cattle.

Thomas McGranahan, living six miles north of Norway, was gored to death by a bull on the 30th of September, 1876.

April 8, 1871, Mr. Bockeder, living near Florence, who was ill in bed, discovered that his stable was on fire. He rose, slipped on his trousers and ran to the stable to save his horses. Before he could get them out, the flames burst out all round him, and he was forced to crawl out on his hands and knees, but was so badly burned that he died the following day.

The village has a large two-story school house situated on the high bank in the northwest part of the town.

There is a steam flouring-mill, and the various branches of trade are well represented by large and well stocked stores.

The population of the town and vicinity consists of Norwegian, German and native born.

A recent attempt was made to incorporate the village, but without success.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian.—This society was organized about ten years ago. Rev. Mr. Witter is Pastor, and Will Taylor is Superintendent of the Sabbath school.

Baptist.—This Church was formed in 1872. The erection of the church was begun in 1873, but was not completed till 1878. It cost about \$3,000. The first Pastor was Rev. A. V. Bloodgood.

The church, which has a membership of about twenty, is now without a Pastor.

H. C. Reeves is Superintendent of the Sabbath school, which has an average attendance of about fifty pupils.

New Jerusalem Society.—This body, otherwise known as Swedenborgians, was formed in March, 1874, by Rev. J. J. Lehen, with a membership of fifteen families. Meetings are held in Florence every Sunday by Rev. Mr. Lehen, the settled Pastor. Justus Kimm is Superintendent of the Sabbath school.

Methodist Episcopal.—The first class was formed in the Winter of 1873-4, with H. B. Harradon as leader. The members are: Mr. King, William Clark and wife, James Saul and wife, John Weston and wife, G. Wilkins and wife, George Webb, wife and daughter, Mrs. E. Taylor, Mrs. C. Henry and Mrs. Younglove.

There are now about sixty members; Rev. T. Simmons is Pastor.

W. J. Taylor is Superintendent of the Sabbath school; Miss Susan Rogers, Librarian.

The society is now constructing a church, which will be completed in September, 1878, and will cost \$2,000. It is 32x50 feet in size.

MASONIC.

St. Clair Lodge, No. 165, A., F. & A. M.—The dispensation for this Lodge was issued in 1862, and the charter was granted June 3, 1863. The first officers were: James McQuinn, M. W.; Charles G. Turner, S. W.; Samuel Springer, J. W.; W. Alspaugh, Treasurer; Thomas H. Springer, Secretary; Jacob Springer, S. D.; L. W. Stocker, J. D.; J. Wheeler, Tiler. There were three other charter members.

Two deaths have occurred since the formation of the Lodge—L. E. Watrous and J. C. Jensen.

The officers for 1878-9 are as follows: James Jensen, W. M.; J. J. Messenger, S. W.; F. E. Babcock, J. W.; E. G. Brown, Treasurer; E. M. Calkins, Secretary; James H. Reese, S. D.; T. H. Brown, J. D.; D. Morey, Tiler.

The Lodge has a membership of thirty-six. Meets Friday evening on or after full moon.

WATKINS.

The station of Watkins is midway between Blairstown and Florence, and is located in the northwest quarter of Section 26, St. Clair Township. It was laid out in the Fall of 1873, and was named in honor of Supt. Watkins, who lost his life in a railway collision, in October of that year, about a mile east of here. An elevator was commenced as soon as the town was laid out.

Quite a little amount of business has sprung up here. There is a law office and a physician, besides the usual complement of stores.

A church is being erected by the Presbyterian society at this place. Rev. Mr. Dickey, of Blairstown, is the Pastor.

Herewith is submitted a summary of the business transacted by the grain and stock dealers of Watkins from August 1, 1877, to August 1, 1878. Car loads of grain shipped 304, equaling 116,033 bushels. Of this quantity, Geo. Danskin heads the list with 53,316 bushels, exclusive of 12,000 bushels of corn yet on hand, bought within that time. Next follows H. M. Hanford, with 36,969 bushels; Hanschild & Hidy, 12,036 bushels; S. O. Neel, 11,906 bushels, and G. Abraham 1,806 bushels. Of the whole amount shipped, 44,066 bushels was wheat; 64,215 bushels of corn, and 15,752 bushels of barley. Amount of money paid for grain by the several dealers within the time named, \$96,187. The number of car loads of stock shipped during the same

period, 67. Of this amount C. B. Hayden leads off with 34 car loads; H. K. Wooster, 26; and John Wheeler, 7. Amount paid for stock, \$33,220. The amount of railway earning for the station of Watkins from the 1st day of January, 1878, up to the 1st of August, 1878, is \$13,515.44.

A literary society was organized last Winter, which proved to be a vastly popular organization.

MOUNT AUBURN.

The side track at Mount Auburn was laid in June, 1870, and the turn-table, which had been placed while this point was the temporary terminus of the road, was taken out and removed to La Porte.

Mr. Soesbe was the first Station Master and the first merchant, and Mr. Gudgel built the first grain warehouse.

Sept. 15, 1871, Freddie Lewis, son of the Postmaster, was smothered to death in the hopper of the elevator at that place.

The teachers of Cedar Township held an Institute at the school house in this place Jan 20, 1872, which was well attended.

July 13, 1872, the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Auburn was dedicated for worship, Rev. J. W. Clinton officiating. Five hundred persons were in attendance. The debt on the church was fully cleared on that day, and a surplus of \$441 raised besides. The building is a frame, 35x56 feet in size, with a half octagon extension for the pulpit. It cost \$2,900.

The Christian Church was dedicated March 2, 1873, Rev. G. N. Mapes, of Princeton, Ill., officiating.

A cheese factory was established at Mount Auburn in 1873 by a stock company, A. Kile, President and Manager. In 1874, the quantity of cheese made was 27,484 pounds; sold for \$3,591.44, or a small fraction over thirteen cents a pound. The number of pounds of cheese to each cow was 230.

Mount Auburn occupies an elevated position with reference to the surrounding country. In clear weather, Vinton can be clearly seen from this town, and the smoke from locomotives four or five miles south of Vinton. It is also said that the smoke from engines on the Illinois Central road, fifteen miles to the north, can be distinguished sometimes.

BENTON.

This little village is seven miles west from Vinton, and was laid out in the Fall of 1872, on the farm of J. Barkdall. January 1, 1873, all there was of the town was a sign-board, ten feet long, bearing the name of Benton. Since that time, a village has sprung up. Considerable grain is handled here, and a fair trade is done in dry goods.

With the general revival of business soon to come, Benton will become quite an important little town.

BENTON CITY.

This is one of the old towns of Benton County, and in 1855 was a more important town than Vinton. It continued to grow somewhat for three years afterward, several substantial brick buildings being erected during the time.

As long as there was any prospect of navigating the Cedar River, Benton City held its own; but when the railroad was granted, in 1869, leaving the town two miles at one side, the village lost business and population.

November 23, 1857, John H. Pulver, engineer of the Benton City Mills, was killed by slipping and falling inside the fly wheel, while adjusting the belt to a grindstone. He was carried around violently through a space one foot in diameter, and then thrown against the grindstone with such violence as to break his skull.

A Masonic Lodge was formed here in 1855, but was afterward removed to Shellsburg.

IRVING.

This village, which lies partly in Iowa Township and partly in Tama County, is the third in age in Benton County; and prior to the building of the Chicago & Northwestern Road, was a place of considerable importance. But the engineer's transit is a potent influence on the growth of Western towns; and when a railway station was established three miles from Irving, its hopes were blasted, and it has since remained comparatively stationary.

A man named Jackson died of sunstroke, July 7, 1859, near Irving. He was found prostrated in his wagon. The temperature for several days before and after this occurrence ranged from 92° to 98° in the shade.

The first class of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Irving was formed in July, 1857, with the following members: Samuel Hulton, wife and mother, Mrs. Martin Smith and Mr. Smith's mother, Betsey Travis, Nancy Blair, Washington Benson and wife, Adelia Jackson, A. Shevils, Mrs. John Travis, Hattie Royce, E. Grubbs and wife.

The church was erected in 1864, J. G. Wilkinson then being Pastor, at a cost of \$1,500, but was not dedicated until 1866, M. A. Barnes, Pastor.

The present official list is as follows: B. C. Barnes, Pastor; Jesse Roberts, Leader; H. B. Stoner, Jesse Roberts, Stewards; D. A. Collean, A. C. Bog-gess, J. Breckenridge, J. Benson, Dr. Powers, Trustees.

The society owns a parsonage, also, which cost \$600. The number of members is forty-two, and of probationers, nineteen. Austin Blair is Superintendent of the Sabbath School.

Restitution Church, a society of Adventists, was organized in 1872 or '73. Elder Myers is the present Pastor. The society has a building, which was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$1,500. The membership is about sixty. The usual attendance at the Sabbath school is about a hundred.

Irving Lodge, No. 283, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1875. G. W. Burton is the present N. G.; Austin Blair, Secretary. The Lodge has about thirty members, and meets on Friday evenings.

Irving Academy is the most prominent feature of the place. J. A. Cravens, A. M., is the efficient Principal.

MARYSVILLE.

This is one of the oldest towns in Benton County, and being about the nucleus of the first settlement in the county, a town naturally sprung up here. It was first known as "Hoosier Point;" but a town was laid out and called Marysville, to which an addition was afterward made and called Manatheka.

In 1856, there were four steam saw-mills in the immediate vicinity of Marysville; and there were several business concerns in the village, which was then one of the thriftiest places in the county. In 1857, the people of the town offered one thousand dollars as a bonus to any one who would erect a steam flouring-mill, but could not find any one to accept their offer.

W. W. Culver, a member of Vinton Lodge, No. 62, A., F. & A. M., was buried according to the ceremonies of that Order at Marysville, June 21, 1857.

At present Marysville has about two dozen dwellings, a two-story school house, and a church belonging to the Christian denomination.

Marysville Lodge, No. 173, A. O. U. W., started July 2, 1878, with a membership of sixteen, which had been increased by ten within five weeks.

There is also a lodge of Odd Fellows, in a flourishing condition.

There are two or three steam saw-mills in the vicinity, doing a good business, and affording a fair trade to the town.

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the totals of Real and Personal Property assessed for taxation in Benton County, Iowa, for the year 1877.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.		Number.	Average.	Total Value.
Number of Cattle of all ages.....	24,545	\$13 41	\$329,072	
Number of Horses of all ages.....	13,287	35 22	466,314	
Number of Mules of all ages.....	633	38 00	24,053	
Number of Sheep of all ages.....	1,753	1 37	2,622	
Number of Swine of all ages.....	43,111	3 55	152,995	
				\$975,056
Other taxable property not enumerated.....			976,732	
Total assessed value of personal property.....				\$1,951,988
REAL ESTATE.				
Aggregate value of realty in towns, as equalized by State Board.....				\$671,763
Aggregate value of railroad property, as assessed by the Executive Council.....				409,754
Land, as equalized by State Board.....				4,874,226
Total value of all assessed property in county.....				\$7,907,73



TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the Valuation and Tax Levied in Benton County, for the Year 1877.

TOWNSHIPS	Value of Land as Returned by the Assessor.	Value of Land as Equalized by the County Board.	Value of Land as Equalized by the State Board.	Personal Property.	Total Value of all Property.	State Tax.	County Tax.	School Tax.	Bridge Tax.	Insane Tax.	Poll Tax.	Corp'n Tax.	School District Tax.	Road Tax.	Total.
Polk.....	\$ 174673	\$ 267666	\$ 227516	\$ 6126	\$ 289042	\$ 5578 08	\$ 1156 17	\$ 289 04	\$ 722 60	\$ 144 53	\$ 144 50	.....	\$ 2367 80	\$ 443 54	\$ 45846 26
Harrison.....	123965	160723	136615	41563	178178	356 35	712 71	178 18	445 45	889 09	67 50	.....	890 91	151 63	2891 82
Cedar.....	554248	306474	260504	103503	364007	728 01	1456 03	364 01	910 02	182 00	126 00	.....	2919 33	691 80	7377 26
Bruce.....	362723	246331	209381	44018	253399	506 80	1013 60	253 40	633 40	126 70	85 50	.....	1773 92	283 15	4676 56
Monroe.....	327091	242781	206363	61583	267946	535 89	1071 79	297 95	669 86	133 97	81 00	.....	2947 54	356 12	6064 12
Jackson.....	264921	288436	245171	78701	323872	647 74	1295 49	323 87	809 68	161 94	126 00	.....	2496 57	442 18	6303 47
Taylor.....	247249	264156	214333	97276	311609	623 22	1246 44	311 61	779 02	155 80	76 50	.....	473 88	252 19	3918 66
Vinton City.....	551409	502545	427164	341914	769078	1538 15	3076 31	769 08	1922 70	384 54	303 50	\$3051 64	9815 90	756 69	21618 51
Denton.....	149222	108340	92089	38604	130753	261 50	523 01	130 76	326 88	65 38	85 00	.....	1099 13	162 84	2634 50
Canton.....	219512	271130	220461	80543	311004	622 01	1244 02	311 00	777 51	155 50	100 00	.....	2046 20	123 42	5379 66
Shellsburg.....	57321	52680	44775	28596	73371	146 74	293 49	73 37	183 43	36 68	58 00	293 38	1703 26	69 97	2858 32
Eden.....	176328	238095	202382	43019	245401	490 80	981 60	245 41	613 50	122 70	88 50	.....	1291 02	181 00	4014 53
Big Grove.....	208239	244003	207402	44890	252292	504 58	1009 17	252 29	630 73	126 15	107 50	.....	1549 88	288 89	4169 19
Homer.....	251785	227958	192765	27576	221341	442 68	885 37	221 34	553 35	110 67	70 00	.....	2409 00	241 06	4333 47
Kane.....	187567	241722	205469	30667	236136	472 27	944 55	236 14	590 34	118 06	78 50	.....	1961 02	87 89	4191 77
Union.....	174926	231590	196852	34749	231601	463 20	926 41	231 60	579 00	115 80	71 00	.....	1200 25	160 84	4748 10
Eldorado.....	178015	234081	198971	39342	238313	476 62	953 25	238 32	595 78	119 16	79 00	.....	2025 59	92 11	4579 83
Fremont.....	250794	235581	200244	52886	252930	505 86	1011 72	252 93	632 32	126 47	88 00	.....	3782 31	107 84	5507 45
Florence.....	232404	313337	266337	146322	406659	813 32	1626 64	406 65	1016 65	203 33	111 50	.....	4269 98	420 91	8869 01
St. Clair.....	226667	283542	241011	126567	367578	735 16	1470 31	367 58	918 95	183 78	89 00	.....	2929 34	158 47	6852 59
Le Roy.....	178488	275778	234412	126006	360418	720 83	1341 67	360 42	901 05	180 21	113 50	.....	2160 36	89 84	5907 88
Blairtown.....	57640	69194	58816	71532	130348	260 69	521 39	130 35	325 87	65 18	78 50	.....	2212 99	143 88	3738 85
Iowa.....	212695	274335	233185	126392	359577	719 15	1438 31	359 58	898 94	179 79	144 00	.....	3339 80	337 46	7417 03
Belle Plaine.....	152334	165891	141008	110853	251361	502 72	1005 44	251 36	628 41	125 68	208 00	.....	3877 24	728 59	7327 44
	\$5521116.	\$734371	\$4874226	\$1951988	\$6856214	\$13652 37	\$27304 89	\$6826 24	\$17065 53	\$3413 11	\$2580 50	\$3345 02	\$61546 22	\$6772 40	\$142506 28

**OFFICIAL CANVASS OF VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, 1876,
IN BENTON COUNTY, IOWA.**

TOWNSHIPS.	Electorate at Large.		Secretary of State.		Auditor of State.		Treasurer of State.		Register of State Land Office.		Attorney General.		Judge of Supreme Court.			Supt. of Public Instruction.		Rep. Fifth District.		Judge of District Court.		Judge of Circuit Court.		Clerk of Court.			Recorder.		Supervisor full term.		Supt. to fill vacancy.	
	Hays and Wheeler.	Tilden and Hendricks.	Young.	Stubenrauch.	Sherman.	Groneweg.	Bemis.	Jones.	Secor.	Ridenour.	McJunkin.	Cook.	Seevers.	Rothrock.	Hayes.	Graham.	Von Coelln.	Clark.	Worley.	Shane.	McKean.	Nichols.	Reeces.	Warner.	McAllister.	Smock.	Hoyden.	Atkinson.	Vanskike.	Wentz.	Davis.	
Cedar.....	171	63	174	62	177	60	174	62	174	62	171	62	174	174	62	62	174	171	60	232	236	141	79	168	68	175	62	175	62	175	62	
Bruce.....	126	30	127	20	127	20	127	20	127	20	127	20	127	127	20	20	127	127	155	147	109	24	135	28	155	20	127	20	125	22		
Eden.....	88	41	88	42	88	42	88	42	88	42	88	42	88	88	42	42	88	88	136	130	72	43	63	68	88	42	88	42	88	42		
Benton.....	92	46	92	46	92	46	92	46	92	46	92	46	92	92	46	46	92	92	140	138	94	4	82	56	92	44	92	46	92	46		
Harrison.....	77	21	75	21	73	21	75	21	75	21	75	21	74	75	21	21	75	74	100	100	97	29	76	23	75	19	60	34	48	25		
Freemont.....	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	126	126	51	22	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	62	
Union.....	27	55	27	55	27	55	27	55	27	55	27	55	28	28	54	55	49	27	88	88	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	
Canton.....	194	84	196	84	197	84	196	84	196	84	196	84	196	196	84	84	196	196	203	247	171	133	131	115	197	50	194	117	165	49		
St. Clair.....	101	47	99	48	99	48	99	48	99	48	99	48	99	99	48	48	99	99	152	145	104	61	97	49	64	88	100	45	98	41		
Florence.....	163	54	163	54	163	54	163	54	163	54	163	54	163	163	54	54	163	163	198	217	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	
Polk.....	114	136	114	136	114	136	114	136	114	136	114	136	114	112	136	136	112	136	233	192	100	120	137	16	159	34	156	37	157	36		
Jackson.....	157	39	158	38	161	37	158	38	158	38	158	38	159	159	38	38	159	157	16	233	192	100	120	137	16	159	34	156	37	157		
Le Roy.....	194	129	193	129	195	128	193	129	193	129	193	129	194	194	129	129	196	191	217	217	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	
Taylor.....	651	168	643	167	660	156	613	167	653	167	653	167	655	655	167	167	652	651	217	217	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	
Lowa.....	302	221	303	221	308	215	303	220	303	220	303	220	303	303	220	220	303	302	220	815	815	544	167	503	249	665	164	630	172	639	167	
Homor.....	69	25	72	25	73	25	72	25	72	25	72	25	72	72	25	24	73	72	101	96	55	55	24	71	24	73	24	72	25	70		
Big Grove.....	113	20	112	20	113	19	113	20	113	20	113	20	113	113	20	19	113	111	20	154	133	75	75	115	24	114	20	107	20	107		
Eldorado.....	64	36	65	35	67	33	65	35	65	35	65	35	65	65	35	35	65	65	87	87	90	62	20	61	39	86	14	65	31	62		
Monroe.....	78	49	78	49	77	49	77	49	78	49	78	49	78	78	49	49	73	78	47	127	127	58	61	70	53	41	49	77	47	74		
Kame.....	57	39	57	39	59	37	57	39	57	39	57	39	57	57	39	39	57	58	39	104	96	57	10	53	41	63	34	39	62	34		
Total.....	2901	1356	2809	1348	2941	1303	2809	1347	2910	1346	2910	1342	2913	2919	1330	1341	2929	2809	1293	4356	4138	2514	1280	2708	1495	2639	1265	2789	1445	2830	1146	

For Cooper Electors there were cast the following votes: St. Clair, 14; Le Roy, 36; Iowa, 16; Union, 14; Kane, 10; Canton, 33; Eden, 6; Big Grove, 29; Benton, 2; Taylor, 33; Jackson, 38; Monroe, 3; Polk, 19; Harrison, 4; Cedar, 5; Bruce, 9—Total, 270.

4. W. Kutherford, for Congress, had the following vote: St. Clair, 19; Le Roy, 15; Iowa, 17; Union, 35; Kane, 10; Canton, 66; Eden, 6; Big Grove, 31; Homor, 4; Benton, 2; Taylor, 36; Jackson, 61; Monroe, 2; Polk, 21; Harrison, 8; Cedar, 6; Bruce, 8—Total, 377.

J. Baum, for Clerk, had the following vote: St. Clair, 16; Le Roy, 46; Iowa, 16; Union, 26; Kane, 11; Canton, 6; Eden, 6; Big Grove, 23; Homor, 5; Benton, 2; Taylor, 14; Jackson, 76; Monroe, 6; Polk, 16; Harrison, 3; Cedar, 4—Total, 275. A. S. Belt, for Judge of the Circuit Court, had 260 votes in the County.



BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

agt.....agent	mach.....machinist
carp.....carpenter	mech.....mechanic
clk.....clerk	mer.....merchant
Co.....company or county	mfr.....manufacturer
dlr.....dealer	mkr.....maker
far.....farmer	P. O.....Post Office
gro.....grocer	prop.....proprietor
I. V. A.....Iowa Volunteer Artillery	S. or Sec.....Section
I. V. C.....Iowa Volunteer Cavalry	st.....street
I. V. I.....Iowa Volunteer Infantry	supt.....superintendent
lab.....laborer	Treas.....Treasurer

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. VINTON.)

AIKLEY, DAVID, brick maker.

Aikley, George, prop. saloon.

Acuff, Edwin, actor.

Adams, A. O., farmer.

Adams, Llewellyn, far., Sec. 25.

Ake, Daniel C., far., Sec. 36.

Alberts, John, laborer.

Alcorn, John, retired farmer.

Aldridge, A. C., stock dealer.

Allison, H. H., clerk lumber yard.

Ames, H. W., plasterer.

Amsden, J. H., carpenter.

ANDERSON, ANDREW, farmer, Sec. 32; born in Sweden in 1847, and came to America in 1870; came to Vinton in 1873, and worked on the railroad for five years, and then bought a farm and engaged in farming in 1877; owns a farm of eighty acres. Married Miss Sarah Warner from Benton City, in 1874; they have one son, born Feb. 19, 1876.

Anderson, P. G.

Anderson, P. P.

Andrews, J. A., far., Sec. 18.

Aungst, Samuel, far., Sec. 6.

Armstrong, W. D., far., Sec. 35.

Arnold, William, stone mason.

Atkinson, Thomas, clerk Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.

BALDRIDGE, J. V., far., Sec. 35.

BANTA, A. W., farmer; born in Johnson Co., Ind., Jan. 19, 1838; lived there about twenty-nine years, and came to Benton Co. in March, 1867, and engaged in farming for some years; then came to Vinton; he and his mother and sister live together; he owns town property.

Barger, Alex., retired carpenter.

Barger, C. D., brick mason.

BARKDOLL, GEORGE E., farmer; born in Maryland Dec. 27, 1835; lived in that State eighteen years, and came to Illinois and lived there one year; came to Benton Station, Benton Co., and engaged in farming, and has also been engaged in the building business; he has lived in this county twenty-four years, and is one of the early pioneers; used to cart grain to Iowa City; owns 200 acres of land near Benton Station. Married Elizabeth A. Wenner, of Ohio, in 1862; they have six children—George, Eddie, Willis W., Mary L., Martha L. and Emma J.; lost one child—Frances O.

Barker, R. W., retired.

Barr, J. W., Capt., furniture dealer.

Bechtel, Elias, prop. restaurant.

BEEBE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 29; born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., England, March 31, 1819; when 12 years of age he emigrated to America; he lived in Westchester Co., N. Y., forty years, from 1830 to 1870; learned the trade of marble cutter, and worked at it and was engaged as foreman in the Quarrying Department of the Westchester Marble Works for eighteen years; he came to Iowa, and after traveling 3,000 miles to find a home, he selected where he now lives—one of the finest locations in the State; engaged in farming, and owns a farm of 160 acres here, and also owns a farm in Jackson Tp. Married Deborah A. Gallandet, of Westchester Co., N. Y., in June, 1858; they had one son—John G., born in 1859; he died in March, 1861.

Beebe, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 29.

Bell, W. H., printer.

Bender, F. S., engineer.

Bennett, C. S., Ins. Agent and City Clerk.

Bennett, Jacob, laborer.

Bennett, J. H., stone mason.

Bennett, N. M., laborer.

Bergin, E. S., clerk.

Bribesheimer, G. A., brewer.

Biglow, A., expressman.

BILLS, JOHN A., firm of Bills & Mount, jewelers; born in Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 20, 1831; lived in that State about twenty years, then went to Lowell, Mass., and learned the jewelry business; was engaged in the Waltham Watch Factory, at Roxbury, and afterward at Waltham, Mass.; came to Vinton Sept. 10, 1856, and engaged in the jewelry business; was appointed Postmaster of Vinton May 7, 1861, and re-appointed April 20, 1869, and again Dec. 10, 1873; held the office until April, 1875, fourteen years; he again engaged in the jewelry business. Married Sirena W. McLucas, of Waterboro, Me., Sept. 20, 1859; they have three children—Kirk L., Burt M., Rena M.

Bixby, L., miller.

Black, J. A., teamster.

BLACKBURN, S., MISS. Superintendent Schools, Benton Co.; was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and lived there until 14 years of age, when she came with her parents to Iowa, to Benton Co., where she has since resided;

she prepared herself for teaching, and has a large experience as an educator, having been engaged in teaching for fifteen years. She was chosen to fill the office of Superintendent of Schools, and was elected in the Fall of 1875, and was re-elected in the Fall of 1877; she has filled the office with signal ability, and has a larger number of schools under her supervision than any county in the State.

Blessing, Anthony, farmer.

Blessing, W. H., laborer.

Bliss, M. E., laborer.

Bloodgood, J. W., carpenter.

Broadwell, L. D., farmer, Sec. 26.

BOGGS, AL. C., firm of Al. & Will Boggs, dealers in groceries and provisions; born in Scioto Co., Ohio, Oct 18, 1849; when 5 years of age, he came with his parents to Iowa in 1854; they were early settlers; he and his brother have been engaged in business here for the past nine years; they also have branch stores at La Porte City, and at Reinbeck, Iowa. He married Miss Ella Reynolds of New York State; they have three sons—Annesley Wright, Francis Sylvester and Al. C. Boggs, Jr.

Boggs, A. W., farmer, Sec. 26.

Boggs, Will., grocer.

Bonesteal, A. C., traveling agt. and farmer.

Boughton, W. F., painter.

Bowen, E. H., Constable.

Bowen, W. H., stone mason.

BOYD, W. S., DR., physician and surgeon; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., June 20, 1814; lived in Pennsylvania thirty years, and received his education; studied medicine and graduated at Cleveland in 1849; he practiced his profession in Ohio until 1854, when he came to Vinton, and has practiced his profession here for twenty-three years, a longer time than any physician in Benton Co. Married Catherine Winegardner in Ohio, in March, 1853; she was from Pennsylvania; they have four children—John R., Rachel A., Willoughby W. and Cornelia S.; they have lost three children.

Boyles, C. E., restaurant.

Brady, J. E., carpenter.

Bramhall, John, farmer, Sec. 17.

Braubaker, Elias, engineer.

Brannan, M., retired farmer.

Brashear, Theodore, hotel prop. and U. B. minister.

Brenchard, Paul.

Brewer, A. F., expressman.

Brewer, D. A., retired farmer.

Brewer, D. V., farmer, Sec. 35.

Brewer, E. K., retired farmer.

Brewer, J. A., farmer.

Bribesheimer, Henry, brewer.

Bribesheimer, L. P., brewer.

Bristol, W. H., Constable and Vet. Sur.

BRODY, JESSE, farmer, Sec. 11; born in Richland Co., Ohio, Oct., 1828; lived there nine years, and in Michigan four years, and lived in Ogle Co., Illinois six years; came to Iowa in 1840, and located in Linn Co.; is one of the early settlers; came to Benton Co. in 1845, and engaged in farming; plenty of Indians when he came; owns farm of sixty acres. Married Annie Poole, from Pennsylvania, in 1861; they have seven children—Jessie, Hettie, Nettie, Melissa, Benjamin, Amanda and Bertha, and have lost two children

Brock, Edward, brick maker.

Brock, W. M., brick maker.

Brown, David, laborer.

Brown, J. A., Deputy Auditor.

BROWN, MATTHEW, agent farm machinery and agrl. implements; born in Ayrshire, Scotland, May 6, 1827; came to America when 17 years of age; he learned trade of carpenter and joiner; he lived in Connecticut and Massachusetts; moved to Indiana, and lived there six years; came to Benton Co. in 1856, in March; located in Harrison Tp., and engaged in building and farming; held office of Justice of the Peace some years; was Superintendent of Poor Farm, of this county for five years. Married Rachel McMillen, from Delaware Co., Pennsylvania, March 7, 1857.

Brown, W. H., meat market.

Brown, W. S., meat market.

BRUBAKER, JOSEPH S., druggist; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., March 19, 1836; lived in Pennsylvania eighteen years; came to Freeport, Illinois and was there six years; came to Cedar Rapids and lived there five years; then returned to Philadelphia, Penn., for two years; came to Vinton in 1863; was clerk for Mr. Van Horn and Mr.

Loree; then engaged in drug business for himself, in 1869. Married Miss Harriet Hostetter, from Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1858; they have three sons—Stauffer, Frank and Charles.

BUNN, J. H., PROF., professor of vocal music; born in Hunterdon Co., New Jersey, Sept. 26, 1844; lived there until 12 years of age, when he removed to Aurora, Illinois, after preparing himself to teach; he was engaged in teaching, and was Principal of school four years; his choice, however, was for music, having great taste for it, and an excellent voice; he received a thorough musical education in both New York and Boston, and has devoted his time to his profession for the past ten years; he has been Professor of Vocal Music in Cornell College for the past six years; has been Principal of the Normal Musical Institute, and has been Principal of the Vinton Musical Association for the past six years; he is Chorus Director of the Cedar Rapids Conservatory of Music. Conductor of the Polymnian Society, of Marion, and also Conductor of the Dubuque Philharmonic Union.

Burgess, W. M., carpenter.

Bummer, Henry, farmer.

BURNHAM, G. W., attorney, firm of Traer & Burnham; born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Feb. 22, 1850; came to Iowa in 1856; returned to Ohio; received his education; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1872; practiced law there three years, and in 1875, came to Vinton; associated with Dr. J. C. Traer in the practice of his profession. He holds the office of City Solicitor. Married Miss Clara M. Young, daughter of James F. Young, of Vinton, one of the early settlers of this city, Aug. 27, 1873; they have two children—Lois G. and Thuel K.

Butler, A. L., far., Sec. 28.

Butler, J. W., dry goods merchant.

CADY, L. H., attorney.

Calcene, Hans.

Calkins, Henry.

Call, James, far., Sec. 33.

Campbell, A., clerk.

Campbell, J. A., stone mason.

Campbell, S. M., clerk market.

Carlisle, Joseph, railroad hand.

Carpenter, F. A.

Carr, W. B., painter.

CAROTHERS, ROBERT, REV., Principal Iowa College for the Blind; born in Allegheny Co., Penn., Oct. 18, 1831; received his education in Pennsylvania, graduating at Jefferson College; after living in Ohio six months, he received a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Tipton, Iowa; remained there six years, when he was called to the pastorate of a church in Pennsylvania, where he was born; after laboring there successfully for eleven years, he was called to his present position, in July, 1877. He was stated clerk of the Synod of Pittsburgh, Penn., for seven years—from 1869 to 1877. Married Miss Emeline Milligan, from Braddock's Fields, Allegheny Co., Penn., June 17, 1858; they have six children—Robert M. and Charles, Mary E., Sarah M., Josephine R., Wilhelmina E.

Chadburn, A. S., elevator.

Chambers, J. R., carpenter.

CHAPIN, STEPHEN, Jr., farmer; born in Springfield, Mass., April 2, 1820; lived there thirty-two years. Married Miss Lucy Elder, from Chester, Mass., May 11, 1842. He and three brothers, with their families, came to Galena, Ill.; leaving their wives there, he and his brothers came to Benton Co., in October, 1852; selected land and went to Dubuque and entered it, three brothers of them wintered in Mahan's shanty; they put up shanties in the Winter, and in April went for their families; among his sister's goods was a piano, the first one brought in Benton Co.; Mr. Chapin engaged in farming; used to cart grain to Iowa City; sold wheat for thirty-five cents a bushel; they were among the earliest settlers, and have lived here over twenty-five years; he owns 120 acres of land. They have three children—Mrs. Edna Hanford, Stephen E. (at home), James E. (at home); lost one daughter—Elizabeth. Mr. Chapin's brother, Rev. A. Chapin, is preaching in Kansas; Caleb is a merchant in Dubuque, and James is in California.

Chismore, Stephen, railroad hand.

Christ, W. W., barber.

Christie, J. R., City Assessor.

Clark, Alvin, millwright.

COBBEY, JOSEPH E., proprietor of the Pomona Nurseries, Sec. 19; born in Miami Co., Ohio, Oct. 13, 1824; when 14 years of age, in 1838, removed to Pike Co., Ill., and lived there and in Sangamon Co. for some years. He was in the army; enlisted in the 75th Reg. Ill. V. I., Co. D; was in the battle of Perryville, Ky., Sunday, Oct. 8, 1862, and in the severe skirmish at Harrodsburg and in all the battles at Stone River, where he was First Lieutenant and Acting Captain and commanded Co. D, the Captain having been taken prisoner; he soon after resigned his commission and came to Benton Co. in the Fall of 1863, and bought where he now lives eighty acres; in 1867, he established his orchard and nurseries; has held the office of Assessor for two terms. Married Miss Harriet J. Webb, from Bellows Falls, Vt., in Aug., 1848; they have three sons—J. Elliott, born Nov. 5, 1853 (practicing law in Beatrice, Neb.); Thomas D., born March 27, 1857 (student); James Webb, born May 19, 1865.

Coder, P. M., County Treasurer.

Colcord, E. H., commission.

Colcord, J. A., merchant.

Cole, Thomas.

Colwell, H. N., horse trainer.

CONNELL, WM. C., attorney at law; born in Ripley Co., Ind., June 18, 1830; his mother died when he was 4 years old, and when 12 years of age, his father met with a dangerous accident and lost the use of his leg, and upon William depended the management of the farm. Married Maria M. Shults, from Pennsylvania, Nov. 3, 1853; they started for Iowa June 7, 1851; he had \$5.45 in money, and came with his brother-in-law by wagon; they arrived in Benton Co. June 30, 1854, and he only had ten cents in his pocket when he got here; he came to Vinton in the Fall of 1854, and in 1855, commenced reading law with Judge Shané, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1857, and commenced the practice of his profession and has continued over twenty-one years, and longer than any attorney in Benton Co. He and Capt. Hunt, during the war, raised Co. G, 5th Iowa V. I., the first

company raised in Benton Co., and he was commissioned First Lieutenant by Gov. Kirkwood, but was compelled to resign; in 1862, he was commissioned to take the soldiers' vote by Gov. Kirkwood; also in 1863. He has five children—Leonora A., Samantha A., Nettie A., Ruth A., Rosa L; lost one daughter—Sarah C.

Conner, H. G., artist.

CONNER, HARRISON S., real estate and collecting business; born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 28, 1830; lived there fourteen years, and went to Luzerne Co., Penn., and was engaged mostly in the timber business; lived there about ten years; came to Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1856; lived there eight years; came to Vinton in 1864 and engaged in the real estate business; was associated with O. Knox in business; he is the oldest real estate dealer here. Married Miss Esther A. Gardner, from Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1851; they have six children—Herbert G., Willie E., Elmer L., Agnes L., Harry D., Blanche.

Conner, O. L.

Conway, Hiram, laborer.

Cook, S. D.

COOPER, O. L., attorney, firm of Nichols & Cooper; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1847; received his education there and came to Vinton in 1867; studied law with Judge Shane, and was admitted to the bar in Oct., 1871; he was associated with Judge Shane in the practice of law until the latter went on the bench; in Jan., 1878, he associated with J. D. Nichols in the practice of his profession; he has been United States Commissioner for the past six years. Married Miss Annie S. Shane, daughter of Judge Shane, June 17, 1869; they have three children—Freddie, Alice H. and Hattie A.

Corbett, Thomas.

Corbett, William; farmer, Sec. 3.

Corning, S. B., carpenter.

CORRELL, PAUL, retired; born in Northampton Co., Penn., July 10, 1830; lived in Pennsylvania twenty-five years; was clerk in store for five years; came to Chicago in 1855, and lived there three and a half years; came to Iowa in 1859, to Cedar Rapids, and

then came to Vinton in 1860; engaged in the mercantile business, and continued for nine years; he is largely interested here, owning several farms near town, over 1,000 acres in all, beside city property. He has held office in the City Council several terms.

Correll, Michael, farmer.

Correll, Michael, farmer, Sec. 17.

Cottrell, John, farmer Sec. 30.

COTTRELL, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 30; born in Greene Co., Ohio, Nov. 11, 1808, when he moved to Indiana; also lived in Michigan, and again in Indiana; lived in Jasper Co., Ill., four years; came by ox team to Benton Co., and arrived here July 3, 1856, and located where he now lives, and engaged in farming; they were early settlers; only a few are here now that were here then; he had but little when he came, and now owns 180 acres of land, and some of it he has been obliged to pay for twice. Married Ann Parcels from Pennsylvania; have had nine children—John lives in this county; Abraham was in Co. D, 28th I. V. I., died in the army; Thomas, at home; Isaac was in Co. D, 28th I. V. I., died in the army; William was in Co. D., 28th I. V. I., at home; Charlie, Mrs Sarah J. Wilkinson and Mrs. Lucretia Keller; lost one daughter—Betsey.

Cottrell, William H., farmer, Sec. 30

Coutts, Emanuel, farmer, Sec. 9.

Coutts, J. T. plasterer.

CRANDALL, JAMES M., firm of Rumbaugh & Crandall, dealers in boots and shoes; born in Oswego Co., N. Y., May 6, 1827; lived in the State of New York twenty-eight years; learned the trade of a blacksmith. Was in the Mexican war; enlisted in 1846 in the the Ordnance Corps; they were all mechanics in his company but nine; they had heavy cannon; he was in the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and City of Mexico. After returning he went to Wisconsin and lived there three years; came to Vinton in 1858 and engaged in the blacksmith and carriage making business; has been engaged in boot and shoe business for the past two years. Has held town and school offices. Married Miss A. E. Perkins, from the State of New York, May 17, 1849; they have

one daughter, Jennie, and lost one son, Henry Leroy.

Crawford, G. P., Sec. 23.

Crawford, William, far., Sec. 25.

Cress, William, laborer.

Cummings, J. W., painter.

Cummings, W. J., painter.

Cushing, S. C., laborer.

DAKTER, JULIUS, clothier.

Daniels, G. W., laborer.

Daniels, S., stone mason,

Davis, Evan, blacksmith.

Davis, E. W., carpenter.

Davis, J. J.

Denman, Moses, tailor.

Dillen, G. A., teamster.

Divine, John, retired merchant.

Doan, S. W., photographer.

Donelan, Michael, stone mason.

Donelan, M., Jr., billiard saloon.

Donelan, P. J., farmer, Sec. 17.

Dorsey, George M., farmer, Sec. 36.

Dorwin, T. M., carpenter.

Dorwin, J. M., printer.

Dowell, A. B., auctioneer.

Drake, Ira B., farmer, Sec. 3.

DUKES, F. P., retired farmer; born in Carroll Co., Mo., Sept. 22, 1819; removed with his parents to Mansfield, Richland Co., Ohio, in 1826; they were among the early settlers there; lived in Ohio twenty-two years, and in 1848 removed to Peoria County, Illinois; came to Benton Co. in May, 1856, and located near Vinton and engaged in farming and stock raising; there were only a few settlers there; used to cart grain to Iowa City; has sold wheat at 40c per bushel; sold forty head splendid hogs at \$1.25 per 100 lbs; after farming twenty years, rented his farm of 200 acres and moved to Vinton; has held town and school offices. Married Miss Cornelia Kerr, from Richland Co., Ohio, Feb. 14, 1850; they have four children—Mary, Charles, Edwin and Ida, and have lost one son and one daughter.

Dulin, G. S., shoemaker.

Dulin, J. L., laborer.

Dulin, W. F., laborer.

Duncan, Andrew, harness maker.

Duncan, John, horse dealer.

DURAND, GEORGE W., Eagle Flouring Mills; born in Litchfield Co., Conn., July 31, 1811; lived there

twenty-three years, and learned the milling business; removed to Michigan, and was engaged in cabinet business and farming; he came to Benton Co. by wagon, with ox team and horse, team being six weeks on the way, and arrived here in June, 1853; they were early settlers located at Cedar and engaged in farming; he has been engaged in milling business for past six years; has held office of Justice of the Peace, town and school offices. Married Laura A. Waterman, from Ohio, in 1836; they have two children—Mrs. Helen Kimball and Carrie; they have lost nine sons; he had two sons in the army—Robt. was in 13th Iowa V. I., and was killed at Atlanta; Alonzo was in 9th Iowa V. C., and died at St. Louis.

Dutler, David

ECKENBERGER, N. C., railroad agent.

ECKERT, WILLIAM, photograph artist; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., April 27, 1846; removed from there to Wisconsin in 1864, and studied his profession in Madison, Wisconsin; he came to Iowa in 1869, and came to Vinton in 1876. Married Miss Jennie E. Dwryee, from Delavan, Wisconsin, in Sept., 1868; they have one son—Ernest C.

Eddy, G. W., dry goods.

Eddy, H. G., dry goods.

EDDY, HENRY H., firm of Eddy Bros., dealers in dry goods, notions and carpets; born near Sandusky, Ohio; came to Iowa and was engaged in mercantile business at Mechanicsville, Cedar Co., for seven years; came to Vinton in 1873, and engaged in mercantile business, firm of Eddy & Spears, until 1877, when his brothers became interested with him. Was in the army; enlisted in the 93d I. V. I., Co. F; was in the battles of Mission Ridge, Allatoona Pass, and other skirmishes; enlisted as private, and was promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant. Married Miss Helen M. Aukney, from Clinton, Iowa, in August, 1873; they have one son—Clarence C. Eddy, born June 20, 1876.

Eddy, J. J., dry goods.

Edmons, J. G., clerk.

EDMONDS, LUANA M., MRS., Sec. 22; formerly Luana M.

Whipple; was born in Licking Co., Ohio, and moved to Indiana when 6 years of age. She married James Edmonds Jan. 1, 1850; he was born in Ohio; they came to Benton Co. by their own conveyance, and arrived here June 15, 1856, and located where she now lives and engaged in farming; Mr. Edmonds died Dec. 22, 1872, leaving an estate of 227 acres of land; they have five children—John G., Anna C., Cyrenus R., Olive E. and Ida May; lost two children.

EDWARDS, ALBERT T., farmer, Sec. 34; born in Brown Co., Ohio, Sept. 2, 1841. Was in the army, enlisted in the 7th Regt. Ohio Cav., Co. D; was in the battles of Atlanta, Nashville, Knoxville and Hillsboro. Came to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1864; rents farm of Washington Young. Married Miss Martha J. Brewer, from Johnson Co., Ind.; they have four children—Anna C., Cora E., Katie L. and Lola B.; lost two.

Eisenhamer, Nick, brick maker.

Ellis, C., lumber dealer.

ELLIS, WM. C., firm of Ellis & Son, dealers in lumber and building material; born in Marion Co., Ind., July 4, 1853, and came with his parents, when 3 years of age, to Vinton, and has lived here twenty-two years; was brought up in the lumber business, and became associated with his father in the firm of Ellis & Son Jan. 1, 1874. Married Miss Getty H. Young, of this city, Nov. 4, 1875; they have one son—Robert C. Ellis, born Nov. 7, 1876.

Ellis, W. E., carpenter.

Ely, Dwight, far., Sec. 31.

Ervin, E. W., stone mason.

Ervin, J. F., stone mason.

Erwings, Frank, cabinet dealer.

EVANS, EDWARD M., County Auditor; born in Marion, Linn Co., Iowa, July 28, 1845; came to Benton Co. in infancy; learned the trade of harness maker. He was in the army; enlisted in the 28th I. V. I., Co. D; was in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, through the siege of Vicksburg, New Orleans, and up the Red River with Gen. Banks; Sabine Cross Roads; then went to Washington; was with Sheridan in Shenandoah Valley; at the battles of

Winchester and Cedar Creek; was severely wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek; was in service three years. Was elected Auditor of this county in 1869, and was re-elected in 1871, and again re-elected in 1873, 1875, and 1877; serving his fifth term; has held the office of City Treasurer, and school offices. Married Miss Sarah F. Merritt, from New York, December 31, 1868; they have two children—Walter and Edith.

FAIRBANKS, J. W., pump manufacturer.

Felker, E. B., plasterer.

Felker, O.

Fellows, E. G., photographer.

Fellows, J. L., school teacher.

Fisher, James, carpenter.

Fisher, J. M., laborer.

Flatt, W. K., physician.

FORRESTER, ASA B., manufacturer of barrels and firkins; born in Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1837; lived there until 17 years of age, and learned the cooper's trade; came with his father to Benton Co. April 24, 1855; engaged in farming in Cedar Tp., and were among the early settlers; was in the army in the 8th Ill. V. I.; afterward worked at his trade four years, and farmed for six years; came to Vinton in 1869, and engaged in his present business. Married Miss Antoinette Wallace, from Indiana, in June, 1864; they have four children—Frank W., Edith, Bessie and Jay.

Forrester, E. D., machinist.

Forsythe, W. O., farmer, Sec. 23.

Fraulick, M.

Flichlich, M., laborer.

Fraser, Alex, retired farmer.

Freeman, G. W., mechanic.

French, M., wood sawyer.

Fulton, C. D., hardware.

Furry, John, retired farmer.

FURRY, JOHN L., restaurant, bakery and confectionery; born in Wabash Co., Ind., Sept. 17, 1844; lived in Indiana eighteen years; came to Benton Co. in 1862; worked at mason's trade for eight years; engaged in the restaurant, bakery and confectionery business in 1877, and is now manufacturing crackers; furnishes bread for the College of the Blind. Married Miss Mary J. Newell, from New York State, in Sept.,

1866; has three children—Mary A., Frankie and Charlie.

GAIL, W. H., wagon maker.

GAY, HARVEY D., retired; born in Windsor Co., Vt., Dec. 19, 1829, and lived there until 24 years of age, when he moved to Columbus, Ohio, and was engaged in the mercantile trade there and in Newark; he came to Vinton, Benton Co., in March 1856; Wm. Loree came with him; he engaged in the mercantile business (firm of H. D. Gay & Co.); only few merchants here in business now that were here when he came; after continuing in business some eleven years he sold out. He was President of the First National Bank of Vinton during its organization. Married Miss Virginia Walcutt, from Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1855.

Geater, G. W., farmer, Sec. 31.

Geater, Mark, laborer, Sec. 31.

Geater, Noah, laborer, Sec. 31.

Geater, Josiah, mechanic.

Geddes, Charles, shoemaker.

George, E. C., livery.

Gerberick, A. A., dry goods.

Gift, R. P., grocer.

Gilchrist, J. E., far., Sec. 4.

Gilchrist, G. M., attorney.

GILCHRIST, JAMES Y., far., Sec. 19; born in Washington Co., Ind., Aug. 25, 1830; lived there and in Johnson counties twenty-six years, and came by wagon to Benton Co., Iowa, and was sixteen days on the way; arrived in the Fall of 1856. located in this Tp., and has lived here twenty-two years; he owns the farm where he lives, and also one in Jackson Tp. Married Miss Lydia Banta, from Johnson Co., Ind., in June, 1852; they have two children—James A., and Martha Belle, and have lost one daughter—Alice A.

Gilchrist, P. M., laborer.

GILCHRIST, WILLIAM A., farmer, Sec. 19; born in Washington Co., Ind., May 6, 1828; lived there sixteen years; moved to Johnson Co. in 1844, and lived there twelve years, and came to Benton Co., Iowa, Nov. 2, 1856; he located where he now lives, and engaged in farming, and has lived here twenty-two years; one of his horses—Old George—that he drove through

from Indiana to this county, is still in his prime, and does his work regularly and cheerfully. Mr. Gilchrist owns farm of 120 acres; he has held office of Town Treasurer, and school offices. Married Miss Rebecca S. Banta, from Indiana, Sept. 8, 1853; they have two children—Ella M. and Mollie H.; lost one son—Edgar, and one daughter—Martha

GILMORE, JOHN, breeder of blooded stock, Sec. 29; born Coleraine, Ireland, Feb. 12, 1834; came to America in 1851; lived in Philadelphia, Pa.; afterward lived in Ohio; was in lumber business and raising fine stock; came to Vinton in Fall of 1866; engaged in lumber business five years, then engaged in raising fine stock—principally hogs; he has raised some of the finest in this State, and they have commanded the highest prices; he has held the office of Corporation Trustee. Married Miss Elizabeth A. Geddes, sister of Gen. James L. Geddes, of Iowa College, in Oct., 1868; they have two children—Henry N. and Mary E.; they have lost two children—one son and one daughter.

Ginds, Mat.

Glendy, John, brick maker.

GOLDEN, THOMAS C., physician; born in Birmingham, England. April 16, 1818; lived in England thirty-one years; studied medicine and graduated; was also a local minister in the Wesleyan Church; came to America in 1849; came to State of Wisconsin the same year, graduated in the Homoeopathic school of medicine, and practiced his profession, and also entered the itinerant ministry of the M. E. Church; was Presiding Elder for ten years, and was a Delegate to the General Conference in 1860 and 1864; was Chaplain in the army, of the 25th Wisconsin V. I.; came to Iowa in 1870 and joined this Conference; was Pastor of church at Mt. Vernon three years, and was made Presiding Elder of the district. His first wife was Elizabeth Sturges, from Birmingham, England; she died leaving two children—Stephen and Anna. Married Hannah C. Goodban, June 16, 1863; she was from Pennsylvania, but was born in England; they

have two children—Wilson Eddy and Ethel Rose.

Golley, H. S., horse trainer.

Goodwin, C. S., ice dealer.

Goodwin, Elliott, laborer.

Gray, W. P., dentist.

Gregg, A. H., laborer.

Green, R. A. painter.

GRIFFIN, A. D., DR., drugs, medicines and chemicals; born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1836; lived there until 10 years of age; lived in Pennsylvania a short time; moved to Ohio and studied medicine; came to Iowa in 1860, and came to Vinton in 1865; practiced medicine and then engaged in the drug business in 1868. Married Miss Mary E. Kent, from Licking Co., Ohio, in 1861, they have three children—Carrie, Fred, and Clark C.; they have lost two sons.

Griffin, C. C., physician.

Griffin, Isaac, laborer.

Griffith, J. W., painter.

Grow, Samuel, laborer.

HAHN, GEORGE, laborer.

Haight, T. G., harness maker.

Hail, W. A., laborer.

Hains, A., attorney.

Haines, G. W., farmer, Sec. 19.

Hains, J. C., clerk.

Hair, C. M., stock dealer,

Haist, J. A.

Hall, W. S., feed store.

Hallack, Charles, laborer.

Halpin, Edwin.

Hamilton, G. S.

Hamilton, Hayes, farmer.

Hanford, R. R., farmer, Sec. 32.

Haren, Peter.

HARRINGTON, C. O., Secretary and Treasurer Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Bank; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1843; removed with his parents to Ohio at an early age, and when 8 years of age, they removed to Indiana, and in 1859 came to Iowa, to Iowa Co. Went in the army in 1861; enlisted in 4th I. V. C., Co. E.; the regiment joined Gen. Curtis' command, just after the battle of Pea Ridge, and was with him through Missouri and Arkansas; was also in the siege of Vicksburg and at Jackson; was wounded at Helena, Ark.; after leaving the serv-

ice, he entered the Iowa State University in 1865, and graduated in the class of 1870. He was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., upon its organization, Aug. 4, 1873. Married Miss Anna L. Hughes from this city Aug. 24, 1876.

HART, DANIEL, proprietor Commercial Hotel; born in Tioga Co., N. Y., March 22, 1836; went to Pennsylvania, in infancy, and lived there twenty-five years; learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; came to Vinton, in 1864, and engaged in the building business until the present year, when he engaged in hotel business. Married Lorinda Burgess, from the State of New York; they have one daughter—Carrie, and have lost one son—Charles.

Hastings, Charles, laborer.

Hastings, G. M., laborer.

Hastings, John, laborer.

Hastings, M. B., laborer.

HAWKINS, JAMES M., loaning money; born in Fremont, Ohio, June 22, 1825; lived in Ohio twenty-six years; went to California, in 1851, and lived there fifteen years, engaged in mining; returned in 1866, and came to Vinton; in 1868, engaged in hardware business for eighteen months. Married Sarah Johnson, from Fremont, Ohio, in 1851; she died in 1868, leaving one daughter—Hattie, born in California. In August, 1871, he married Mrs. R. Culbertson, formerly Miss R. Sockman, from Zanesville, Ohio.

Hawthorne, J. D., jeweler.

HAYS, N., proprietor of the Current Mills; born in Ross Co., Ohio, March 1, 1829; lived in Ohio until 22 years old; learned the trade of gunsmith; lived in Illinois three years, and came to Benton Co. Nov. 5, 1856, and engaged in farming six years; then came to Vinton and went to blacksmithing until 1869, when he and two other blacksmiths built this mill on a new principle, being induced to go into the project by Sheppard, of Oswego; through his misrepresentations it was a failure, and his partners were glad to sell out to Mr. Hays, who has continued operating the mill with steam. He has held the office of City Councilman ever since the city was organized until this year, being the Temperance

candidate, his opponent was elected by only two votes. Married Susan Mahon, from Ross Co., Ohio, in 1847; she died April 22, 1869, and left six children—three sons and three daughters. Married Mary Wence, from Indiana, Jan. 22, 1872; they have two sons.

Heart, Daniel, hotel prop.

Henderson, S. M., street sprinkler.

Henry, James W., far., Sec. 11.

Hensing, Joseph, far., Sec. 26.

Hill, Joseph.

Hilton, H. H., teamster.

Hoke, George, clerk.

Holden, G. R., clerk.

Holmes, G. A.

HOON, H. M., PROF., principal public schools; born in Butler Co., Penn., Oct. 19, 1833; attended school there and completed his education at Westminster College, Lawrence Co., Penn., and engaged in teaching; came to Iowa in 1857; engaged in teaching in graded schools in Davenport; was Principal of Third Ward School; was Principal of Preparatory Department of St. Paul College, at Palmyra, Mo., and Principal of Schools at Le Claire four years; came to Vinton in 1865, and organized the first graded school here; was Principal of East School four years. He was elected Superintendent of Schools in Benton Co., in 1865, and held the office four years. Married Miss Mary H. White, from Scott Co., Iowa, Dec. 25, 1859; they have five children—Nellie H., Charles W., Alfred W., Mary L. and H. Milo.

Hopkins, J. K., far., Sec. 11.

HOPWOOD, A. L., druggist; born in Fayette Co., Penn., May 28, 1843; lived in Pennsylvania about fifteen years, and lived in Western Virginia over two years; came to Iowa Co., Iowa, in 1861; came to Vinton in 1871; studied medicine with Dr. C. C. Griffin and took a course of lectures at Ann Arbor; he engaged in the drug business in 1872. He was appointed one of the Commissioners from this State by Gov. Gear to the Paris Exposition, 1878.

Hopwood, J. M., clerk.

Horick, Daniel, laborer.

HORRIDGE, GEORGE, hardware and house furnishing goods; born in Washington Co., Penn., May 26,

1833; lived there until 18 years of age, and came to Linn Co.; lived near Mt. Vernon, and at Cedar Rapids and Iowa City; came to Vinton in the Spring of 1858, and engaged in business here in 1860; only two or three in business here now that were here when he came. Has held school offices for ten or twelve years and also member of the City Council; holds the office of Vice-President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Bank. Married Mrs. Elizabeth Rock, from Lancaster Co., Penn., in Oct., 1863.

HOUCK, JOSEPH, dealer in farm machinery; born in Knox Co., Ohio, April 2, 1824; lived in Ohio twenty-eight years, and came to Iowa in 1854; was engaged in butchering and dealing in stock for twelve years, and has been engaged in agricultural implement business for the past ten years, longer than any one in the same business here. Married Minerva Edminster, from the State of New York, in Nov., 1847; they have six children—Mary E., Minerva E., Henrietti A., Henry A., John, Carrie B.

Houtz, J. C., farmer.

Hoxie, Jacob, laborer.

Huebner, J. J., auctioneer.

Hunter, O., butter and eggs.

Huxtable, William, retired farmer.

INMAN, JOHN M., retired farmer; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., March 8, 1817; when 8 years old, his mother being a widow, he was put out to work with a farmer until he was 18, when he received fifty cents and commenced life for himself; in 1841, he came to Freeport, Ill.; was one of the early settlers there; he was offered eight lots where the Brewster House now stands, in Freeport, for \$8 each; in 1854, he came by team to Benton Co.; arrived here Feb. 27, and found others looking at the land he desired to locate; he did not wait to unload his goods, but took one of his horses and started for Dubuque to enter his land, and rode bareback all the way and secured his land; upon his return he unloaded his goods and settled in Eden Tp.; there were only two settlers in that town—I. N. Chenoweth and V. Bogle. In 1856, he was appointed Commissioner by Judge Douglass to organize the town

of Eden; in 1859, he was elected County Supervisor and served four years, and was again elected in 1866; in 1875, he went to California twice; invested in land, bought 437 acres at the south head of San Francisco Bay, thirty miles from San Francisco; he also owns 480 acres in Worth Co., in this State. His first wife was Malvina Lawrence; she died in June, 1848, leaving two sons—Charles E. and Henry L. In 1851, he married Mrs. Susan E. Hibbard; they have two children—George W. and John T.; Mrs. Inman has one son—Edwin Hibbard; they had three sons in the army; Charles E. was in the 8th Iowa V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Corinth; Henry L. was in the 46th Ill. V. I.; Edwin Hibbard was in the 28th Iowa V. I.

JANESON, G. N., tinner.

Jenks, Jonathan, far., Sec. 6.

Jervis, William, dry goods.

Jewell, Oren, dairyman.

Jenkins, J. F.

Johnson, C. C.,

Johnson, Dickson, farmer.

Johnson, H. P., barber,

JOHNSON, JAMES P., fire and life insurance agent, loans money; born in North Mansfield, Conn., Sept. 10, 1816; lived there nineteen years and went to Hartford, was engaged in the butchering business, lived there twenty-four years and in the city of New York two years; came to Vinton, May 12, 1861. Was in the army; enlisted in Co. A, 37th I. V. I., called the Gray Beard Regiment; was Commissary Sergeant on the Colonel's staff; he received the vote of every man in Co. A, for First Lieutenant; was in service about three years. Has been engaged in both life and fire insurance for the past eleven years. He has been a member of the M. E. Church fifty-four years, and class leader for thirty-eight years. Married Hannah L. Worthington, from Norwich Conn., Nov. 6, 1838; they have one daughter, Mary F. Jordan; lost two children—Porter L. and Ann C.

Jones, B. W., stock dealer.

Jordan, Jesse, laborer.

Jordan, J. G., farmer.

Jordan, Stewart, iron fence agent.

KAHN, DAVID, restaurant.

Kahn, Moses, clerk.

Kahn, Tobias, cigar maker.

Keagle, F. B., Carpenter.

Keech, Joseph, shoemaker.

Keith J. W., speculator.

KEITH, SAMUEL E., retired; born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., March 28, 1829; lived in Pennsylvania twenty-seven years, and came to Vinton in 1856, and commenced clerking in store; has been engaged in mercantile business, also in real estate business. He entered a section of land from the government the year before he settled here; owns farm of 160 acres adjoining the town, and 500 acres elsewhere. Married Adeia Beck, Oct. 1, 1857; she was the daughter of Dr. O. C. Beck, formerly of Clermont Co., Ohio; she died Nov. 21, 1866, leaving two daughters—Cora B. and Mollie; they lost one daughter, Missouri, who died March 13, 1864; he married Emma Whitlock of Vinton, formerly of Essex Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1869; they have one son, Karl Keith, born Nov. 20, 1875. Dr. O. C. Beck died May 28, 1864, aged 48 years and ten months; Jemima A. Beck, his wife, died March 6, 1863, aged 46 years and eight months.

Keller, Alex., farmer, Sec. 34.

Kelley, J. E., laborer.

Kendall, B., carpenter.

Kendall, H. L., tailor.

Kendall, L. P., dairyman.

Keniday, Dennis, retired farmer.

Kimble, C. B., miller.

Kindrick, William.

Kirk, Richard, dry goods.

Kirkpatrick, D. E., clerk.

KIRKPATRICK, W. F., Justice of the Peace; born in Adams Co., Ohio, Nov. 23, 1812; lived in the same neighborhood for forty-two years; was engaged in mercantile business; also in milling business; came to Benton Co. in 1855, and engaged in farming about one mile southeast of town; has lived in this county twenty-two years. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace in Ohio; has held office of Supervisor in this county for eight years, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for past six years. Married Miss Lydia McVey,

daughter of Col. McVey, of Ohio, in 1833; they have seven children—William M., Mary E., Robert H., Leonidas N., Martha J., Dynes and Lydia; they lost four children. Robert was in the army, in the 8th I. V. I.; was wounded twice, and was a prisoner in Libby Prison; Leonidas was in the 28th I. V. I., and was slightly wounded.

Klemme, J. C., clerk.

Klemme, J. P., restaurant.

KNAPP, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 3; born in Indiana Feb. 8, 1839; lived in Indiana and in De Kalb Co., Ill., until 1852, when they came to Iowa, to Linn Co., and came to Benton Co. the same year and located near Wm. Cottrill's, and were among the early settlers here; only a few here then; has lived here since, except a short time spent in Kansas. Was in the army, in the 8th I. V. I., Co. D; was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, and in all the battles of the regiment, except Ft. Blakely; he was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and was a prisoner six months and ten days; was in the service about five years. Owns a farm of eighty acres. Married Miss Martha Swaim, from North Carolina, in November, 1866; they have two children—Susan A. and Stephen Eugene, and have lost two children.

Knapp, G. R., abstract business.

KNAPP, S. A., PROF., President Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., and breeder of fine stock; born in Essex Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1833; after attending school there, entered Union College, Schenectady; after graduating, he went to Fort Edwards and was associated with Dr. King in the management of the Fort Edwards Institute for seven years; he then founded and was proprietor of Ripley Female College, at Poultney, Vt., which was under his management until 1866, when his health being affected and change of climate advised, he came to Vinton, and was pastor of the M. E. Church here for two years; then was elected Principal of the College for the Blind for six years; he organized the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. in 1873, and has filled the office of President since its organization; he owns three stock farms, and is largely inter-

ested in raising blooded stock, principally swine; also Short-horn and Jersey cattle, and is managing editor of the *Western Stock and Farm Journal*, published at Cedar Rapids. Married Miss Maria Hotchkiss, from Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 6, 1856; they have five children—Maria, Herman, Bradford, Arthur S. and Helen.

KNOX, GEORGE, retired; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., March 7, 1840; when 4 years of age, he came with his parents to Kendall Co., Ill., in 1844; lived there twenty-five years, and came to Vinton in 1869 and engaged in lumber business; after some years he retired from the farm, and is not now engaged in active business. Married Miss Bessie Whitlock, from Vermont, June 2, 1875; they have one daughter—Laura.

LAGRANGE, A. H., retired farmer.

Lagrange, J. W., physician.

Lagrange, L.

Lambertson, A., stock dealer.

Landabaught, John, money broker.

Langham, J. W., far., Sec. 25.

Langstroth, E. F. B., physician.

Latham, J. F., far., Sec. 25.

Latham, L. W., far., Sec. 25.

Lawton, C. C., plasterer.

Lawton, W. C., plasterer.

Lindsley, J. M., freight agent.

LOCKE, JAMES B., stone mason and contractor; born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., Jan. 31, 1828; when 9 years of age, went to State of New York and learned his trade; came to Iowa in 1853; contracted one year in Davenport, and came to Vinton in Oct., 1854, and engaged in contracting and building; is one of the early settlers; has put up most of the best buildings here in Vinton; he and P. S. Finkbine built the State College for the Blind; Mr. Finkbine, now superintending the State Capitol, did carpenter work, and Mr. Locke did the mason work, the whole costing about \$264,000—the cheapest State work done in Iowa he built the shops at Cedar Rapids for the B., C. R. & N. R. R., and is now the Contractor for the Company, building bridges; he has been actively interested in the interests of this town and county; was in the army and commissioned

Captain by Gov. Kirkwood, but went out as private. Married Miss Elsie Walley, from near Albany, N. Y., in Jan., 1853; they have four children—Mattie, Katie, Sadie and Frank.

Lock, P. A., plasterer.

Loizaux, P. J., minister.

Loizaux, T. C., minister.

Long, C. P., farmer.

LOREE, WILLIAM M., dealer in groceries and provisions; born in Pittsfield, Mass., April 15, 1834; came to Ohio when 6 years of age, and lived there about fifteen years; engaged in mercantile business at Columbus; came to Vinton in 1856, and has been engaged in business here twenty-two years, and is the oldest merchant in Vinton. Married Miss Jennie G. Hawkins, from Fremont, Ohio, in 1855; they have two children—Annie and Charlie.

LOWE, JOHN D., farmer, Sec. 34; born in Mercer Co., Ky., Aug. 10, 1832; when 12 years of age, moved to Johnson Co., Ind., and lived there until 1853; came by wagon to Benton Co.; was sixteen days on the way, and arrived here Oct. 27, 1853; was one of the early settlers; only a few here now that were here when he came; he worked for Mr. Young, Mr. Vannice and Mr. Boggs; entered 160 acres from Government, and engaged in farming; has hauled wheat to Iowa City, 50 miles, and sold it for 25c per bushel; he owns farm of 180 acres, and timber, thirty-five acres; has held town, school and road offices, and was Secretary of School Board three years. Married Miss Martha Chaffen, from Scioto Co., Ohio, Oct. 9, 1855; she died Oct. 9, 1872, the same day of the month and the same hour of the day on which they were married, leaving seven children—five boys and two girls.

Lowe, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 34.

Lowe, L. W., laborer.

Lowe, W. D.

Luton, Daniel, laborer.

MCALLISTER, W. A., grain dealer.

McCartney, John, retired lawyer.

McCASLIN, JAMES W., Superintendent Evergreen Cemetery; born in Scott Co., Ind., Feb. 16, 1831; lived there about twenty-five years; came to

Iowa in Fall of 1856; has been engaged in farming, cooper business and dealing in stock; he has held town, school and road offices. Married Miss Elizabeth Tull, from Scott Co., Indiana, Feb. 21, 1852.

McConnell, W. R., laborer,

McCulley, H. A.

McDaniels, J. A., fine stock dealer.

McDaniels, J. A., Jr., clerk.

McDuff, Wm., wagon maker.

McElroy, H. H., hardware.

McElewain A., teacher.

McElewain, T. C., teacher.

McHeffer, George, farmer. Sec. 1.

McKinstry, R., fine stock dealer.

McLean, S. C.

McWhorter, E. T., stock dealer.

McWhorter, J. T., stock dealer.

Manning, J. M., laborer.

Maples, D. D.

Marrietta, D. S., farmer.

Marietta, Harry, livery.

Marietta, J. E., insurance agent.

Marietta, J. W.

Marine, S. A.

Marine, W. T., farmer.

Marquis, C. R., clerk.

Mathews, J. H., carpenter.

Mathews, J. P., agricultural agent.

Martin, William, carpenter.

MAYES, JOHN B., farmer, Sec. 31; born in Logan Co., Ohio, Oct. 14, 1858; came to Iowa with his parents when 8 years of age and lived in Blackhawk Co.; came to Vinton Co. in 1873 and is engaged in farming.

HEANS, W. W., City Marshal, Vinton; born in Portage Co., Ohio, June 14, 1832; moved to Indiana and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; came to Iowa by wagon, being five weeks on the way; arrived here in July, 1855, and went to work at his trade. Was in the army; enlisted in 28th Reg. Iowa Inf., Co. D; was in battles of Sabine Cross Roads, Yellow Bayou, and returned with the regiment. Holds office of City Marshal and is serving his tenth term. Married Miss T. E. Slattery, from the State of New York, in May, 1852; they have six children—Harriet E., Alice M., Fanny C., Missouri R., William T. and Edward C; lost one son.

Mease, J. P., carpenter.

Mehan, A., stone mason.

Mehan, Edmond.

Mekins, Henry, laborer.

Melwin, W. T., gunsmith.

MEREDITH, MARION, DR.,

physician and surgeon; born in Decatur Co.; Ind., May 21, 1831; received his education and studied medicine and graduated at the Medical College of Ohio in 1866; he was Surgeon of the 68th Ind. V. I. during the war; came to Vinton in 1866, and has practiced his profession here since; has held the office of President of the Iowa Union Medical Society, and is physician for the State College of the Blind. Married Miss Sarah F. Lathrop, from Decatur Co., Ind., May 21, 1856; they have one adopted daughter.

Mickey, John, stone mason.

Mickey, L. W., gardener.

Mickey, Samuel, stone mason.

Mickey, William, stone mason.

Miller, C. W., grocer.

Miller, E. L., minister.

Miller, E. S., shoemaker.

Miller, Henry, shoemaker.

Miller, J. A., grocer.

Miller, Hoover, laborer.

Miller, John, shoemaker.

Miller, J. R.

MILLER, JOHN C., retired farmer;

born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., March 6, 1806; lived in Pennsylvania twenty-five years. Married Miss Margaret McKinstry, of Pennsylvania, in 1827; they moved to Ohio in 1831, and lived there nine years; in 1840, they came by wagon there, nine in family, to Iowa, and arrived in Davenport Oct. 4, and only had 75 cents in money; they were among the early settlers; only a very few buildings of any kind were there; he engaged in farming; they used to have to go to Dubuque to mill, and the snow was so deep at times they could not go, and they lived only on potatoes and meat six weeks, without flour or bread; it was a hard struggle, but by industry, economy and good management he secured a competency. His wife died, leaving six children; in 1873, he married Mrs. Mary G. White; she was one of the earliest settlers in this State; he sold his farm and came to Vinton in 1875.

MILLER, LEVI S., of the firm of Tinkham & Miller, grocers; was born in Highland Co., Ohio, Jan. 7, 1829; lived in Ohio twenty-six years; learned the trade of merchant tailor; came to Marysville, Benton Co.; was clerk in store; came to Vinton in 1858; started in the tailoring business; was also in the insurance business; engaged in the grocery business with J. L. Tinkham in July, 1866; they have been in business twelve years. Has held the office of Town Clerk six years, and City Assessor four years; also Township Assessor; holds the office of Mayor of Vinton; was elected March, 1878. Married Miss Sarah Jane Hughey, from Ohio; they have five children—Sarah A., Charles W., John A., Laura B. and James E.; lost one daughter—Mary E.

Miller, W. T., far., Sec. 29.

Mills, D. W., laborer.

MITCHELL, JAMES R., Su-

perintendent Benton County Poor Farm, Sec. 22; born in Scott Co., Ky., July 4, 1837; when 7 years old moved to Indiana; lived there ten years, and came by wagon to Benton Co., and arrived here Sept. 24, 1854; located in Vinton. Was in the army; enlisted in Co. D, 28th Iowa V. I.; was in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, New Orleans, up the Red River with Gen. Banks, in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, then in Virginia under Sheridan, in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek; was slightly wounded in the head at the battle of Cedar Creek; was in the service three years. He was appointed by the Board of Supervisors Superintendent of the Poor Farm of this county in the Fall of 1877. Married Miss Laura Knapp, from Indiana, in 1857; she died Sept. 25, 1875; they had three children; lost them all. Married Miss Jane Culver, from this State, Nov. 14, 1876.

Mitchell, Irwin, butter and eggs.

Moon, A. B., carpenter.

MOORE, HUBBARD, carpenter and builder, firm of Bloodgood & Moore; born in Essex Co., Vt., Nov. 19, 1819; lived in Vermont eighteen years, then went to Wisconsin in 1838, and lived there eleven years; learned the trade of

carpenter and joiner ; went to California in 1849 ; lived there two years ; came to Bremer Co., Iowa, in 1864, and came to Vinton in 1868, and engaged in the building business. Married Emma G. Peck, from Massachusetts, in 1858 ; she died in 1861. Married Kate Peck, from Massachusetts, in 1863 ; has two children—Louisa A. and Stephen W. ; lost two children in infancy.

Morton, Andrew, dairyman.

Morrow, J. A. grain merchant.

Morton, D. R. laborer.

Morton, M. D., laborer.

Moss, C. E., farmer, Sec. 23.

Moss, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 23.

Mount, C. V., jeweler.

MOYER, JOHN Z., proprietor of the City Market ; born in Northampton Co., Penn., Feb. 28, 1838 ; lived there sixteen years ; lived in New Jersey twelve years, and returned to Pennsylvania for some years, and came to Vinton, Iowa ; engaged in the market business Jan. 1, 1877. Married Miss Gertrude Correll, from Pennsylvania, in 1865 ; they have three sons—Edward, Clarence and Joseph ; lost two sons—Henry and Charles.

Moyer, S. G., Deputy Clerk.

Murphy, W. F., carpenter.

Myers, A. J., laborer.

NEVIN, J. R., farmer.

NICHOLS, JOHN D., attorney at law ; born in Canada West July 22, 1834, lived there twenty-two years, and learned carriage making ; came to Iowa and studied law with Traer & Gilchrist, of Vinton, and was admitted to the bar in 1872 ; has practice his profession here since then. He represents this District in the Iowa State Senate, being elected in 1876. Married Miss Sarah Stevens, from Canada, in 1854 ; she died in 1870, leaving four sons—Malcolm E., Clarence, Clifford G. and Frank Benn. Married Miss P. J. Breman, from Canada, in Iowa Falls, March, 1872.

Nickelson, David, night police,

Nixon, Alex., blacksmith.

Nixon, James, blacksmith.

NOBLE, ISBAND, farmer, Sec. 4 ; born in Ontario, Canada, April 16, 1827 ; lived there twenty-three years and came to Benton Co., Iowa ; in No-

vember, 1850, he and his brother lived in a cabin on the river bottom during the Winter ; in the Spring, he went to Minnesota. In 1852, he returned to Canada ; married Miss Hannah P. Geddes, sister of Gen. James L. Geddes, of Iowa College, Oct. 27, 1852 ; she was born in Edinburgh, Scotland ; they came to this county in November, 1852, and located where they now live, and entered land from the government ; they were among the earliest settlers ; only one man in this neighborhood that was here when they came. Has held township and school offices. It used to take him three and four days with ox team to go to mill at Cedar Rapids and return, leaving his wife alone ; she was as brave as he ; the Indians and wolves did not frighten her ; when they came, they had but little, and now own over 600 acres of land ; they have five children—James A., Isband, Libbie, Andrew and Charles G.

Noble, Isband, Jr., farmer, Sec. 4.

Noble, James S., farmer, Sec. 4.

ODELL, M. G., carpenter.

Oppelt, S. C., plasterer.

Oppelt, W. H., farmer, Sec. 6.

Osgood, S. R., carpenter.

Owens, Garrett, farmer, Sec. 33.

PALMER, W. S., clerk.

PALMER, H. N., drugs, books and stationery ; born in Richland Co., Ohio, Oct. 27, 1843 ; lived in Ohio until 12 years of age, when he came to Vinton in 1854 ; has lived here twenty-four years ; he has been engaged in the drug, book and stationery business since 1866. Married Miss Nellie Cleveland from Michigan, in January, 1872 ; they have two children—Paul Correll and Florence May.

PALMER, T. S., druggist ; born in Richland Co., Ohio, July 17, 1825 ; lived there until 21 years of age, then went South, to Tennessee and St. Louis, and came to Burlington, Iowa, in April, 1848 ; in the Spring of 1849, he went overland to California ; returned in 1851 to Ohio, and came to Vinton in April, 1852, being one of the earliest settlers, there being no one in business here now that was here when he came ; he engaged in the drug business in 1855.

Has held town and school offices. Married Miss Nancy Hale, from Richland Co., Ohio, in May, 1853; they have three children—Walter S., Etta and Charles S.; they have lost one daughter.

Palmer, W. S., clerk, drug store.

Palmerter, J. C., farmer, Sec. 7.

Parker, M. W., nursery, Sec. 30.

Payne, J. H., blacksmith.

PEACOCK, E. F., dentist, born in Troy, N. Y., March 11, 1845; lived in that State eighteen years; then lived in Pennsylvania for five years; removed to Rockford, Ill., and studied dentistry; came to Vinton in 1871 and has been engaged in the practice of his profession here since, except several years in Wisconsin and elsewhere. Married Miss J. M. Shoonmaker from Illinois in 1872; they have two children—Sarah L. and Frank H.

PEARCE, ISAAC, retired; born in Rhode Island June 24, 1815; he moved with his parents to Washington, Ohio, and lived there, and in Columbus and Lancaster learned the trade of woolen manufacturer; he came from Ohio on horseback to Vinton, Benton Co., being about three weeks on the way and arrived here in June, 1851, and was one of the early settlers here; only several here now that were here when he came; he selected some land and went to Dubuque and entered it; still owns 160 acres of land adjoining the city limits, which he entered; also, owns other town property. He was among the first to enlist in 1861 in the three-months service in the 17th Reg. Ohio Inf., Co. B; enlisted for three years in the same regiment; after serving three years, enlisted in the 6th Reg. Hancock's Corps and served one year; was in battles of Mill Spring, Murfreesboro, Chickamanga, Mission Ridge, Resaca and Atlanta.

Perrine, Lew, elerk.

Pettit, H. L., farmer, Sec. 10.

Pettit, William A., farmer, Sec 10.

PHELPS, STEPHEN, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Vinton; born in Lewiston, Fulton Co., Ill., Feb. 6, 1839; he attended Jefferson College Pa., three years, and entered the Western Theological Seminary; he was

licensed to preach in the Summer of 1861, and supplied the pulpit at Bedford, Pa., during seminary vacation; after graduating, he refused several calls from churches in the East, and accepted the call from the Presbyterian Church in Sioux City; after being there two and a half years he was called to the Presbyterian Church at Waterloo, where he labored until obliged to resign his charge on account of his health; he was called to his present pastorate in October, 1871, and has the largest church in Iowa. He is Chaplain of the Iowa State Guards; has been moderator of the Synod, and has represented the Presbytery three times in the general assembly. Married Miss Amelia McComb, from Lewiston, Fulton Co., Ill., June 20, 1862; they have four children—Albert M., Myron, Ella and Clara. His father, Myron Phelps, was one of the earliest settlers in Illinois, emigrating there before the Black Hawk war; he has been a successful merchant for fifty-four years.

Pieree, Isaac, money lender.

PIERCE, NEHEMIAH R., farmer; born in Barnstable Co., Mass., Nov. 11, 1823; lived in Massachusetts until 14 years of age; lived in Maine five years, then was engaged in the cotton mills in Massachusetts nine years. Married Miss Anna M. Allen, from Maine, Dec. 7, 1852; they came to Iowa in 1854, and lived in Allamakee Co. fourteen years; they came to Benton Co., to Big Grove, May 1, 1868, and engaged in farming. Mr. Pierce had but little when he started, and now owns over 1200 acres of land in this county; has held office of Assessor and other town and school offices; they have four children—Thomas A., Wendell P., Abbie A. and Ruth Ella. Mrs. Martha Pierce, mother of Mr. Pierce, lives with him, and is 86 years of age. His father died Nov. 27, 1873.

PIKE, JAMES C., grain dealer; born in Albany, N. Y., March 4, 1852, and lived there thirteen years, and came to Whiteside Co., Ill.; lived there until 1869, when he came to Benton Co. and engaged in farming; in 1873, he engaged in his present business—buying and shipping grain. Married Miss

Ella M. Young, daughter of W. H. Young, of Vinton, Dec. 28, 1867; they have one son—Charles R.

Pitts, Emery, farmer, Sec. 11.

Place, S. M., laborer.

Porter, C. E., hardware.

PORTENFIELD, WILLIAM, REV., Sec 18; born in city of Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1820, and was educated for the ministry in the Free Presbyterian Church; emigrated from Scotland in 1850 and lived in Canada ten years, and came to Benton Co. in 1860; preaches some yet, but on account of nervous derangement, engaged in the nursery business; he and his sons have done a large business, selling as high as \$10,000 of nursery stock in one year; his sons having engaged in business he is closing out his nursery. Married Isabella Stewart, from Montreal; they have four children—John O., merchant at Reinbeck; David A., merchant at Traer; Simon, merchant at Traer; George, at home; lost one son—William S.

Postle, John, laborer.

Powell, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 22.

Pray, C. U., clerk.

PRESTON, CASE, farmer, Sec. 32; born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1852; lived in Ohio eighteen years, then came to Benton Co. in 1870 and engaged in farming; he owns a farm of sixty acres. His parents reside in Vinton, the county seat of Benton Co.

Preston, C. S., lawyer.

Preston, L. C.

Preston, L. A., farmer.

PYNE, JOHN F., boots, shoes and harness; born in town of Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1830; moved to Cazenovia when 10 years old; he was the oldest of the family; when he was 18 years old he bought a house and lot there, paid for it, and gave the deed to his mother; came to Vinton, Iowa, in June, 1855, and when he got here was \$2.50 cents worse off than nothing; he engaged in the boot and shoe and dry goods trade; was book-keeper and cashier in Traer's bank four years, and was engaged in the saddlery and harness business; published the Benton County *Democrat* during the campaign of 1856, and again in the campaign between Lin-

coln and Douglas; in 1868, published the *Democratic Standard*; he had four brothers in the army, but he "staid at home and stood the draft like a man." Married Ruth A. Stringham, from Broome Co., N. Y., in 1854; she died in 1863, leaving two sons—Edward A. and Joseph S., and lost two sons. Married Lovina F. Barruss, from Indiana, in 1865; they have one daughter Rosa May; lost one daughter.

QUINN, R. H., grocer.

QUINN, LOUIS, retired; born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Feb. 2, 1832; lived in Ohio until 11 years of age, then came with his parents and four brothers, by wagon, to Iowa; located at Muscatine in 1843, while the State was a territory; lived in Muscatine twelve years; went to Washington, in Washington Co., in 1855, and engaged in mercantile business for ten years, and was in business at Boonesboro two years; came to Vinton in 1867, and engaged in the grocery, provision and crockery trade, and did a large business; sold out his stock and business on account of his health, in November, 1877; he owns the store and property and other city property; is also stockholder and Director in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Bank, and also loans money. Is a member of the School Board. Married Mary L. Harris, from this State, in 1861; they have five children—Charlie D., Kate, Birdie, George and Jessie.

RALYEA, F. R., stationery and news.

RALYEA, L., proprietor of the Ralyea House; born in Broome Co., N. Y., June 1, 1829; lived in York State twenty-five years; was engaged in the dairy business and railroading; came to Davenport and then to Vinton in 1854; there was not much improvement here; only a few here now that were here then; has been engaged in buying and shipping grain, produce and game; in 1862, he kept the Tremont House, and was in the livery business some years; in 1874, he built the Ralyea House, and it is the largest and most complete hotel in Benton Co. Married Martha L. Roberts, from Bing-

hampton, Broome Co., N. Y., August, 1858; they have one son—Frank R., and lost one son—Bertie, in infancy.

Ralston, James, harness maker.

Ravenscroft, J. E., grocer.

Ray, F. G., agricultural implements.

Ray, Guy, money loaner.

Read, Leonard, stone mason.

Read, Richard, stone mason.

Reeder, A. S., teamster.

Reed, G. W., farmer, Sec. 33.

REDFIELD, STEPHEN D.,

boot and shoe maker; born in Claremont, N. H., Oct. 11, 1806; lived there about twenty-two years, and removed to Cazenovia, N. Y.; engaged in the boot and shoe business; lived there over thirty years; came to Vinton, Iowa, in 1856, and engaged in the boot and shoe trade. Was in the army during the war; enlisted as private in Co. A, 37th Iowa V. I., and was promoted to Lieutenant; was in service three years. Has been a member of the M. E. Church fifty-five years. Married Miss Rosanna Clark, from Connecticut, in May, 1834; they have two daughters—Sarah and Rosa, and have lost one son—Wilber Fisk.

Reynolds, W. B., Sr., Justice of the Peace.

Reynolds, W. B., Jr., agl. implements.

RICH & MURPHY, editors of the *Vinton Eagle*.

Richey, James, tailor.

Rickel, I. H., printer.

Ridge, G. W., carpenter.

Ridge, Thomas, carpenter.

Riuker, John, laborer.

Ryder, John, butter and eggs.

Robinson, Edwin, stock dealer.

Robinson, Stimson.

Rock, A. H., hardware.

Rock, G. T., hardware.

Rose, A., grocer.

Rose, A. P., janitor of schools.

Rose, C. B., grocer.

Ross, G. F., clerk.

Rowlands, J. W.

Rumbaugh, F. M., boot and shoe dealer.

Rush, Oscar, laborer.

Russell, Benjamin, farmer.

RYDER, JOHN, butter, eggs, hides and furs; born in Sandusky County, Ohio, August 22, 1831; lived in Ohio thirty-nine years; was extensively engaged in mercantile business, the sales amounting to \$160,000 in

one year; also had two elevators, bought and shipped grain largely; came to Vinton, Iowa, in 1870, and engaged in buying and shipping butter, eggs and country produce, and is doing a very large business, the most extensive of any house in this State in the same line, except one, shipping to the markets of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco. Married Miss Mary J. Tyler, from Fremont, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1854.

SANDERS, E. J., Street Commissioner.

Sanders, John W., far., Sec. 27.

Sanders, Leonard, farmer, Sec. 25.

Sanders, H. R., teamster.

Sandison, Alex., fine stock.

Sawyers, J. S., in Stewart College.

Schall, William.

Scott, S. L., jeweler.

Scott, Sam., furniture dealer.

Seaman, L., house mover.

Seben, S. S., farmer, Sec. 25.

Seburn, M. H., laborer.

Secrest, J. R., blacksmith.

Seed, Robert.

Seyfarth, Edward, blacksmith.

Sexton, George.

Sexton, G. B., cooper.

Shafer, L. H.

Shaffer, John, carpenter.

Shaffer S. A., restaurant.

Shaffer, J. M., restaurant

Shain, John, District Judge.

Shaw, G. E., laborer.

Shaw, James.

Sheets, John D., farmer, Sec. 14.

SHERRY, JESSE M., retired farmer; born in Ross Co., Ohio, Dec. 4, 1814; lived in Ohio ten years; removed to Tippecanoe Co., Ind., in 1824; was one of the early settlers there; used to cart grain from there to Chicago; was in Chicago in 1831 and was there in 1832 when Gen. Scott landed there; only five families there then; he was teamster in Col. Russell's Regiment during the Black Hawk War, and got a land warrant; came by wagon to Benton Co., and was seventeen days on the way, and arrived June 17, 1855; located in Canton Tp., and engaged in farming; has carted wheat to Iowa City and sold it for 33 cents per bushel; owns 245 acres land, and has held town and school offices. His first wife was Louisa

Markle, from Ohio; she died in 1843; they had two children—Elizabeth is the only one living. Married Mary Parker, from Decatur Co., Ind., in the Fall of 1862; they had one son, who died when four months old.

Shields, J. C., well digger.

Shields, J. H.

Shifferdker, George, clerk.

Shley, John.

Shockley, M. O., painter.

Shockley, P., painter.

Shortess, S. L., agricultural implements.

Singleton, John, farmer.

Skiffington, John, retired farmer.

Slason, J. C., fence builder.

Stattery, John, retired farmer.

Smalley, E. L., painter.

Smith, G. W., County Surveyor.

Smith, H. B., carpenter.

Smith, M. D., market.

Smith, J. W., auctioneer.

Smock, J. W., Recorder.

SMITH, P. S., Sheriff of Benton Co.; born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1830; lived in that State for twenty-five years; came to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1855, and has lived here twenty-three years, except two years spent in Linn Co.; he has been engaged in farming and in dealing in stock; has held the office of Assessor, town of Eden, eleven years, Town Clerk nine years and Justice of the Peace eleven years; was elected Sheriff of Benton Co. in 1873, and re-elected in 1875, and again re-elected in 1877; is serving his third term. Married Gertrude Richards, from New York State, in 1851; she died in Aug., 1871. Married Elizabeth DeWault, daughter of Jonathan DeWault, of this county, in Nov., 1875.

Smith, Worth, patent right.

Smock, A. H., farmer, Sec. 30.

Smock, H. L., farmer, Sec. 32.

SMOCK, JAMES W., County Recorder; born in Johnson Co., Ind., Feb. 19, 1840; lived there twenty-one years, and then went in the army. Enlisted in Co. F, 19th Ind. V. I., old Sol Meredith being the first Colonel of the regiment; was in the battle of Fredericksburg, second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg and the Wilderness, and in many other fights and skirmishes; was wounded at the

siege of Petersburg, June 18, 1864; was in the service three years. Came to Benton County in 1865; was elected Recorder of this county in the Fall of 1872, and re-elected in 1874, and again re-elected in 1876; also holds the office of City Treasurer. Married Miss Jennie Shotwell, in Vinton, Nov. 26, 1874.

Sonders, J. B., gardener.

Spaulding, E., farmer, Sec. 25.

Spalding, W. D., laborer.

SPENCER, EDWIN B., retired farmer, Sec. 11; born in Orange Co., Vt., Jan. 10, 1812; lived there until 21 years of age, and then went to the city of New York for two years; he traveled with a show for two years, and came to Iowa in the Fall of 1839; came to Linn Co. in the Spring of 1840; came to Benton Co. in the Fall of 1845; and was one of the earliest settlers; only several in this county that were here then; there were plenty of Indians; only one log house in Cedar Rapids, and not a road laid out in the county; Vinton was not thought of. He held the office of County Commissioner when Benton Co. was first organized; was elected Justice of the Peace, and has held town and school offices. He went to California in 1850, and returned in 1852. Married Martha Davis, from Illinois, in March, 1844. Owns over 500 acres of land.

Spencer, J. A., professor of music.

Springer, Henry, restaurant.

Spurr, J. F., jailer.

Squires, Robert, in College for the Blind.

Stanton, H., retired.

Starks, L. H., cabinet maker.

Steadman, E. D., Deputy Co. Treasurer.

Steadman, E. M., Deputy U. S. Marshal.

Steadman, E. P., clerk.

Stearns, Jacob, money loaner.

Steece, Arch.

Steece, G. M.

STEPHENS, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 35; born in Clarion Co., Penn., Jan. 2, 1847; when 5 years of age, came with his parents to Benton Co., April 27, 1852, and was one of the earliest settlers; there are not many here now that were here when he came; there were plenty of Indians; he has lived here twenty-six years. He has held the office of Assessor, and road offices. Married Miss Althea Dicken-

son, from New York State, Sept. 5, 1874; they have two children—Gertie and Edgar. Henry and Margaret Stephens, the parents of James Stephens, were born in Pennsylvania, and came to Benton Co. in April, 1852; they were among the earliest settlers here; after living in this county about a quarter of a century, they died, leaving three children—James, Joseph H. and Mollie J.; left an estate of 160 acres of land. They lost two children—Harrison was in the 28th I. V. I., Co. D; was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek; died from his wounds.

Stern, M., dry goods and clothing.

Steves, J. D., stock scales.

Stevens, James, far., Sec. 35.

Sterens, R. E.

Stewart, J. G., retired farmer.

STICK, DANIEL, of the firm of D. Stick & Son, dealers in groceries and crockery; born in Adams Co., Penn., May 22, 1831; moved to Stark Co., Ohio, when 6 years of age; lived there twenty years, and learned the trade of merchant tailor; came to Linn Co., Iowa, in the Fall of 1857; lived there two years, and came to this county in the Fall of 1859, and engaged in farming; came to Vinton in 1864, and engaged in mercantile business, and has continued here since. Has held office in City Council, one of the first elected. Married Miss Margaret A. Marietta, from Ohio, June 5, 1851; they have two children—David L. and Etta R.; they lost three children—two sons and one daughter.

Stick, D. L., grocer.

Stickney, John, lumber dealer.

Stickley, P. J.

STICKNEY, SHERMAN, firm of Stickney and Bros., dealers in lumber and building material; born in the town of Jay, Essex Co., N. Y., April 19, 1838; the day he was 20 years old, he started to Iowa, and came to Vinton in April, 1858; engaged in teaching school, and was in the County Treasurer and Recorder's office; he went to Chicago, and was in the insurance business two years; returned to Vinton and engaged in the lumber business in 1868, and continued ever since. Married Miss Kate C. Boynton; born in the town of

Jay, Essex Co., N. Y., July 19, 1871; they have one son—Eugene L.

Stickney, Walter, feed store.

Stickney, W. W., farmer, Sec. 32.

St. John, L. W., grocer.

Stock, J. M., laborer.

Stocking, G. H., farmer.

Stevenson, W. R., retired.

STONE, HORATIO G., carpenter and builder; born in Essex Co., N. Y., March 30, 1830; came to Scott Co. with his parents when 12 years of age, 1842; learned trade of carpenter and joiner; lived in Scott Co. twenty-two years, engaged in building in Davenport for many years; came to this county in 1865, and since then has lived here; has lived in this State thirty-six years. Married Susan Carlton from New York State; they have one daughter Lillie; lost one son in infancy.

Stone, Ostrum, retired farmer.

STOOKEY, DAVID J., stock dealer, buying and shipping stock; born in Ross Co., Ohio, Dec. 22, 1824; lived in Ohio nineteen years; removed to Indiana; came to Iowa in 1851; afterward engaged in milling and mercantile business at Moscow; entered 400 acres of land in Cedar Co.; was in stock business at Wilton Junction; came to Vinton in Oct., 1867; engaged in stock business. Was in the army; enlisted in the 35th I. V. I., Co. I; was instrumental in getting up the company, and furnishing the means; was commissioned Captain. Married Louisa Slaughter; born in Indiana; she died in 1866, leaving six children; lost one. Married Phebe McCord, from Linn Co., Iowa, in 1869; they have two children—Harry and Maud.

Story, Williamson, stock dealer.

Stout, G. W., stone mason.

Stout, W. R., farmer, Sec. 32.

Stuben, P. N., farmer.

Sturling, H. H., boarding house.

Sulvert, William, laborer.

Swaim, J. J.

Swaim, Marcus, farmer.

TAGGART, G. M., clerk.

Taggart, J. A., harness maker.

Taggart, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 17.

Tanhill, G. W., money loaner.

Taylor, F. J.

Taylor, J. W., harness maker.

Taylor, D. J., carpenter.

Tewkesbery, W. A., attorney.

THATCHER, SAMUEL L., farmer; born in Vermont, Oct. 28, 1819; lived in that State twenty-four years; came to Wisconsin, and was engaged in selling agricultural implements; came to Benton Co. in 1860; has been engaged in farming and in ditching and draining by machinery and in moving buildings; when he came he had nothing, and was \$1,000 in debt, and now owns over 300 acres of land. Married Miss Sarah J. Baley, from Pennsylvania; they have two children—Ida and James.

Thayer, D. W., farmer, sec. 22.

Thompson, J. C., bridge builder.

TILFORD, JOHN S., retired; born in Clark Co., Ind., July 30, 1811; lived there until 1832, when he enlisted in the U. S. service in the Black Hawk War; he was in the Ranger Corps; Captain Ford commanded the company, and when they reached Rock Island they were under General Scott, and four companies of them went South to make treaties with the several tribes; he returned to Johnson Co., Ind., and was engaged in the cabinet and coffin business; in 1850, he came to Iowa and located land, and in April 1851 came here to reside; he entered the land upon which part of the city is now built; only three persons here now that were here when he came; there were more Indians than white people here then; owns several farms, and has been identified with all the interests of the county. Married Margaret J. Young, from Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., April 21, 1835; they have three children—J. Y. Tilford, Mrs. Ann J. Hanford and Helen A. Tracy; they have lost three children.

TILFORD, JOHN Y., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 14; born in Franklin Co., Ind., Feb. 11, 1836; lived there until sixteen years of age; came to Vinton in April, 1852; one of the early settlers here, there being only a few persons here now that were here when he came; owns farm of 120 acres. Married Miss Mahala Harper, from Ohio, in 1857; she died in 1872, leaving three

children—Cora M., Margaret A. and Minnie L. Married Miss Hattie Wilcox, from near Columbus, Ohio, in Nov., 1873; they have one son—John E. Tilford.

Tillotson, C. K.,

Tilson, W. A., laborer.

Tinker, G. S., drayman.

TINKHAM, JACOB L., firm of Tinkham & Miller, grocers; born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 2, 1832; lived there twenty-six years, and came to Benton Co., Iowa in 1858—to Marysville; engaged in cabinet making and building business. Was in the army; enlisted in 8th Iowa V. I., Company D; was in battle of Shiloh, and was taken prisoner; after going to Tuscaloosa and Montgomery, was paroled, and returned to his regiment; was in the Vicksburg campaign; was slightly wounded at Memphis during the Forrest raid; was in the campaign against Mobile. Returned here in 1866, and engaged in business with Levi S. Miller; holds office of Town Trustee, and has held town and school offices. Married Virginia M. Mossman, from Ohio, in 1862; they have two children—Edwin M. and Bertha L.; lost two children—Leslie and baby.

Titus, Calvin, laborer.

Titus, H.

TOBIN, THOMAS. The subject of this biography was born in Ireland Aug. 15, 1835; his father's name was Richard Tobin, who died when the Professor was a child; he lost his mother when 7 or 8 years of age; then the family was broken up, the oldest members, two brothers and two sisters, coming to America, leaving Mr. Tobin and a young sister, orphans, in a country then passing through the period of the famine, when the crops failed to be harvested three years. During these three years the children lived upon what the hand of friendship could in these trying times supply. In 1850, one of the brothers mentioned above, Richard Tobin, now of Oswego, N. Y., sent money to Ireland for his young brother, then about 15 years of age; the lad started for America, without friends or education, and landed in New York hatless and barefoot, not having a single penny in the

world; two years afterward he learned his letters, went to school and passed rapidly through the common school; although he attended school in the Winter, he made such progress that his friends advised him to seek higher advantages; in 1857, he left Long Island and venturing upon the road to learning, entered Fort Edward Collegiate Seminary; there he first met Prof. S. A. Knapp and wife. After enduring many vicissitudes in the preparatory and collegiate courses, he graduated in June, 1862, and was ordained to preach the Gospel in the Baptist Church in 1863. He often remarks that he spent three months in school, during which time he had not money enough to buy a postage stamp. He has taught some part of each year since, with fair success. In 1868, Mr. Tobin learned for the first time since he came to America where his brother who had sent for him was; the meeting was a joyous one; at that time, also, he learned that the little sister whom he had left in Ireland had also come to America, was married and settled near Green Bay, Wis., in the enjoyment of a large, smart, healthy family, one of which, C. McCarty, now is in the Academy. The brother of whom we have spoken still resides in Oswego, N. Y., and among other sources of happiness, rejoices to see the little orphans, whom he so kindly remembered in sending them his hard earned money, so well situated in this life, an honor and a comfort to himself. In March, 1871, Mr. Tobin came to Vinton, and through the advice of Prof. Knapp, he laid out all he had accumulated in the enterprise now known as Tilford Academy; within six days after Mr. Tobin landed in Vinton, the plan for the Academy was completed, and thirteen teams and twenty-five men were at work upon the grounds and building, setting out trees, grading, etc., and within five months from the time of commencing, the Professor had completed and furnished the Academy; had gone to Vermont, married, returned and had a school of one hundred students in full and successful operation. When the Academy was dedicated, Prof. S. A. Knapp delivered the address in Watson's Hall in which he quoted, by way of re-

commendation, what the President of the Institution from which Mr. Tobin graduated, said of him, "he can be depended upon." Mr. T. has been before the public and the people of Benton Co. for the last seven years; he has organized and conducted a first-class Academy, with but little help from the community and in no wise connected with Church or State; and to-day Tilford Academy, with its fine buildings, furniture and surroundings is known to Benton Co. and a large portion of Iowa, and merits to be considered worthy of favor and patronage. The Institution, with all its equipments, cost over \$26,000. It is well arranged for 125 students and five teachers; everything is taught that the public requires; sixty students find a good home in the Academy building. The buildings are well calculated for school and school purposes and are the special pride of Vinton and Benton County. Prof. Tobin has been aided from the beginning by his excellent and accomplished wife, Allie C., daughter of Philip and Mary Griswold, of Castletown, Vt., to whom he owes much of the success and efficiency of the institution. Mrs. Tobin has also acquired a high reputation as an artist; as a teacher she has no superior, and is highly beloved by all who know her. Mr. Tobin is also happy in the company and assistance of his nephew, T. F. Tobin, son of the brother and benefactor spoken of above; this young man has made rapid improvements in his studies, and has worked his way through and up to the Sophomore year in College, and is determined to go through the highest available course. He is a good teacher and highly esteemed by all who know him. The State and Nation will hear from him yet, and be pleased to honor him. The Professor's life and success thus far should stimulate our young men to look forward to the privileges and opportunities they have to enjoy, of the life before them, and it should be an incentive and an inducement to noble undertakings and perseverance. Young men, so live that men of worth and integrity can say of you, "he can be depended upon."

Thompson, C., retired farmer.

TRAER, J. C., DR., of the firm of Traer Bros., bankers; born in Knox Co., Ohio, Sept. 7, 1825, and came to Iowa in 1845, and lived in Muscatine Co. one year, and in Cedar Co. one year, and in Cedar Rapids three years; came to Benton Co. in August, 1851, and is one of the earliest settlers here; he practiced medicine several years; was the first physician in Vinton; he studied law, and has practiced his profession for twenty years; has also been engaged in the banking business since 1855; he was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1857, and has held the office of Mayor two years. Married Miss M. W. Ferguson, from Portage Co., Ohio, in November, 1849; they have eight children—William N., Florence E., George E., Glenwood, Jesse F., Mary, James F. and Clifford A.

Traer, U. E., physician.

TRAER, WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, of the banking house of Traer Bros.; was born in Vinton, Benton Co., May 21, 1852; he is the first person that was born in Vinton, and he has lived here twenty-six years; he has been connected with the active management of the bank since 1871. Married Miss Delia Boggs, daughter of A. W. Boggs, Esq., of this county, Sept. 4, 1873; they have two children—James Ferguson and William Traer, Jr.

Tryon, Jesse, farmer.

Tyler, Fred, butter and egg dealer.

ULLOM, W. T., farmer.

Uttley, P. L., Assistant Postmaster.

VANHORN, W. B., grain buyer.

Vannice, J. N., retired farmer.

Verharen, H., harness maker.

VERHAREN, FRANK T., of the firm of Verharen & Ray, dealers in agricultural machinery and farm implements; born in Prussia Nov. 1, 1843; came to America in 1850; lived in Illinois for some years, in Galena and in Whiteside county; lived in Dubuque three years; came to Vinton in 1870, and engaged in his present business. Married Miss Lottie B. Drake, from Massachusetts, in July, 1871; they have two daughters—Lena and Lula.

Vorhies, A. J., farmer.

VORIS, FIELDING R.: born July 10, 1810, in Mercer Co., Ky. Inheriting an iron will and untiring perseverance, at the early age of 18, for the purpose of making a home for his parents, he plunged into the woods of Indiana, then the border of civilization, and almost within hearing of the red man's war whoop, and purchased for his father an eighty acre tract of land, and, after returning for his father's family, cleared up the land and prepared a farm by cutting out the dense and heavy forest growing thereon. Taking these things into consideration, young Voris had undertaken no small task; but with filial affection he struggled to get a home for his parents. He enlisted in the United States service, in 1832, in the Black Hawk war; a part of his army life in that year was spent on the grounds where the city of Chicago now stands, which, at the time mentioned, was but a mere trading point, with some five or six rude buildings; and right here it may be added that when the guns of Fort Sumter proclaimed the morn of the rebellion at hand, although surrounded by relatives and neighbors unfriendly to the Union, Mr. Voris fearlessly and manfully unfurled the flag and boldly proclaimed that, as for him and his, they were for the Union; and to show his faith by his works, notwithstanding the infirmities of age were creeping upon him, when John Morgan crossed the line into Indiana, he left family and property and rushed to the front to meet the invader, and was color-bearer under Col. Lamberson for Capt. A. C. Woods until his discharge became necessitated on account of sickness. In politics, Mr. Voris may be classed as a thorough Republican, as he affiliated with that party in its organization, and has ever since earnestly and vigorously supported its principles. He married June 22, 1835, Miss Sarah Smock, who died Jan. 9, 1844; was again married June 23, 1845, to Mrs. Ann Smock, who is still living, and the name of "Mother Voris" is a synonym of matronly goodness; his family, which consists at present of three boys and two girls, all of whom

have been finely educated and teachers of the highest type; two of his sons have adopted the law, the other, mercantile pursuits; the young ladies have won a reputation second to none as practical teachers. Mr. Voris moved from Indiana to Benton Co., Iowa, in August, 1864, and purchased a farm of 160 acres from A. W. Boggs, upon which himself and family resided for eight years; and in 1872, he purchased a fine home in the city of Vinton and retired from active life, and is now a member of the City Council, and brings to bear all his energies in transacting official business, in consequence of which has been constantly re-elected in his ward.

VORIS, DAVID E., Vinton, Iowa; although a young man, he has by industry and a careful and systematic course of legal training, developed into one of the most reliable attorneys in the State; Mr. Voris is a native of Indiana, born in Johnson Co. Sept. 17, 1850; emigrated to Benton Co., Iowa, in Aug., 1864, with his father and family, and worked on the paternal acres for several years; like most men who carve out an enviable reputation for themselves, Mr. Voris has almost, it might be said, worked his own way upward in the path of knowledge, as he had but few educational advantages beyond some three months in each year at the district school, until he was 17 years old, when he attended Rev. J. S. Dunning's select school, some eighteen months, and one term at Tilford's Academy, under charge of Rev. T. Tabin, in Vinton, Iowa; Mr. Voris' chosen profession was the law, upon the study of which, he commenced with Traer & Gilchrist, in Vinton, Iowa, defraying all incidental expenses by teaching school; in due time he was admitted to the bar in Vinton, March, 1874, and in April of that year, commenced the practice of his profession at Sac City, Iowa; in Nov. of 1874, he decided to return to Vinton, at which place he has vigorously followed the practice of law ever since; first, in partnership with H. Jones, afterward, with Robert St. Clair; but in Jan. 29, 1877, he purchased the interests of Mr. St. Clair, and has since been running the office alone. By strict integrity and close

application to the interest of his clients, aided by his private irreproachable character, Mr. Voris has admirably succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice, which is annually increasing, and his service sought for by parties litigant throughout the State, from Davenport to Council Bluffs. Mr. Voris was married Aug. 26, 1875, to Miss Mary Olivia Dukes, an estimable young lady, by Rev. Stephen Phelps; time has developed this matrimonial venture to be a wise one for both parties; there being at this time no more cozier, happier or cheerful home than that of Mr. and Mrs. David E. Voris, in the State of Iowa; and add to this, a flourishing practice, the subject of this sketch is to be envied for his deserved success in business and personal popularity as a private citizen.

WADDINGTON, RICHARD, teamster.

Wagner, C., merchant tailor.

Waite, E. G., minister.

Wakefield, Ira C., farmer, Sec. 14.

Wakefield, M. A., far., Sec. 14.

Wakefield, Wm. L., far., Sec. 10.

Wallery, T. B., laborer.

Walton, J. H., retired.

Walton, P. R., farmer.

Ward, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 34.

Warner, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 29.

WARNER, H. E., Clerk of District and Circuit Courts; born in Lake Co., Ohio, Jan. 10, 1839, went to Rock Co., Wis., at an early age. Was in the army; enlisted in the 22d Regt. Wis. Inf., Co. E; was wounded in the battle of Resaca, Ga.; was taken prisoner at Brentwood; taken to Richmond, and afterward exchanged. Held the office of Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in Rock Co., Wis., two years; was elected to his present office in 1874, and was re-elected in 1876. Married Miss Anna J. Riggs, from Beloit, Wis., in October, 1870; they have three children—Majora, Arthur H. H., and baby.

WATKINS, A. C., proprietor of Howard House; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., July 28, 1826; lived in that State about seventeen years, and removed to Ohio; went to California and was there four years, and returned to Ohio; removed to Illinois, and was in the hotel business at Plainfield, Will

Co.; kept hotel at Cortland, Trumbull Co., five years; came to Vinton in March, 1869, and has been engaged in hotel business here the past nine years. Was in the army; enlisted in the 8th I. V. C., Co. K; was elected First Lieutenant of Co. K, and was obliged to resign on account of ill health. Married Marion E. Oviatt, from Summit Co., Ohio, May 2, 1851; they have seven children—Edwin F., Ida May, Mona M., Broderick E., Almeron, Daisy and Burt; lost two—Frank and Lily.

Watson, A. K., speculator.

Watson, Henry, grocer.

WATSON, P. W., of the firm of S. H. Watson & Sons, bankers; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Dec. 17, 1852; came with his parents to Iowa at an early age, and has been engaged in banking business with his father for the past six years; is also engaged in the grocery and provision business, the firm of P. W. Watson & Co. Married Miss Blanche V. Hewes, from New York State, May 14, 1873; they have one son—Samuel H. Watson, Jr.

WATSON, SAMUEL H., of the firm of Samuel H. Watson & Sons, bankers; born in Ohio Co., W. Va., July 3, 1828; when 6 years of age, moved to Harrison Co., Ohio; came to Vinton, Iowa, Oct. 14, 1856, and engaged in the banking business with Judge Douglass; he retired from the business in 1861, and Mr. Watson continued it until 1866, when he organized a national bank and continued for four years; then the organization was dissolved; Mr. Watson continuing the business, his sons becoming interested with him. He has held town and school offices; has held the office of Treasurer, and one of the Trustees of the State College for the Blind about ten years. Married Miss Emeline Perrine, from Belmont Co., Ohio, Nov. 21, 1849; they have seven children—William P., Peter W., Clara, Clifford, Frank, Lillie and Estella.

Weaver, Amos, minister.

Webb, A. K., plasterer.

Webb, E. C., laborer.

Webb, G. W., stock buyer.

Webb, J. R., retired.

Webb, J. W. O., boot and shoe dealer.

WEBB, M. D. L., retired; born in Woodford Co., Ky., April 2, 1824; when 15 years old, moved to Franklin, Ind.; lived there eleven years and came to Iowa; his father's family came by wagon, and he came by stage and arrived at Vinton Oct. 10, 1851; he was one of the earliest settlers—Mr. Tilford, Dr. Traer and James Wood, the only ones here now that were here then. He married Miss Mary J. Beckett April 5, 1853; she was born in Danville, Hendricks Co., Ind., and came with her parents to this county in 1847; they were the first couple married in Vinton; they commenced housekeeping and have only moved once since then. Mr. Webb has been engaged in the farming, stock and mercantile business and says that for several years after he came, that he, or Dr. Traer, Russell Jones or Dr. Stanberry, when they needed, could get all the money there was in the town in twenty minutes. Mr. and Mrs. Webb have two sons—Elliott C., born April 9, 1855; Wilbert W., born Oct. 4, 1857. Mrs. Ruth Webb, mother of Mr. Webb, is 86 years of age and is living here; her husband died in 1852. Mrs. Melinda M. Beckett, mother of Mrs. Webb, was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., she came here in 1849, one of the earliest settlers; she is 78 years of age, and is very active, and has a wonderful clear memory of the incidents of her early life here; she has three children—James R. Webb, of Chicago, Mrs. Eliza Sanders, and Mrs. Webb; her husband died in 1851.

Webster, A. B., horse dealer.

Weddle, G. D., miller.

Weed, William, carpenter.

WENTZ, ARTHUR A., farmer and raiser of fine stock; born in Chester Co., Penn., Oct. 8, 1846; he lived there twenty years, and came to Linn Co., Iowa, in 1866, and engaged in the book business; came to Vinton in 1867 and engaged in the abstract business for some years; he made the present abstract books; on account of his health he sold the abstract books to Mr. Knapp, and bought the farm where he now lives, just out of the city limits, and engaged in raising fine stock; he held office of Town Clerk for some years;

holds office of Supervisor of this county; was appointed in June, 1876, and was elected to fill the same office in the Fall of same year. Married Miss Clara Blackman, from Marion, Linn Co., Iowa, April 23, 1868; they have two children—George E. and John T.; they have lost three sons—Harry, Charley and Allen.

Westover, William, stock dealer.

Wetz, Jacob, pension agent.

Wetz, Wit., laborer.

WHIPPLE, CYRENIUS T.,

farmer; born in Licking Co., Ohio, Oct. 11, 1827; lived in Ohio until 11 years of age, and moved with his parents to Logansport, Ind.; lived in Indiana fifteen years; in 1850, in company with three other young men, came by wagon to Iowa, to this county, and selected land here and entered it; there was only one log house here at that time; returned to Indiana and came here again in 1852; in 1854, he came with his parents to reside permanently; located on his land and built a house costing about \$1,000, the best one around here then; engaged in farming; in 1860, he bought where he now lives and paid \$50 an acre for it; he owns about 350 acres of land, most of it adjoining the city and very valuable. Married Nancy J. Cline March 6, 1856; she was born in Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., and came here in October, 1850, and was one of the earliest settlers here; they have three sons and one daughter—William P., Miles E., Selmon T., and Cora Jane; they lost one daughter—Callie.

Whipple, William P., farmer, Sec. 19.

WHITE, CHARLES G., carpenter and builder; born in Rutland, Vt., Nov. 29, 1830; moved to New York State in infancy and when 5 years of age came with his parents to Davenport, Iowa, being forty days on the way; they were among the earliest settlers; there was not a house in Davenport except a ferry shanty; the government soldiers were on the island and most of the inhabitants were Indians; they were among the earliest settlers in the State; learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in Le Claire; came to Vinton in 1857 and engaged in building, and has built and has helped to build some of the best buildings here. Has held office of City Mar-

shal and Collector in Le Claire, Iowa. Married Evelina Miller, from Allegheny City, Penn., Dec. 5, 1850; they have four children—Clarence L., William, Mary M. and Bessie; they have lost two sons.

White, C. L., carpenter.

WHITE, DAVID H., carpenter and builder; born in Albany Co., N. Y., Sept. 7, 1818; learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; was engaged in building there until 1865, when he came to Vinton and since then has been engaged in building here. Married Miss Catharine Walley, from Albany Co., N. Y., in September, 1837; they have ten children, six sons and four daughters, and lost two children. His son Jesse was in the army, 44th Regt. New York Vols., and was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg. Andrew was in the 91st Regt. New York Vol. Inf. James E. was Captain in Co. G, 13th Regt. Iowa Inf., and is now Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, Sixth Division, with headquarters in Chicago.

White, Gilman, carpenter.

White, S., clerk.

Whitehead, Alex., laborer.

Whitehead, J. S., teamster.

Whitlock, A. S., dairyman.

Whitlock, J. A., retired.

Whitney, M. G., teamster.

Whitson, C. W., laborer.

Wilford, Samuel, laborer.

Wilkerson, John, farmer, Sec. 31.

WILKINSON, C. R., editor *People's Journal*; born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Aug. 25, 1844; lived there twelve years, and came to Iowa in 1856; was in the army during the rebellion; went out as Adjutant 18th Ohio V. I., and served on staff duty; was in battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Nashville; came to Vinton in 1866; was local editor *Vinton Eagle*, and was connected with the *Daily Observer* at Cedar Rapids; became connected with the *Journal* in 1872, and is editor and manager. Married Miss Nette Cooledge, of N. Y. State, May 14, 1872; they have one daughter—Stella.

Willcox, H., express agent.

WILLIAMS, A. C., retired; born in Wayne Co., Ind., Sept. 18, 1832; he

received his education through his own efforts, and prepared himself for teaching, and taught school some years; he was Superintendent Schools Cambridge City, Wayne Co., Ind., for some years, and also in Plymouth, Ind.; he was Professor Penmanship and Bookkeeping in White Water College, Wayne Co., Ind.; came to Benton Co. in 1856, and engaged in teaching school, and taught penmanship; went to Chicago and was in the commission business four years, then was engaged in selling goods on the road for ten years; having bought land here in 1865, he engaged in raising fine stock, principally hogs; he was the first to introduce Poland hogs in this section; on account of his health, he sold his farm, except eighty acres near town; he made the largest public sale of hogs ever held in Benton County, Feb. 20, 1878; in March, April and May, of 1877, he answered over one thousand letters. Married Miss Inez E. Dwelle, from Michigan, in Jan., 1873; they have one son—Lewis Clifford, born Sept. 13, 1877.

Williams, J. G.

Williams, J. I., farmer, Sec. 4.

Williams, J. N.

Williams, N. L., grocer.

Williams, Stephen, minister.

Williams, W. E., retired.

WILLIAMS, W. F., banker; born in Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, May 22, 1830; lived there nineteen years, and went to California by way of Panama, in 1849, and engaged in mercantile business in Marysville, and in the mountains; in 1856, he came to this county and entered 500 acres of land, and spent the Summer in making improvements, and in the Fall returned to the Pacific coast; he spent seventeen years in California; he returned to Vinton, Iowa, in April, 1867, and engaged in banking business with Traer & Co.; afterward, engaged in banking and dealing in lands, extensively; he has done more building, and probably made more improvements here, than any man in Vinton, or in Benton Co. Married Miss Frances E. Fielding, from Lancaster, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1860; they have four daughters—Mae Ella, Lizzie, Maud and Jennie.

Williamson, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 26.

Wills, O. F., teamster.

Wilson, George, tinner.

WILSON, HENRY M., CAPT.,

farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 30; born in Scott Co., Ind., Dec. 18, 1841; lived there until 14 years of age; then came with his parents to Vinton, in April, 1855; they were among the early settlers. Enlisted as private in the 28th I. V. I., Co. D; was elected Orderly Sergeant; was in the battles of Magnolia Hill, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Pleasant Hill, Winchester, Cedar Creek and a number of others, twenty-three in all; he was promoted, and commissioned Lieutenant, and then to Captain and commander of Co. D, 28th regiment. Was elected Sheriff of Benton Co., in 1868; re-elected in 1870, and again re-elected in 1872; served six years. Then engaged in farming and stock raising; owns farm of 150 acres. Married Miss C. J. Cline, from Johnson Co., Ind., in Sept., 1868; they have four children—Callie E., Evert May, Charles S. and Baby.

Wilson, J. E.

Wilson, Thomas.

WITHROW, DAVID M., mer-

chant tailor; born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Feb. 3, 1830; lived in Ohio about twenty-six years; learned the tailor's trade; came to Vinton in March, 1857, and has lived here twenty-one years; he was the first merchant tailor in Vinton, and the oldest one in Benton Co., having been in business longest. Married Miss Mary S. Watson, from Harrison Co., Ohio, March 16, 1853; they have five children—Virginia, Frank, Anna, Carl and Clifford; lost two sons—William and Joshua.

Wittie, G. D., shoemaker.

Wood, A. M.

WOOD, JAMES, HON., was born March 28, 1822, at Barnesley, England, and was educated at the Grammar school located in his native town and founded by Queen Elizabeth, which he attended until he was 13 years of age, when he was apprenticed to the machinist trade, serving seven years, at Leeds, England. In May, 1842, he came to this country, locating first near Steubenville, Ohio, where he remained

only a short time; he worked at his trade for some time at New Philadelphia, Ohio, where he was married in October, 1843; he also worked at Wheeling, W. Va., and Pittsburgh, Penn., removing to Iowa in the Spring of 1850, and located at Fremont, now Vinton, where he has since resided, having been thoroughly identified with the growth and progress of the town and county; he opened the first blacksmith shop, which he carried on for about three years, when he engaged in real estate business, which he followed for some time. In 1854, he was appointed Postmaster of Vinton, which office he held for nine years; elected Justice of the Peace in 1862, and has since continuously held the office by re-election, performing its responsible yet unpleasant duties to the satisfaction of the general public. He commenced reading law when in New Philadelphia, which he kept up by himself as he had time or opportunity, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He is the author of several books of reference for attorneys, which are regarded by competent judges as among the most valuable works of the kind ever published.

WOOD, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 24; born in Canada in 1811, and lived there forty-five years; came to the United States in 1856, and came to Iowa, to Benton Co., the same year; they came with their team, and were six weeks and five days on the way, and arrived in Aug., 1856; they were among the early settlers here, and have lived here twenty-two years, engaged in farming; used to haul grain to Cedar Rapids, and has sold wheat at 40 cents per bushel; owns the farm where he now lives. Married Miss Eliza Taultner, from Lower Canada, in the Fall of 1842; they have nine children—Mrs. Mary A. Barton, Mrs. Hannah Nichols, Mrs. Doreas Ten Eyck, Mrs. Lucy Ditch, Mrs. Hattie Rhoades, Mrs. Amanda Owens, Maggie, William and Hiram; lost two sons—Wellington and James; Wellington was in Co. C, 47th I. V. I., and died at Helena, Ark., from disease, and his mother now draws a pension; William was in the same regiment, and is now in Washington Terri-

tory; Mr. Wood had beside two sons, four sons-in-law, Mr. Barton, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Ten Eyck and Mr. Ditch, all in the army.

Wood, W. H., laborer.

Wood, W. T., laborer.

Wood, William, dairyman.

Woodard, James, carpenter.

Woodburn, William, barber.

Woodrow, S., carpenter,

WORTHEN, JOSEPH H., firm of Tewksbury & Worthen, attorneys; born in Thetford, Orange Co. Vt., Sept. 12, 1848; entered Dartmouth College, and graduated there in the class of 1873; went to Nebraska City in 1874; was Superintendent of Schools there two years. Studied law, and was admitted to the bar there in April, 1876; practiced his profession in Sidney, Fremont Co., two years, and came to Vinton in Jan., 1878, and associated with Mr. Tewksbury.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, of Trair & Wright, fine stock raisers; born in England Aug. 5, 1833; emigrated to America in 1853; came to Wisconsin, and lived there eleven years, and came to Vinton, Iowa, in 1864; has been engaged in raising fine stock for the past five years; went to England and imported Yorkshire hogs, also raised Poland-China hogs and Short-Horned cattle. Married Miss Mary Ann Gray, from Yorkshire, England, Nov. 1, 1855; they have eight children—Matilda (she married Thomas L. Manwell April 4, 1878), Sarah, Annie, Minnie, Mary, Ella, Leonard and Elsie; they have lost two sons.

Wcyoff, P. B., teamster.

YERKES, HOWARD, laborer.

Yerkes, John H., farmer, Sec. 25.

YERKES, THOMAS J., farmer, Sec. 26; born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Nov. 30, 1842; lived there until 12 years old, and came with his parents to Benton Co., in 1856; located in the timber, and has lived here twenty-two years; is engaged in farming, and owns farm of sixty-two acres of land. Married Mary J. Ferguson, from this county, in April, 1866; they have four children—Mattie A., Harrison Edward, Elba S. and Clara A.

Young, J. G., furniture maker.

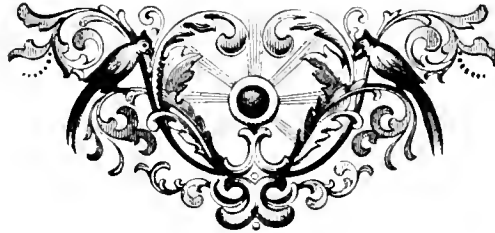
YOUNG, JAMES F., proprietor of City Mills; born in Johnson Co., Ind., April 26, 1825; lived there twenty-three years; four of them came to Iowa by team, in 1848; he spent the Winter in Cedar Rapids, and came to Benton Co., in Dec., 1849; located at Big Grove; there was not a person living in that township when he came; is one of the earliest settlers in the county; there were plenty of Indians there; engaged in farming; in 1855, he came to Vinton, and built a grist-mill;

the first mill built in this county that would grind wheat; he is also engaged in the furniture business; firm of J. F. Young & Co. Has held town and school offices. Married Mary Bergen, from Indiana in 1849; she died in 1855. Married Lucelia Fellows, from New York, April 17, 1857; they have four children—Joseph G., Clara M., Carrie G. and James W.; lost one son—Bethuel M.

Young, Joseph, Sr., retired.

Young, R. N., grocer.

Young, W. H., grain elevator.



IOWA TOWNSHIP.

A HRENS, CHRISTIAN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Ahrens, E., far., S. 22; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Ahrens, W., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Aiserman, F., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Alexander, William, retired farmer, Belle Plaine.

Allen, Charles, shoemaker, Belle Plaine.

Allen, F. L., merchant, Belle Plaine.

Allen, O. F., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Allen, W. G., ticket agent, Belle Plaine.

ALLEN, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec.

35; P. O. Belle Plaine; was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, June 30, 1830, where he remained until 1856, when he came to Cedar Co., this State, remaining two years, at the end of which time he moved to Le Roy Tp., this county; he remained in Leroy until 1865, when he moved onto his present farm in Sec. 35, this Tp. He married Miss E. J. Norick, in Carroll Co., Ohio, 1851; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio; they have six children living—Christiana; she married S. A. Crawford; John W., Elmer, Julia Ann, Wm. Lincoln and Bertha. Mr. Allen owns 240 acres of land.

Anderson, A. B., bookkeeper, Belle Plaine.

Armstrong, W. S., engineer, Belle Plaine.

Atchison, James, City Marshal, Belle Plaine.

Aulsbrook, Henry, furniture dealer, Belle Plaine.

Aulsbrook, H. (firm of H. Aulsbrook & Son), furniture dealer, Belle Plaine.

Aulsbrook, M. E., furniture dealer, Belle Plaine.

Aye, Peter, laborer; P. O. Luzerne.

BAKER, P. F.

BAILEY, ROBERT M., proprietor of the City Flour Mill, Belle Plaine; was born in New London Co., Conn., in 1839. Married Miss T. E. Hurlbutt, in the aforesaid county and State; they moved to Belle Plaine in 1869. Mr. Bailey became proprietor of the Belle Plaine Flour Mill in 1870, and it has been run under his supervision since.

BAKER, JOSEPH, retired merchant, Belle Plaine; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 21, 1824; went to Battle Creek, Michigan, in the year 1845, in which town he married Miss Lucy A. Webster, Feb. 3, 1853; she was born in Ingham Co., Mich., in Aug., 1835; they moved to Belle Plaine in 1866, and Mr. Baker engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1876; they have one child—W. N.; he is now attending the Iowa University, at Iowa City, Johnson Co., this State.

Ball, G. M., farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Banden, C. C.

Bard, S. E., R. R. employe; Belle Plaine.

Bardwell, G. E., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

BARDWELL, S. L., born in Franklin Co., Mass., July 19, 1815; came to Iowa in 1869 and opened the first banking office in Belle Plaine. Maiden name of wife Laura M. Smith; children—George E., born in 1839, and Frank J., born in 1864.

Barnes, Benjamin C.

BARNETT, CHAS. R., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Belle Plaine; was born in Chittenden Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1843; in 1856, he went to Kane Ill., where he remained until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion; he enlisted in Co. A, 52d Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., on the 13th of October, 1861; served until the war was over; was honorably discharged July 3, 1865; he volunteered as a private soldier but was promoted through the various grades to that of Captain of Co. A; was promoted Captain in December, 1864; was in many severe engagements; the principal ones being the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing (in which battle he was wounded), Corinth, Resaca, Lays Ferry, and all through the Atlanta campaign. The war being over and peace restored he returned to Henry Co., Ill., and remained there until 1866, when he came to this township. He owns eighty acres of land; is the present Assessor of the township. He married Miss A. E. Wileox at her father's residence, in this township, on 26th of No-

- ember, 1868; she was born in Bureau Co., Ill.; they have three children—Sherman E., Norman E. and Anson E.
- Barnes, Henry F.
Barrett, B.
Bates, A. J., carpenter, Belle Plaine.
Barthels, F., far., P. O. Belle Plaine.
Brathels, Henry, Sr., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Belle Plaine.
Barthels, Henry, Jr., farmer, P. O. Belle Plaine.
Beal, W., far., S. 28; P. O. Belle Plaine.
Beck, Mark, plasterer, Belle Plaine.
Behonick, J., retired; P. O. Belle Plaine.
Bell, A. F., attorney, Belle Plaine.
BELL, A. H., jeweler, Belle Plaine; was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1835; came West in 1857. Married Miss Sarah E. Stone in Kane Co., Ill., in 1863; she was born in the same county in 1842; they moved to Belle Plaine in 1865; they have three children living—Bertie May, born Feb. 1, 1870; Hattie Camilla, born July 17, 1873; Frank Azel, born May 3, 1875.
Bell, L. B., engineer, Belle Plaine.
Benda, Martin, saloon, Belle Plaine.
Benich, Frank, clerk, Belle Plaine.
Benson, J. G., carpenter, Belle Plaine.
Benson, John, carpenter, Belle Plaine.
Benson, W. W., mechanic, Belle Plaine.
Berkheimer, Henry C., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Luzerne.
Berkheimer, Israel, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Luzerne.
Beyer, Cornelius S., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Belle Plaine.
Beyer, H. F., retired farmer, Belle Plaine.
Bickford, H., farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.
Bird, E. A., clerk, Belle Plaine.
Bird, F. P., R. R. emp., Belle Plaine.
Bishop, H., druggist, Belle Plaine.
Bittner, Nicholas, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Luzerne.
Black, J. T., tailor, Belle Plaine.
Blair, A. B., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.
BLAIR, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Irving; was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, 1819. Married Miss N. Mills; she was also a native of Ohio; they moved to this county in 1856, thus becoming one of the pioneer families of this Tp.; they own 165 acres of land; have seven children living.
Blake, D. W., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.
Blake, Jason, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Belle Plaine.
Blake, J., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.
Blanchard J., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.
Blazek, Joseph, grocer, Belle Plaine.
BLOOD, A. W., machinist, in the employ of the N. W. Ry. Co., Belle Plaine; was born in Windham Co., Vt., June 16, 1833; he remained in Vermont until he was 17 years of age; he then went to Massachusetts, and commenced railroading; the first two years he served as fireman, and the next fourteen years he was engineer on the following railroads: Corn River R. R., New York Central, T. W. W., Illinois Central, C. B. & Q., and Michigan Central; he came to Belle Plaine in 1866, and entered the employ of the N. W. Ry. Co., and has been in their employ since. Married Miss Martha Wetherhead, in Windham Co., Vermont, Dec. 6, 1854; she was born in the aforesaid Co. and State, Dec. 1, 1835; they have had four children—Gertrude L., born in Aurora, Illinois, Sept. 20, 1863; Emma, born in Belle Plaine, Jan. 14, 1868; Freddie W., born in Belle Plaine, March 24, 1871, died May 7, 1871; Lucy G., born in Belle Plaine, May 7, 1874.
Blue, J. D., clerk, Belle Plaine.
Blunke, Henry E., farmer, P. O. Luzerne.
Boggess, Anthony C., teacher, Irving.
Boison, Wm., far., S. 24; P. O. Luzerne.
Bombke, Fred., shoemaker, Belle Plaine.
Bope, John, laborer, Belle Plaine.
Bosley, A. A., miller, Belle Plaine.
Bosley, C. H., miller, Belle Plaine.
Bosley, G. W., miller, Belle Plaine.
Boswell, H., far., P. O. Belle Plaine.
Brandt, George, laborer, Belle Plaine.
Brandt, Thomas, laborer, Belle Plaine.
Breckenridge, David L., Irving.
Brieholz, Henry, carpenter, Belle Plaine.
BREWER, G. C., dentist, Belle Plaine; was born in Washington Co., Md., on the 14th of Aug., 1847; he remained in Maryland until 1871; he then went to Polo, Ill. and engaged in his profession at that place until 1876, when he established in this town (Belle Plaine).
Bridge, David, laborer, Belle Plaine.
Brimm, W. A., far., P. O. Belle Plaine.
Brown, N. D., farmer, P. O. Belle Plaine.

BROWN, S., carpenter and builder, Belle Plaine; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., on the 25th of April, 1817; moved to Walworth Co., Wis., in 1856; remaining there until 1865, at the end of which time, he moved to Belle Plaine. His wife was Mrs. Adeline Holcomb; they were married in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1840; she was born in aforesaid county and State in 1820, and died in Walworth Co., Wis., in the year 1860. Mr. Brown has held the offices of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace, the former three years, and the latter one year.

Bruno, Moses, retired.

Buck, A., far., S. 7; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Buck, Jacob, Sr., farmer, P. O. Luzerne.

Buchman, John; P. O. Luzerne.

Budy, E., far., S. 18; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Budy, F., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Budy, Geo. R., far., P. O. Belle Plaine.

Budy, H., far., S. 9; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Budy, Simon H., far., S. 3; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Buck, James, laborer, Belle Plaine.

Burkhart, J. F., fireman, Belle Plaine.

Burley, B. B., hotel keeper, Belle Plaine.

Burns, R. M., butcher, Belle Plaine.

Buterfield, David, R. R. switchman, Belle Plaine.

Byram, J. W.

CAMERON, ALEX., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

COLDWELL, J. M., proprietor of livery stable, Belle Plaine; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1840, where he remained until 1858; he then came to Tipton, Cedar Co., this State, in which place he engaged to learn marble cutting, which business he followed a number of years; in 1860, he went to Clinton Co., this State. While in Clinton Co. he enlisted in the regimental band of the 1st Reg. Iowa Cav., in June, 1861; he served until October, 1862; was honorably discharged and returned to Clinton Co. Married Miss Eliza Morley, in Clinton, this State in 1865; she was born in England; they came to Belle Plaine in 1872. Mr. Coldwell keeps first-class rigs, and nice turnouts furnished at fair prices.

Carmody, Michael, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Carney, N. H., grocer, Belle Plaine.

Carroll, Michael.

Carter, Harrison H., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Luzerne.

Carter, William F., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Casselberry, Arnold, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Catron, James, farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Catron, John, far., S. 30; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Cavanaugh, M., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Chadock, O. F., farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Chapen, Oliver, barber, Belle Plaine;

Chase, J. W., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Chase, J. W., Jr., carpenter, Belle Plaine.

Chase, S. T., machinist, Belle Plaine.

Chevis, J., farmer, S. 27; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Christian, Charles.

Christle, A., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Christopher, Nelson, laborer, Luzerne.

Clarey, Andrew, brakeman, Belle Plaine.

Clarey, P., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

Clark, C. G.

Clark, E. C., farmer, Belle Plaine.

Clark, G. F., dairyman, Belle Plaine.

Clark, J. F., plasterer, Belle Plaine.

Clark, L. E., painter, Belle Plaine.

Clarman, Lewis A., saloon, Belle Plaine.

Clegg, G. H., train master, Belle Plaine.

Coleman, Wm. H., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Coleman, H., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

Collector, H., wagon maker, Belle Plaine.

Collins, D. L., far., P. O. Irving.

Collins, W. S., shoemaker, Belle Plaine.

Collister, C. H., clerk, Belle Plaine.

Collister, J., general business, Belle Plaine.

COMPTON, SARAH, MRS., Sec. 5; P. O. Irving; owns 143 acres of land; was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, in 1829; her husband was I. Compton. They were married in Allen Co., Ohio, in 1849; he was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, in 1826; he died in this township in January, 1872; they came to Benton Co., and settled in this township in 1855; their children are Martha Ann; she married John McGrahan; Joseph R., he married Miss E. Hildenbrand; Lydia Maria, she married William H. Harrison; Eliza Almeda and I. Newton.

Cook, George, laborer, Belle Plaine.

Cook, S. M., M. D., Belle Plaine.

Cox, J. B., M. D., Belle Plaine.

Craven, A. J., teacher, Irving.

CRAVEN, JOHN G., Proprietor and Principal of Irving Institute, at Irving, Iowa; was born in Franklin Co., Ind., in 1823; in 1838, he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, from which school he graduated in 1845; he then commenced attending the Theological Seminary at Covington, Ky., and graduated in 1847; was ordained Baptist minister the same year; he labored in a ministerial capacity until 1872; his labors, principally, were in Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota and this State; came to Irving in 1872, and engaged in his present avocation. He married Miss Martha Wilson, in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1849; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in the year of 1827.

Crelley, Thomas J., far.; P. O. Luzerne.

Cress, John W., lab.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Cruson, E. B., vet. surg., Belle Plaine.

Cuison, J. R., Street Com., Belle Plaine.

DAMES, JOHN, clerk, Belle Plaine.

DANIELS, J. B., proprietor harness shop, Belle Plaine; was born in Fayette Co., Penn., Jan. 3, 1839; he remained in Pennsylvania until he was 18 years of age; he then came to Cedar Rapids, this State, in which place he remained until 1862; he then came to Belle Plaine and established himself in his present business; his was the first harness shop in this town; he does a good business and employs from three to five men. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the First Regt. I. V. I. in 1861; was honorably discharged. He married Miss Adda Cole, in Iowa Co., this State, Nov. 23, 1862; she was born in Cleveland, Ohio, 1844; they have two children—Mary and Myrtle; both were born in Belle Plaine.

DANIELS, JOSEPH, dealer in real estate and builder, Belle Plaine; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1832; remained there until 1856; he then moved to Clinton Co., this State, thus becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that county; 1865, he moved from Clinton Co., to this city (Belle Plaine), since which time he has been actively engaged in building and dealing in real estate, which interests require his constant attention; still he is not indifferent to the

public interests of the city, as the many fine buildings he has caused to be erected bear evidence of; he is a practical business man of energy and excellent judgment, as his success in life give ample proof of, though never an aspirant for office of any kind. The citizens of Belle Plaine brought him out as a candidate for member of the City Council, to which office he was elected, and is now of the present Board; he is also one of the present School officers. He has been married twice, first wife was Frances E. Vance; she was born in New York; died in this city in 1867; present wife's maiden name was Miss Maria L. Wright; they were married in this city in 1869.

Daniels, M., Rev., Baptist minister, Belle Plaine.

Dank, Frank, cabinet maker, Belle Plaine.

Danes, Joel, Belle Plaine.

Daugherty, D., gardener; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Dayton, C. E., baggage master, Belle Plaine.

Dayton, G. B., conductor on N. W. Ry., Belle Plaine.

Dayton, J. M., railroad employe, Belle Plaine.

Dean, W., farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Deere, J. M., railroad employe, Belle Plaine.

Delare, B., peddler, Belle Plaine.

Denand, A. J., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Denoon, J. O., far., P. O. Belle Plaine.

Douglass, John, carpenter, Luzerne.

Douglas, W. A., engineer, Belle Plaine.

Doughty, J. F., clerk, Belle Plaine.

Donlon, J., shoemaker, Belle Plaine.

Dorman, T. M., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Drahos, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Drahos, J. R., railroad employe, Belle Plaine.

Draisen, J. H., clerk, Belle Plaine.

Drahos, Vencil, clerk, Belle Plaine.

Dunlap, Samuel, railroad employe.

Dunne, C. C., tinner, Belle Plaine.

Durand, C. H., merchant, Belle Plaine.

DURAND, JAMES A., firm of Durand & Son, Belle Plaine; born in Crown Point, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1822; his father moved there soon after the close of the war of 1812, using it as a farm. Was married in Vermont in 1846, to Anna C. Beers; she was born in that State, April 17, 1824. Moved to Ken-

dall Co., Ill., in 1854; came to this place in 1869; engaged in the mercantile business; is engaged in same at present; carries a stock of from \$6,000 to \$7,000, and does a business of about \$20,000 annually; has one son—Cassius H., born Feb. 16, 1849; has been a partner in the business since 1869. Are all members of the Congregational Church.

Durston, J., Deputy Sheriff, Belle Plaine.

Dingman, C. R., carpenter, Belle Plaine.

Ealy, E. M., farmer, P. O. Belle Plaine.

Ealy, H. B., insurance agt., Belle Plaine.

Ealey, W. C., mechanic, Belle Plaine.

Eberhart, Universalist minister, Belle Plaine.

Ehles J., teamster, Belle Plaine.

Ellis Lewis, clerk, Belle Plaine.

Emerson J. P., R. R. emp., Belle Plaine.

Erlenger, A., merchant, Belle Plaine.

Everest, A. E., Congregational minister, Belle Plaine.

Ewen, Mat, blacksmith, Belle Plaine.

Ewen, Peter, saloon keeper, Belle Plaine.

FANRON, CLARK D., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Belle Plaine.

FARRINGTON, SERENO S.,

Belle Plaine; born June 25, 1840, near Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio; he was the eighth child and fourth son of Moses and Armelia Farrington, who emigrated to that county in 1828, and settled upon eighty acres of land bought from the Government; the father died Aug. 20, 1840, when the subject of this sketch was two months old, leaving a widow and eight helpless children, the eldest being only thirteen years old; in 1856, Mr. Farrington left the scenes of his childhood, and came to Springdale, this (Cedar) county, when he went to work by the mouth, in the nursery of G. T. Wood, where he remained until Nov., 1857; he then went to Marshall Co., to visit relatives; on the 10th day of Dec., 1857, he commenced to learn the printer's trade in the *Express* office at Marietta, which was then the county seat of Marshall Co.; in Nov., 1859, the *Express* was discontinued; Mr. Farrington next worked for Mrs. Edwards, editress of the *Marengo Citizen*; in March, 1860, he went to Morrison, Ill., and finished his trade in the *Sentinel* office, where he gave his first vote for Abraham Lincoln; in June,

1861, he left Morrison for Iowa, and worked at the printing business at Des Moines until Aug. 15, 1862. He enlisted from the *Register* office in Co. I, 39th I. V. I., H. J. B. Cummings, Colonel; he served until the close of the war. He returned to Des Moines, and worked in the *Register* office until Sept., 1867, when he came to Belle Plaine and bought the *Transcript* of Dickson & Campbell; he sold the same to D. H. Frost, in Feb., 1869; in Oct., 1874, Mr. Farrington started the *Belle Plaine Review*, and remains at present its proprietor and editor; the *Review* is now the leading newspaper published in Belle Plaine, and enjoying the largest home circulation and is the official paper of the city.

Fawer, Samuel, farmer, Belle Plaine.

Fechner, Gustave.

Feenay, Henry, far.; P. O. Belle Plaine

Feenay, John, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Felker, Valentine; P. O. Irving.

Ferree, S. R., carpenter, Belle Plaine

FILKINS, J. W., farmer; P. O.

Belle Plaine; was born in Winslow Co., N. Y., Nov., 1823, where he remained until 1840; he then went to Wisconsin, where he remained a few years; he came to Benton Co. in 1850; was elected Treasurer of this county in 1855, which office he occupied five years; previous to being elected County Treasurer, he was elected to the office of County Surveyor, which position he held two years; he was also appointed Deputy State Secretary in 1854. He married Miss Rachel Kupid, in this county, in 1857; she was born in Troy, N. Y.; they have four children—Douglas C., Clara, Fannie and Daniel G. Mr. Filkins has been very successful in life, and has acquired a large property; he lives a few rods outside the corporation of the city, Belle Plaine, but has always taken an active interest in the advancement of that place.

Fish, Titus, farmer, Belle Plaine.

Fisher, W. S., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Fitzgerald, E. C., harness maker; P. O. Luzerne.

Fletcher, James J., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Fogg, E. H., merchant, Belle Plaine.

Folbriht, J., M. D., Belle Plaine.
 Foot, L. A., printer, Belle Plaine.
 Fouest, Wm. K., blacksmith, Belle Plaine.
 Frazee, Leroy, far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Freeman, Patrick, saloon; Belle Plaine.
 Freeman, George C., P. O. Irving.

FROST, DANIEL H., Editor of Belle Plaine *Union* and Postmaster, Belle Plaine; D. H. Frost is a native of Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y.; removed with his father's family, in 1836, to Stockbridge, Madison Co., N. Y.; attended school in Augusta and Stockbridge Academies; graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1844; engaged in farming for the first few years thereafter. Married June 28, 1848, to Miss Caroline Eaton, of Stockbridge. In 1851, sold his land in Stockbridge and moved to Oneida, Madison Co., N. Y., where, in October of that year, he established the *Oneida Telegraph*, the first newspaper published in that town; the *Telegraph* alone, of the papers in that Congressional District, advocated the principles of the "Free Soil" or "Free Democratic" party; in 1852, it aided in the election of Gerrit Smith to Congress, in opposition to the Democratic and Whig parties; Mr. Frost continued the publication of the *Telegraph* till 1854, when he sold the office to John Crawford, who changed the name of the paper to the *Dispatch*, still published at that place. In 1855, Mr. Frost took part in the organization of the Republican party, as a member of the first Republican State Convention held in that State. In 1856, he removed to the Territory of Minnesota, having purchased an interest in certain mill property at Northfield, Minn., from the founder of the town, Hon. John W. North; after a few months, he disposed of the property; served two or three years, at Northfield, as Justice of the Peace, and was admitted to practice as an attorney; elected, in 1858, to the State Senate for a term of two years, and served in the first Republican Legislature of Minnesota; Appointed Postmaster at Northfield, under President Lincoln, in 1861, and served four years; established the same year the Northfield *Telegraph*, but sold the same to C. H. Mann, before the

close of the year. Elected, in 1861, Judge of Probate for Rice Co., Minn.; re-elected in 1863, thus serving four years; was also, at different times, a member of the State Normal Board and the Board of Trustees of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum of Minnesota. In 1865, removed to Vinton, Benton Co., Iowa, and purchased a half-interest in the Vinton *Eagle*, of W. W. Hanford, then sole proprietor, and became its editor, so continuing until October, 1868, when he sold his interest in the *Eagle* to A. C. Holt; in February, 1869, bought the Belle Plaine *Transcript* published in the same county, which had been in existence a little over a year, under three or four different proprietors; changed its name to the Belle Plaine *Union*, and has been its editor and proprietor ever since. Appointed in December, 1872, Postmaster at Belle Plaine, and re-appointed, in January, 1877, for a term of four years. Is at this time the editor of longest service in Benton County.

Frost, Henry A., printer, Belle Plaine.

Furnace, H. S., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Furnace, James, lab., Belle Plaine.

Furnace, S. H., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

GARDNER, H., farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1820; remained in New York until 1846. In the mean time he married Miss Maria A. Smith in 1842; she was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., 1827; they moved to Wisconsin in 1846; remained in that State until 1852; they then moved to Delaware Co., this State, thus becoming one of the pioneer families of that county; they lived in Delaware Co., until 1867; then moved to Keokuk Co.; remaining in that county two years, or until 1869; they then came to this township, and it has been their home since; he owns a good farm and considerable town property.

GARLING, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Luzerne.

Garen, Patrick, Sec. Boss, N. W. R. R.

Gay, P. L., lab.; Belle Prairie.

Gibbs, R. M., baker, Belle Plaine.

Goble, Horace, far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Goedeck, R. N., watchman, Belle Plaine.

Gorby, Joseph W.

GORE, C. W., dealer in agricultural implements, chain pumps, etc., Belle Plaine; was born in Windham Co., Vt., May 17, 1835; accompanied his parents to Franklin Co., Mass., when a child; moved to New York in 1853; came West in 1856; spent two years in Wisconsin; in the Spring of 1861 crossed the plains to California; remained there until 1867, when he returned; settled in this place, and has been in business here since. Was married to Louisa Fox; she was born in Ohio; they have four children—Grace, Fannie, Warren S. and Emma. Mr. G. was Township Trustee, one term, and is at present a member of the Council.

Gouldey, G. W., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Gransby, Albert, engr.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Graybill, Charles., far., P. O. Belle Plaine.

GREEN, E. M., magnetic doctor, Belle Plaine; was born in Halifax, Vt., June 1, 1876; his parents moved to Massachusetts in 1837, where the subject of this sketch remained until the year 1855, when he came to Vinton, this county, where he married Miss A. E. Smith, Jan. 1, 1862; she was born in Zanesville, Ohio, 1843; they have had two children—Una J. L., born Jan. 5, 1875; Willie, born Dec. 27, 1864, died 9th of May, 1868. Mr. Green has met with marvelous success in his method of treating the afflicted.

GREENLEE, ALLEN, farmer, Sec. 17.; P. O. Belle Plaine; was born in Shelby Co., Ohio, in 1832; when he was twelve years of age his parents moved to Miami Co., in which our subject remained until 1848, when he went to Henry Co., Illinois, where he remained but a short time; came from the latter county to Iowa Co., this State, in 1850 or '51, and came to this township in 1865. He married Miss M. Kiler, in this county; she was born in Richland Co., Ohio; they have seven children—Florence E., W. Franklin, Minnie May, Effie, Ada, Margaret J., Carrie M. and Dora E. Mr. Greenlee owns 118½ acres of land.

GREENLEE C. B., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Belle Plaine; owns 122 acres of land; was born in Iowa Co. in 1849; lived in Iowa Co. until 1874; he

then came to this Tp. Married Miss Sarah Guinn, in this Tp., Feb. 10, 1875; she was born in this county May 3, 1856; they have one child—Wm. H., born in this Tp., Feb. 23, 1877.

Greenlee, D. A., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

GREENLEE, F. M., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Belle Plaine; was born in Greene Co., Tenn., in 1828, in which place he married Miss E. M. Guinn; they moved to this Tp. in 1855; there were only a few cabins in this vicinity at that time, and Cedar Rapids was their nearest market; they have seven children living—Wm. T. (he married Miss Effie Husted; they reside in Muscatine Co., this state); Laura L. (she married Alonzo Marion; they reside in Belle Plaine); Josephine (she married Fred Eberts; they reside in Iowa City); James N., John H., Jackson and Mary. Mr. Greenlee owns 245 acres of land; has held various school offices for a number of years.

Greenlee, J. M., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Greenlee, John B., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Greenlee, Wm. M., stock dealer; P. O. Luzerne.

Greenlee, Wm. R., farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Greenlee, Wm. T., farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Groth, F. W., far.; P. O. Luzerne.

Grummer, John, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Guiney, J. C., clerk.

Guiney, Robert, R. R. Conductor, Belle Plaine.

GUINN, A. J., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Belle Plaine; was born in Greene Co., Tenn., in 1825; came to this Tp. in 1855, thus becoming one of the Pioneer settlers of Iowa Tp. He married Miss C. N. Farner, in Greene Co., Tenn; their children are—R. F. M., born in 1847; Rachel E. (she married A. D. Ealy, and they reside in Iowa Co., this State); J. H., born in 1851; Rebecca (she married I. L. Booth, and they reside in Crawford Co., this State); Wm. S., born in 1853; Miss P. J. (she married P. W. Shober, and they reside in Poweshiek Co., this State); Mary H., Minnie E., Gertrude M. and Melvin J. Mr. Guinn owns 173 acres of land; he

and his sons R. F. M. and J. H., are members of the I. O. O. F.

GUINN, H., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Belle Plaine; owns about 1,200 acres of land; was born in Greene Co., Tenn., 1820; moved to this county in November, 1846, thus becoming one of the first settlers of Benton Co.; he entered the first claim that was entered in this (Iowa) Township; he was one of the Board of Trustees appointed for the purpose of organizing this township; after they had organized the township, he was elected one of the first Board of Trustees, which office he held a good many years was County Supervisor seven years, and has held various other township and school offices. Has been married twice, first wife was Miss Dunwoody; she died in 1862; present wife was Ellen Huston. Mr. Guinn has always taken an active part in the promotion of the educational and other public interests of this township; by his own unaided exertions and industry he has accumulated a large property, which requires the most of his time in attending and overseeing.

Guinn, Jackson, far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Guinn, J. H. far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Guinn, J. A., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Guinn, R. F. M., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

GUINN, WILLIAM J., farmer.

Sec. 33; P. O. Belle Plaine; owns 210 acres land; was born in this township, 1852. Married Miss Julia Benson in this county, Dec. 28, 1877; she was also born in this county on the 10th of June, 1857. Previous to his marriage, Mr. Guinn followed the business of teaching; he has taught in the Belle Plaine school five terms; previous to teaching in Belle Plaine he taught in the district where he resides.

Gulk, Thomas, far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

HAHN, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Hale, Andrew, stock buyer, Belle Plaine.

Hale, Isaac, grain buyer, Belle Plaine.

Hale, Jacob, stock dealer, Belle Plaine.

Halonpek, F., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

Hannen, J. R., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Luzerne.

Hannes, W., far., S. 21; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Hannes, Joseph.

Hanson, W. P., jeweler, Belle Plaine.

Hapgood, G. P., far., S. 8; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Hardy, L. S., farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Haren, A., retired farmer.

Harland, A., drayman, Belle Plaine.

Harland, E. M., teamster, Belle Plaine.

Harnock, J., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

Hart, Samuel, miller, Belle Plaine.

Hart, S. B., printer, Belle Plaine.

Hartman, A. J., grocer, Belle Plaine.

Hartman, L. W., grocer, Belle Plaine.

Hartwell, M., teacher, Belle Plaine.

Hanschild, C., grain dealer, Belle Plaine.

HAUSHILD, HENRY,

grain merchant, Belle Plaine; was born in Holstein, Germany, Jan. 1, 1818; came to this country in 1851 and settled in Scott Co., this State, in which county he remained until the year 1870, when he came to Belle Plaine and engaged in the grain trade. He married Miss Annie Slickton, in Davenport, this State; she was born in Holstein, Germany.

Hanschild, H. M., grain merchant, Belle Plaine.

Hawley, H. A., farmer, Belle Plaine.

Hawley, H. D., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Head, A. B., carpenter, Belle Plaine.

Heim, Clans, far.; P. O. Luzerne.

Heldenbrand, A. H., attorney and general insurance agent.

Heldt, John M., far., P. O. Luzerne.

Henderson, J. F., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

Henry, J. P., lumber dealer, Belle Plaine.

Herrick, Marten, R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

Herrick, Vincel, clerk, Belle Plaine.

Heseltine, M., farmer, Belle Plaine.

Hess, W. L., tinner, Belle Plaine.

Hessig, F. C., carpenter, Belle Plaine.

Hidy, H. B., grain dealer, Belle Plaine.

Higgins, M. D., retired farmer, Belle Plaine.

Hochreiter, J., cigar maker, Belle Plaine.

Hoffman, Henry, far., S. 2; P. O. Luzerne.

Hogan, Patrick, R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

Holboegh, J., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

Holland, John far., P. O. Belle Plaine.

Hollenbeck, M. D., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Hollis, Thomas, merchant, Belle Plaine.

Hondeck, Vencil, clerk, Belle Plaine.

Horak, F. J., law student, Belle Plaine.

Hovey, H. F., farmer, P. O. Belle Plaine.

HOSMER, C. P., proprietor of tin shop, and dealer in tin, copper, and

sheet iron ware, Belle Plaine; was born in Dodge Co., Wis., in 1852; came to Belle Plaine in 1870, and engaged in his present business in this place in 1871. He married Miss Emma J. Duvall in this town in 1874; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y.

Hoteling, C., merchant, Belle Plaine.

Hottel, H. B. far., S. 5; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Hottel, O. H., farmer, P. O. Belle Plaine.

Howard, Allen H., farmer, P. O. Luzerne.

Hoyt, J. A. clergyman, P. O. Belle Plaine.

Huchings, Gid., carpenter, Belle Plaine.

Hudson, A. H., far., S. 12; P. O. Luzerne.

Hungerford, F. H., clerk, Belle Plaine.

Hunt, F., farmer, Belle Plaine.

Husk, F., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

Husted, Ira, saloon, Belle Plaine.

HUSTON, GEORGE, Justice of the Peace, Belle Plaine; born in Fayette Co., Penn., March 4, 1822; accompanied his parents to Ohio in 1823. Was married in Ohio in 1857 to Edna Palmiter; she was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio; have one child living—Arthur C.; lost one—Wilbur. Came to this county in 1868; is Town Clerk, a position he has held for seven years, and Justice of the Peace, which he has held for eight years. They attend the Congregational Church here, of which Mrs. Huston is a member; politics, Republican.

Hutton, Presley, capitalist, Belle Plaine.

ILTEN, CHRISTIAN, far., S. 24; P. O. Luzerne.

Ilton, Edward P., farmer, P. O. Luzerne.

Irish, I. L., teamster, Belle Plaine.

JACKSON, JOHN F., laborer, P. O. Belle Plaine.

Jauss, P., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Jelinek, C., harness maker, Belle Plaine.

JOHNSON, E. S., attorney at law, Belle Plaine.

Johnson, John, far.; P. O. Irving.

JOHNSON, JOHN, of the firm of Johnson and Marsh, dealers in dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, wooden and willow ware, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes, etc., etc., Irving, Iowa; Mr. Johnson was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1844; went to Knox Co., Illinois, in 1864, and thence to this county in the same year. He married Miss C. Harland, in this

county; she was born in Indiana; they have five children—Silas, Jennie M., Robert H., Clara M., Emma and Mabelle.

Jordan Henry, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Irving.

Jordan, W. H., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Juergens, Herman, clerk, Luzerne.

JUNGE, M. F., dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements, Main street, N. E. Depot, Belle Plaine; he was born in Germany, in 1834; he followed seafaring life eighteen years. He married Kathrine Scharlotte Nagle, in Belle Plaine; she was born in Germany; they have three children living. Mr. Junge came to Belle Plaine in 1873, and engaged in his present business—that of dealer in agricultural implements.

Jurgemeyer, William, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Luzerne.

KABLE, James, wagon maker, Belle Plaine.

Kallsen, Crist, saloonist, Belle Plaine.

Kallson, Peter, carpenter, Belle Plaine.

Keeho, Edward, far.; P. O. Luzerne.

Kellar, James M., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Luzerne.

Kelo, Thomas, R. R. emp., Belle Plaine.

Kennedy, D. A., agent, Belle Plaine.

Kenner, George W., farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Kenner, J. F., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Kenner, Richard, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Kenner, Wm. W., farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Kessel, Joseph, clerk, Belle Plaine.

KESL, V., dealer in groceries, crockery, glass ware and a general stock of hardware, Belle Plaine; he was born in Bohemia, in 1847; came to this country when a boy; came to Belle Plaine in Dec., 1875, and engaged in his present business. He married Miss Kathrine Harvert, in Toledo, Tama Co., this State; she was born in Bohemia.

Khile, Anthony, blacksmith, Belle Plaine.

Kirkpatrick, B. L., carpenter.

Kirkpatrick, Peter, R. R. emp., Belle Plaine.

KITHCART, C. B., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Belle Plaine; was born in Sussex Co., N. J., in 1817; he left New Jersey in 1838, and went to Knox Co., Ohio. While in the aforesaid county he married Miss Elizabeth Fletcher; she

was born near Zanesville, Ohio; they moved to Linn Co., this State, in 1853, and remained there about a year and a half, at the end of which time they moved to this county, and located in this Tp., on their present farm; they have six children living—Philander, born in Knox Co., Ohio, March 19, 1842; Jas., born in Knox Co., February, 1844; Cornelius, born in Knox Co., March 12, 1846; Jackson, born in Knox Co., July 18, 1848; W. B., born in this Tp., Aug. 9, 1857; Rhoda, born in this Tp., Dec. 10, 1863. Mr. Kithcart owns 180 acres of land; 140 of it is in this county, and the balance in Tama Co., this State.

Kletzing, Henry, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Koehule, F. C.

Kop, Clans.

Kosta, Albert, laborer, Belle Plaine.

Krabbenhoft, Fred, saloonist, Belle Plaine.

Kramer, Frederick G., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Luzerne.

Kreiger, Frederick, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Kreiger, Levi, far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Kreiger, Wm., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Kroh, Stephen K., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Luzerne.

Kubla, Frank, saloonist, Belle Plaine.

Kueera, Joseph, R. R. emp., Belle Plaine.

Kulb, Emanuel, R. R. emp., Belle Plaine.

Kulb, J. G., laborer, Belle Plaine.

LAGESCHULTZ, GARRETT, far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Lamphiar, J. H., farmer, Belle Plaine.

Lané, D., Congregational minister, Belle Plaine.

Lane, Hans, farmer, Belle Plaine.

Laquette, Belle Plaine.

Larell, W. H. far., S. 5; P. O. Irving.

LaRue, James, engineer, Belle Plaine.

Lawrence, T. J., Jr., merchant, Belle Plaine.

Learell, S. C., clerk, Belle Plaine.

Learens, F. A., blacksmith, Belle Plaine.

Lederman, A. C., merchant, Belle Plaine.

Leo, Fred., farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Lester, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Lester, M. B., far., S. 11, P. O. Luzerne.

Lewis, Richard, barber, Belle Plaine.

LESTER, WILLIAM, farmer, S. 10; P. O. Belle Plaine; owns 190 acres

of land; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1839; remained in New York until 1855; he then moved with his parents to Henry Co., Ill., remaining in that county twelve years, at the end of which time, they moved to this township; his father, Daniel Lester, was born in Connecticut, and married Miss Mary Carr; they came to this county in 1867.

Little, Alex. H., mechanic; P. O. Luzerne.

Lord, T. J., far., S. 29; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Lorschester, Mat., brewer, Belle Plaine.

MCCANDLESS, THOMAS, farmer, S. 5; P. O. Belle Plaine.

McCormick, C. M., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

McCormick, D. C., railroad employe, Belle Plaine.

McCune, E. P., drayman, Belle Plaine.

McClune, J. V., far., S. 23; P. O. Luzerne.

McCUNE, WILLIAM H., contractor in brick and stone work, Belle Plaine; was born in Adams Co., Penn., in 1825; in 1831, his parents moved to Darke Co., Ohio, in which county the subject of this sketch married Miss Mary E. McDowell, in 1854; she was born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1835; they remained in Darke Co. until 1865; they came to Belle Plaine, remaining a short time, thence to Marshalltown, where they remained about eighteen months; they then removed to Union Tp., this county, where they purchased a farm, and engaged in farming, which he continued in until 1869; he then rented his farm and moved to Belle Plaine, which place has been their home since; they have six children living—Sarah E., Mary L., Anna Bella M., Charley A., Harvey and Franc Anita.

McCurdy, F. E., far., S. 19; P. O. Belle Plaine.

McMannes, J. F., trader, Belle Plaine.

McMasters, C. A., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

McMORRIS, JAMES, M. D.; the subject of this sketch was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, March 17, A. D., 1836; during his boyhood days the only educational advantages within his reach consisted in what could be obtained in the "old log school house" during the Winter months, the remaining nine months of the year being devoted to labor on the farm; at the age of 20 years, he commenced a course of

studies at Oberlin College, Ohio, which was frequently interrupted by being obliged to earn his own funds by teaching school; on leaving college, he turned his attention to the study of medicine, which studies he pursued for four years, at Goshen, Ind.; thinking himself now fully prepared to receive medical lectures understandingly he attended his first term at the University of Michigan, and the second at the Rush Medical College at Chicago, graduating from the latter institution; he commenced the practice of his profession at Goshen, Ind., where he remained several years, removing to his present field of practice at Belle Plaine, Iowa, in Feb., 1869; while pursuing his studies, he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for Elkhart Co., Ind., in which position he served the cause of education both faithfully and efficiently during his term of office; in his present location, he has served for five years on the Board of Education, acting as its President for the last three years; he is a member of both the State and Iowa Union Medical Societies, serving the latter as its President during the last year.

McVey, Thomas, far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.
Mackey, Andrew, iron molder, Belle Plaine.

MAGOON, DARWIN E., physician and druggist, Belle Plaine; born in Whitewater, Wisconsin, Dec. 22, 1852; came to this place and engaged in drug trade in 1875; is unmarried.

Mahanne, H. C., station agent, Belle Plaine.

Maheata, Frank, laborer, Belle Plaine.

MAHOLM, C., attorney at law and banker, Belle Plaine; born in Holmes Co., Ohio, May 31, 1842; came to Iowa in April, 1858; enlisted in Company C., 10th Iowa I. V., July 31, 1861; served through the war, and was in every battle his regiment was in; at the close of the war, engaged in mercantile business for two years and a half, disposed of same, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in Feb., 1869, and at once engaged in the practice of his profession; in March, 1873, formed a partnership with J. Q. Hutton, and went into the banking business, and is now engaged in both of said occupations.

He was married, in 1868, to Miss R. E. Hutton, daughter of Presley Hutton, formerly owner of town site of Belle Plaine; by said marriage had one daughter—Jessie M.

Maha, C.

Mall, Francis, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Belle Plaine.

MALL, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Belle Plaine; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1838; came to this country in 1855; stopped in Kendall Co., Illinois, about eighteen months, then came direct to this county; he is the present School Treasurer of the District in which he resides; has held various Tp. offices, among them being that of Tp. Trustee, which office he held two terms. He married Miss Katharine Steimmer, in Clayton Co., this State, in Dec., 1860; she was born in Baden, Germany; they have three children—Wm. A., born in 1861; Samuel, born in 1863; Charley B., born in 1867. Mr. M. owns 180 acres of land; his farm is well-improved and nicely located; it is about two miles from the city of Belle Plaine.

Marean, Aaron, blacksmith.

Marean, Alonzo, engineer, Belle Plaine.

Marston, J. B., merchant, Belle Plaine.

Martin, A., far., S. 35; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Marty, Samuel, blacksmith, Belle Plaine.

Mason, W. S., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Matzek, Vincel, tailor, Belle Plaine.

Mattox, J. C., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Mead, A. L., road master N. W. R. R., Belle Plaine.

Meehan, Edward, carpenter, Belle Plaine.

Mercer, B. H., railroad employe, Belle Plaine.

Merrill, J. C.

Merrel, O. L., harness maker, Belle Plaine.

Michal, M., brewer, Belle Plaine.

Miles, S., keeps boarding house, Belle Plaine.

Miles, W. H., jeweler, Belle Plaine.

Milhaus, Isaac C., grain dealer.

Miller, A., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Miller, C. W., retired, Belle Plaine.

Miller, D. L., propr. livery stable, Belle Plaine.

Miller, H. G., carpenter, Belle Plaine.

Miller, Isaac, merchant, Belle Plaine.

Miller, J. M., propr. livery stable, Belle Plaine.

Miller, S. W., retired merchant, Belle Plaine.

Minott, S., far., S. 36; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Moeller, J., farmer, P. O. Belle Plaine.

Mofford, W. J., farmer; Belle Plaine.

Moore, C. W., mail carrier, Belle Plaine.

Morand, J., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

Morgan, R. H., engineer, Belle Plaine.

Mordoff, F., train dispatcher, Belle Plaine.

Morrison, E. G., photographer, Belle Plaine.

MOSNAT, J. J., attorney at law, Belle Plaine; born in Bohemia Sept 28, 1849; came to the United States with his parents in 1853; settled in Weston, Mo., where they remained until 1862, when they moved to Wisconsin and to this place in 1870; studied law with Johnson & Tewksbury; afterward attended the law department of the Iowa State University; graduated in June, 1874; speaks Bohemian, English and German fluently; began the practice of law here in October, 1874. Was married Nov. 10, 1875, to Julia E. Ricker; she was born in Manitowoc, Wis., March 3, 1855; have two children—Roy H., and an infant; served one year as City Attorney.

Murch, A. J., M. D., Belle Plaine.

Murry, William, live stock, Belle Plaine.

NEWTON, A., Justice of the Peace, Belle Plaine.

Newton, L. W., painter, Belle Plaine.

Nieh, A., cigar maker, Belle Plaine.

Nicholson, Robert, merchant, Belle Plaine.

Norak, John, laborer, Belle Plaine.

North, S. D., laborer, Belle Plaine.

O'BRIEN, John, farmer; P. O. Luzerne.

O'Brien, T., far., S. 13; P. O. Luzerne.

Odwarker, Charles, retired hardware dealer, Belle Plaine.

Okey, Wood, far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Oliver, L. D., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Oliver, S. E., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Orchird, Andrew, saloon, Belle Plaine.

PALDA, ALOIS, cigar maker; Belle Plaine.

Paris, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

PARRIS, W. A., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Belle Plaine; was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in July, 1835; he came to this township in 1856. He married A. M. Crommett, in Marengo, Iowa Co., this State, in 1867; she was born in Maine; they have one child—Nellie; Mr.

P. owns 120 acres of land in this county and 160 acres in Tama Co., all of which is improved; he resides only a few rods outside of the corporation of the city of Belle Plaine.

Parmelee, Arthur, merchant; Belle Plaine.

PATTERSON, D., proprietor of the Iowa Valley Nursery and farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Belle Plaine; he was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1833; came to this county and settled in this township in 1855. He married Miss E. Kennedy in this county, Sept. 24, 1856; she was born in Chenango Co., N. Y.; they have seven children living—James T., born 3d of June, 1859; Luey R., born 6th of January, 1865; Emma May, born 10th of May, 1867; Charles Elmer, born 27th March, 1869; John Franklin, born 2d of Aug., 1872; Edith Lyle, born 27th April, 1873; Alice, born 16th of May, 1877. Mr. Patterson owns 380 acres of land in this county and 240 acres in Nebraska; his apple orchard in this township is the largest in the State; it contains 240 acres of land, and contains 25,000 apple trees; in his nursery he grows all varieties of trees that are grown in the northwest.

PAULICEK, J., merchant, Belle Plaine; was born in Bohemia in 1849; came to Marshall Co., this State, 1869, in which county he remained one year; he came to this place, Belle Plaine, in 1871, and engaged in his present business. He married Miss Mary Schlichting, in this town, Sept. 13, 1875; she was born in Davenport, this State, 1857; they have two children—Emiler R. and Julia. Mr. Paulicek keeps a full line of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, ready made clothing, etc.

Peco, W. C., railroad eng., Belle Plaine.

Perin, E. S., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Petermann, G. H., far., S. 1; P. O. Luzerne.

Petermann, J., far., S. 12; P. O. Luzerne.

Phillips, John, far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Phillips, W., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Luzerne.

Pierce, E. L., iron molder, Belle Plaine.

Pierce, J. F., iron molder, Belle Plaine.

Pilbeam, H., M. E. minister, Belle Plaine.

Pitcheeek, V., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

Pitsor, C. J., hotel clerk, Belle Plaine.

Platt, W., P. O. Belle Plaine.

Plumm, L. S., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Pool, M. H., mason, Belle Plaine.
 Pool, S. M., farmer ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Potter, Anthony, retired, Belle Plaine.
 Power, J., farmer, S. 24 ; P. O. Luzerne.
 Power, J., far., S, 11 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Power, William, farmer ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Price, C. W., drayman, Belle Plaine.
 Price, Frank, farmer ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Price, S. R., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Prentiss, M. L., painter, Belle Plaine.

QUINLIRAN, JOHN, far., S. 21 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

RABBE, DETLEY, farmer, P. O. Luzerne.

Radeke, Ferdinand.

Radeke, Henry A., far., P. O. Luzerne.

Radeke, William A., far., P. O. Luzerne.

Ramey J. E., farmer, P. O. Belle Plaine.

READ, D. W., loan and broker's office, Belle Plaine.

Read, H. A., engineer, Belle Plaine.

Repple, Jacob, brewer, Belle Plaine.

Reynolds, Luke, butcher.

Rieck, Frederick, farmer ; P. O. Luzerne.

Ris, Vincil, railroad employe, Belle Plaine.

Robbins, J., prop. Sherman House, Belle Plaine.

Roberts, A., boiler maker, Belle Plaine.

Roberts, B., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Roberts, H. R., painter, Belle Plaine.

ROBERTS, J. F., Belle Plaine ; was born in Jefferson Co., Wis., Nov. 18, 1841. Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 29th W. V. I. ; was honorably discharged, July 5, 1865. The war being over and peace restored, he returned to Jefferson Co., Wis., remaining about one year, at the end of which time he moved to Belle Plaine ; during his residence in this city, he has held various offices, among them being the offices of City Marshal two terms, Deputy Sheriff four years, Constable seven years, and Deputy County Treasurer in 1874. He married Miss Emeline Potter, in Jefferson Co., Wis., Aug. 28, 1862 ; she was born in New York, on the 1st of Dec., 1841 ; they have four children living—Blanche R., born in Jan., 1866 ; Claude A., born Sept. 16, 1867 ; Mary R. and Mabel R. (twins), born Sept. 24, 1877 ; lost one child, Rush J., born Feb. 1, 1869, died March 1, 1871.

Roberts, T. M., far. ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Robison, R., retired farmer, Belle Plaine.

Robinson, W., restaurant, Belle Plaine.

Robyn, Edward ; P. O. Luzerne.

Robyn, William, druggist, Luzerne.

Rogers, David, far. ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Rogers, J. E., miller, Belle Plaine.

ROSBURG, WM., proprietor of wagon shop, Luzerne ; was born in Germany in 1836 ; came to Davenport, this State, in 1856 ; remained there one year, then went to Clayton Co., in which county he married Miss Mary Nieland, in 1854 ; they moved to this town in the year 1868, since which time he has been engaged in his present business at this place, Luzerne.

Rostennondt, Paul, far. ; P. O. Luzerne.

Rourk, James ; P. O. Luzerne.

Royce, Miles D., far. ; P. O. Irving.

Rubenskey, J., far. ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Rucker, Chas., far. ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Rucker, Cornelius, far. ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Rucker, D., far. P. O. Belle Plaine.

Rucker, Geo. W., far. ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Rucker, James, far. ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Rucker, John, far. ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Rucker, Noah, far., Sec. 15 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

RUCKER, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 26 ; P. O. Belle Plaine ; owns 280 acres of land ; was born in Monroe Co., Ohio, in the year 1818 ; went to Missouri in 1841 ; remained in Missouri until 1845 ; he then returned to Ohio and remained until 1853, when he came West and located in this township, which has been his home since. He married Miss Nancy Blake in Ohio, her native State. Mr. Rucker was one of the Trustees appointed for the purpose of organizing Iowa Tp., and was a member of the Board of Trustees elected at the organization ; he has also held various school offices.

Ryson, John, cabinet maker, Belle Plaine.

SAIN, DANIEL S., farmer, Sec. 19 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Sallach, C. H., far., S. 11 ; P. O. Luzerne.

Sanders, U. B., Principal ind. school, Belle Plaine.

Schabow, G., far., P. O. Luzerne.

SCHEEL, HANS, farmer, Sec. 10 ; P. O. Belle Plaine ; owns 480 acres of land ; was born in Germany, 1821 ; came to this country, 1861, and to this

township, 1869. He married Miss Kate Peters in Germany; they have five children.

Schenken, R., far., S. 2; P. O. Luzerne.

Schenning, Hans, saloonist, Belle Plaine.

Schewalen, W. W., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Schild, C., far., S. 19; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Schild, C., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Schild, H. K., far., S. 19; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Schild, J., far., S. 5; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Schlichting, H. W., com. mer., Belle Plaine.

Schoming, Hans, clerk, Belle Plaine.

Schribble, Fred., baker, Belle Plaine.

SCHUCHART, CHRIST, proprietor of harness shop, Belle Plaine; was born in Rochester, N. Y., 20th of March, 1852; when he was 2 years old his parents moved to Iowa City; where the subject of this sketch remained until 1861, when he came to this county; he commenced business in Belle Plaine in Oct., 1875; he keeps a full assortment of harness, single and double, saddles, bridles, etc., etc.; repairing promptly and neatly done.

Schuchart, J., far., S. 21; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Schular, Mat., saloon, Belle Plaine.

Schullen, J. S., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

Schultz, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Schutt, Henry, clerk, Belle Plaine.

Sciple, W. K., barber, Belle Plaine.

Scramgeour, G. C., attorney, Belle Plaine.

Searles, W. A., merchant, Belle Plaine.

Seba, Martin, blacksmith, Luzerne.

Selden, A. A., tailor, Belle Plaine.

Selden, A. W., tailor, Belle Plaine.

SELDEN, N. P., tailor, Belle Plaine; was born in Sweden on the 21st of Feb., 1845; he came to Cass Co., this State, in 1869, remaining seven months, at the end of which time he came to Belle Plaine; he has followed his present business since he was 15 years of age. He married Miss Louisa A. Kletzing, in this city (Belle Plaine), on the 18th of July, 1872; she was born in Montgomery Co., Penn.

Severa, W., clerk, Belle Plaine.

SHEETS, G. W., retired farmer, P. O. Belle Plaine; was born in Washington Co., Penn., on the 8th of April, 1828; while he was a child, his parents moved to Harrison Co., Ohio; here he remained until the Spring of 1856; in the mean time, he married Miss D. Maholm, in Belmont Co., Ohio, on the 18th

of Jan., 1855; she was born in Harrison Co., O., on the 12th of July, 1838; they moved to this county in 1856, and settled in Kane Tp., where they resided on their farm of 200 acres of land (which they still own) until 1876, when they rented a farm and moved to Belle Plaine; they have four children—G. F., born Dec. 20, 1856, Elosia E., born Sept. 14, 1858; Robert, born Jan. 10, 1860; Charles, born Sept. 17, 1861.

Sheldon, A. A., farmer, P. O. Belle Plaine.

Shriver, W., far., S. 23; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Shults, S. L., grocer, Belle Plaine.

Sidwell, T. R., far.; P. O. Irving.

Sievers, H., farmer; P. O. Luzerne.

Swen, E. G., merchant, Belle Plaine.

Slater, Jos., engineer, Belle Plaine.

Slater, William, engineer, Belle Plaine.

Smith, A. L., tailor.

Smith, A. W., far., S. 32; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Smith, J. D., dyer, Belle Plaine.

Smith, Philip, farmer, Belle Plaine.

Smith, P., carp. and joiner, Belle Plaine.

Smith, R. F., far., S. 21; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Smith, S., far., S. 21; P. O. Belle Plaine.

SMITH, WILLIAM, Belle Plaine. was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1836; in 1865, he came to Tama Co., this State, in which place he remained until 1867, when he came to Belle Plaine. He married Miss Mary Cruson at Cedar Rapids, on the 7th of September, 1868; she was born in Lake Co., Ill., in 1848; they have two children—Mary Amata, born in Belle Plaine Oct. 12, 1874; William Garrett, born in Belle Plaine Dec. 22, 1876. Mr. Smith owns a house and eight lots, valued at \$2,500. Mr. Smith's father was born in Pennsylvania, in 1803; he died in 1873. He was married to Mary Williamson; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1813. Mrs. Smith's father (Garrett K. Cruson) was born in Ohio in 1800. He married Miss Amata Smith; she was a native of New York, born in 1813; they moved to Adams Co., this State, in 1869; they now reside there.

Smith, W. R., drayman, Belle Plaine.

Snyder, Alf, mason, Belle Plaine.

Snyder, C. furniture dealer, Belle Plaine.

Snyder, George, plasterer, Belle Plaine.

Soehren, G. D., far., S. 3; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Soehren, H. F., far. ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Spencer, R. K., druggist, Belle Plaine.
 Spracklin, P., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Stabler, J. W., merchant, Belle Plaine.
 Stafford, B. A., laborer, Belle Plaine.
 Stanka, G. T., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.
 Steffens, Frederick W., far., Sec. 22 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Stemmer, J., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Stephen, F. P., far. ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Stephen, J. R., far. ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Stewart, Ira, far. ; P. O. Luzerne.
 Stone, Amos, retired far., Belle Plaine.
 Stone, G. H., carpenter, Belle Plaine.
 Storrs, Elijah, farmer ; P. O. Irving.
 Strohbeen, John, far. ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Strohmeier, Courad, farmer ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Stuckenbruck, Wm. F., farmer ; P. O. Luzerne.
 Sullivan, A. L., laborer, Belle Plaine.
 Sweet, L. T., banker, Belle Plaine.
TATMAN, J. W., butcher, Belle Plaine.

TATGE CHRISTOPHER, far., Sec. 4 ; P. O. Belle Plaine ; owns 483 acres of land ; was born in Germany in 1830 ; came to this country in 1849. Married Miss Sophia Collman, in Kendall Co., Ill. ; she was born in Hanover, Germany ; they moved to this country and settled at Buckeye Station, this Tp., in 1855. Mr. Tatge set out the first nursery in this county ; he engaged in nursery business until 1861 ; he then sold his place at Buckeye Station, and moved on his present farm, which is well improved, and has on it a fine orchard of twenty acres ; he cultivates a fruit known as the German prune, (nine of them weigh a pound, on an average). His family are—Charles, John W., Martha, Edward, Lizzie, Willie, Anna and George. Mrs. Tatge's father (Henry Collman), was born in Germany, in 1793 ; when he was 19 years of age, he entered the army, and remained in the service fifteen years ; he was in many battles ; the principal one was the battle of Waterloo ; in this battle was in the command of the Duke of Wellington ; he came to this county in 1855, and is still a resident of it. Mr. Tatge is a member of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., Iowa Tp., Benton Co., of which Company he was the

principal in organizing, and Trustee for a number of years.
 Taylor, W. L., R. R. Conductor, Belle Plaine.
 Thompson, P. W., miller, Belle Plaine.
 Thompson, W. W., blacksmith, Belle Plaine.
 Thorn Job, retired farmer, Belle Plaine.
 Towns, R. N., laborer, Belle Plaine.
 Traverse, Jesse, farmer ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
TRAVERSE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 16 ; P. O. Belle Plaine ; owns 187 acres of land ; was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, 1816 ; when he was 15 years of age he moved with his parents to Cass Co., Mich., in which county he remained until 1855, when he came to this county, and located on the farm on which he now resides. He married Miss Mary Shellenbarger, in Michigan ; she was born in Ohio ; they have four children—Robert J. Traverse, Sarah J., Charles and Elmer.

Trueblood, Elijah, far., Sec. 34 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Trueblood, Milton A., far. ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Truesdell, H. F., carpenter, Belle Plaine.
 Truesdell, Henry F., far., Sec. 31 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Trumbull, Amos Q., far. ; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Turner, Timothy, far. ; P. O. Luzerne.

VINTON, D. D., painter, Belle Plaine.
 Vogt, Hans, saloon, Belle Plaine.

VALENTINE, W. H., foreman of Round House of N. W. R. R., Belle Plaine ; was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., 1830, in which place he remained until 1863, when he went to Chicago, Ill., and entered the employ of the N. W. R. R. Co., and has been in their employ since ; he remained in Chicago two years, then went upon the Peninsula, where he remained until 1867 ; he then came to Clinton, this State. While there he married Miss Sarah E. Hinkley in 1868 ; she was born in Clinton Co., this State ; they lived in Clinton until September, 1875, when they moved to Belle Plaine ; they own a nice property in Clinton, valued at about \$2,000.

Voozark, John, laborer, Belle Plaine.

WARFIELD, W. H., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Wass, H. N., merch. tailor, Belle Plaine.
 Watson, W. P., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.
 Weaver, Wm. H., mechanic; P. O. Luzerne.
 Wehrman, Augustus, farmer; P. O. Luzerne.
 Werhman, Henry, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Wells, C. N., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Wells, C. T., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Wells, E. J., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Welsh, John, far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

WENTZ, C., of the firm of C. & S. Wentz, dealers in groceries and provisions, etc., etc., Belle Plaine. Mr. C. Wentz was born in Germany in 1838; came to this country in 1855, and stopped in Kendall Co., Ill.; while in that county, he enlisted in Co. I, 36th Ill. Vol. Inf., in July, 1861; served four years and four months, and was honorably discharged; he was in many severe battles, the principal ones being the battles of Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and all through the Atlanta campaign, and also at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. The war being over and peace restored, he returned to Kendall Co., Ill.; after remaining there a short time, he came to Belle Plaine; he engaged in his present business in the Fall of 1870. He married Miss E. Beek, in Vinton, this county; she was born in Germany.

Wentz, Samuel, merchant, Belle Plaine.
 Wertley, J., far., S. 3; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Wertley, Jno., Sr., far., S. 14; P. O. Luzerne.
 Wertley, John W., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

WESSEL, HARTWIG, retired, Belle Plaine; was born in Holstein, Prussia, in 1835; came to Davenport, this State, in 1852, where he remained until the Fall of 1868; the four years prior to 1868 he was engaged in the agricultural implements business in Davenport; he came to Belle Plaine in 1868, and engaged in dealing in agricultural implements, which business he continued in until the Fall of 1873, when he sold to Mr. Junge. He married Maggie C. Nagel, in Davenport; she was born in Holstein, Prussia; they have five children living. Mr. Wessel has held the offices of Assessor, member of City

Council, and various school offices. He owns 350 acres of land; resides at corner of 4th and Beech sts., Belle Plaine.
 Weyand, Daniel.

White, Alexander, butcher, Belle Plaine.
 White, B. H., proprietor Fremont House, Belle Plaine.
 White, J. C., far., S. 36; P. O. Luzerne.
 Wiley, J. J., R. R. employe, Belle Plaine.

WILCOX, S. A., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Belle Plaine; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1822; he remained in New York until 1843; he then went to Bureau Co., Ill., and remained until 1854; he then moved to Tama Co., this State, thus becoming one of the pioneer settlers of the Northwest; he resided in Tama Co. until the year 1857; he then moved on to his present farm in this township; Mr. Wilcox owns 129 acres of land. He is one of the present Board of Township Trustees, which office he has held three terms previous to this; has also held various school and township offices; he was one of the Delegates to the Convention held in Tama Co. for the purpose of organizing the Republican party; this was the first Republican Convention held in that county, and we believe the first in this State. He married Miss P. M. Rogers, in New York, in 1845; she was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1828; they have four children living—Daniel O., Ann Eliza (she married Chas. R. Barnett), Miron C. and Sherman H.

Wilcoxon, Geo. I., mason, Belle Plaine.
 Wilcoxon, I., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Williams, H. H., mer., Belle Plaine.
 Wills, G. W., engineer, Belle Plaine.
 Wilson, Andrew, lab., Belle Plaine.
 Wilson, D. L., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Wilson, J. D., lumber dealer, Belle Plaine.
 Wilson, R. C., printer, Belle Plaine.
 Wilson, Walter, laborer, Belle Plaine.

WISE, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Belle Plaine; owns 137½ acres of land; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, 1825, in which State he remained until 1851; he then went to California, and followed mining three years, at the end of which time he returned to Ohio; remained a short time, and came to Vinton, this county, in 1854. Married Miss E. Potter, in Marion, Linn Co., this State, in 1857; she was born in

New York; they have seven children living—Alice Z., Effie G., Willard A., Blanche E., Caroline E., John Vincent and Maude E. Mr. Wise and family resided in Vinton until 1865, when they moved to this Tp., on their farm, which is only one-fourth of a mile from the city of Belle Plaine.

Wonderlich, E. A., far.; P. O. Irving.

Woods, H. D., blacksmith, Belle Plaine.

Woodward, L. H., retired grocer, Belle Plaine.

Warfield, James M., far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Worley, J., physician, Belle Plaine.

Wright, Enos, laborer, Belle Plaine.

WRIGHT, E. B., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Belle Plaine; was born in Meigs Co., Ohio, in 1824; while he was a child his parents moved to Indiana, in which State they remained until 1842; they then moved to Winnebago Co., Ill., in which the subject of this sketch (E. B. Wright) married Miss Elizabeth Cornaness; she was born in Stark Co., Ohio; they moved to this county in 1854, and located on the farm on which they now reside; they own 200 acres of land. Mr. Wright is the present Secretary of School District; he has also held the office of School Treasurer several terms. His father, J. Wright, was born in Ohio, and married Miss L. Smith, who was born in Vermont; they moved to this county in 1854; he died four years after coming to this county, aged 58; his wife still resides in this county.

Wright, Franklin, farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Wright, H. H., laborer, Belle Plaine.

Wright, J. A., far., Belle Plaine.

Wright, Leroy S., farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Wright, W. J., far., Belle Plaine.

YOCOM, WM. W.

Young, Jeremiah, farmer; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Young, Joseph, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Belle Plaine.

YOUNT, E., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Irving; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, on the 10th of April, 1840; came West with his parents and settled in Iowa Township, this county, in 1856. He married Miss Emily Sink, in Iowa County, this State, Nov. 8, 1868; she was born in Miami Co., Ohio. Mr. E. Yount's father (John M. Yount, now deceased), was a native of Ohio; he moved to this county, bringing his family with him in 1856, thus becoming one of the early settlers of this county; his widow (Mrs. Yount), still resides in this county.

ZALESKA, F. E., butcher, Belle Plaine.

Zaleska, Joseph, butcher, Belle Plaine.

Zaleska, F., Sr., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Zaleska, Vincel, butcher, Belle Plaine.

Zeka, Joseph, butcher, Belle Plaine.

Zellar, John, far.; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Zimmerman, F. R., cabinet maker, Luzerne.



LE ROY TOWNSHIP.

ABBOTT, WILLIAM, Constable, Blairstown.

Allen, A. F., banker, Blairstown.

ALBERSTETT, F., manager of the grain warehouse owned by H. B. Hidy, Blairstown; was born in Germany on the 7th of December, 1850; came to this country with his parents in 1854; they settled in Stephenson Co., Ill., where they now reside. Mr. F. Alberstett attended high school in the above named county and received a liberal education; he came to this town in 1876, when he entered upon his duties as general manager of the above-mentioned warehouse. His father, John Alberstett, served in the regular army in Germany.

Allum, Q. L., barber, Blairstown.

Anderson, David, carpenter, Blairstown.

Anderson, F. M., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Blairstown.

Anderson, G. W., plasterer, Blairstown.

Anderson, Jerry, Blairstown.

Anderson, M. F., blacksmith, Blairstown.

ANDERSON, R. K., proprietor of carriage, wagon, and horseshoeing shop, Blairstown; was born in Cumberland Co., Penn., on Sept. 1, 1852; came to this State in 1875, and commenced business at this place, and worked at his trade, that of blacksmith, in De Kalb Co., Ill., previous to his coming to this place. He married Helen Quilhot, in De Kalb County, Illinois, in 1873; she was born in De Kalb Co. in 1858; they have one child—Francis, born in De Kalb Co., in June, 1875. Mr. R. K. Anderson's brother, M. F. Anderson, is in partnership with him in the shop; they do first-class work and are the principal firm in the business of this place.

Anderson, Richard, retired blacksmith, Blairstown.

Andrew, C. W., Blairstown.

Applegate, H., Blairstown.

Arreson, Peter, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Luzerne.

Asch, Oliver, drayman, Blairstown.

ATHEY, JAS. W., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Blairstown; was born in Parke Co., Ind., Oct. 26, 1829; he re-

mained here until 1846; he then came to this State and settled in Iowa Co., in which county he remained until 1852, when he came to this county; he was early identified in the school interests in the township which he lives in, and took an active part in the organization of district schools. Has been twice married, first wife was Sarah C. Brown; they were married in Johnston Co., 1853; she was born in Ohio, and died on the 11th of November, 1865. Present wife was Minerva Haughen- burg; they were married in Marengo, Iowa Co., in 1866; she was born in Ohio. Mr. Athey owns 456 acres of land; he also owns town property to the value of \$2,300.

BAIRD, C., clergyman, Blairstown.

Barnhart, H. S., carpenter, Blairstown.

Barnes, W. H., express agt. and confectionery, Blairstown.

Barnes, T. F., loan agt., Blairstown.

BARNEY, M. D., farmer; P. O. Blairstown; was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1831; came to this State in 1866, and settled in this county. He is the present Mayor of this town, which office he has held one term previous to this; he also held the office of Town Trustee one year and School Director three years; he is a member of the Masonic order; is also a member of the A. O. U. W. He married Miss C. L. Felt in Jefferson Co., N. Y., on the 18th of February, 1852; she was born in Jefferson Co., Aug. 3, 1835; they have three children—Flora, born in Jefferson Co., July 20, 1856; Carrie, born in Jefferson Co., April 3, 1859; Mary G., born in Jefferson Co., Aug. 14, 1860.

BASSETT, H. L., Postmaster at Blairstown; was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 1, 1833; he came to this State in 1838, and settled in Fairfield, Jefferson Co., which county he remained in until 1856; he then moved to Washington Co., and from there removed to this county in 1863. In 1870, he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace four years, and has held the

office of Town Assessor one year; has been Postmaster at this place two years, and has also held various other town and school offices; he has always exerted himself on the side of law and order, and is a strict temperance man. He married Miss Lydia Jones March 8, 1857; she was born in England Oct. 14, 1828; they have had six children, four of whom are living; the living are Ida M., born in Washington Co., this State, Sept. 5, 1859; Harry and Bertha (twins) born in this county March 27, 1866; Thaddeus, born in this county Sept. 25, 1869.

Baty, Wm. I., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Luzerne.

BEATTIE, S. A., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Blairstown; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1821; went to Illinois and settled in Kane County, where he remained one year; he came from there to this county in 1855, thus becoming one of the pioneer settlers of this county. He married Miss Jane Battie, in Albany, N. Y., March 17, 1849; she was born in Washington Co., N. Y., in the year 1812. Mr. Beattie was the first Assessor elected in this township; at that time the townships of St. Clair, Union and Eldorado were included in this. He owns eighty acres of land, which is well improved.

BEATY, S. S., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Luzerne; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., July 8, 1818; in 1854, he went to Kane Co., Ill., in which county he remained a few months; he came to this township in the Spring of 1855, thus becoming one of the early settlers of this place; this township, at that time, included the townships of St. Clair, Union and Eldorado; he attended the first election here; they polled 12 votes; the expense of the election to the county was \$14. He has been married twice; his present wife was Sarah Larue, in this county, 1860. Mr. Beaty owns 164 acres of land, which is well improved.

Beckler, John, far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Becker, C. L., ret. far., Blairstown.

BELL, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Blairstown; owns 400 acres of land; was born in Norfolk, England, 1831; came to this county, 1855, and

located in this township, thus becoming one of the early settlers of Benton Co. He married Miss Whitenack, in Cedar Rapids, this State. Mr. Bell visited his native country in 1866; remained one year, then returned to his home here, where he has since lived.

Bell, John, Blairstown.

Bell, Robert, Blairstown.

Bell, Thomas, far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Black, Charles, Blairstown.

BLACK, C. F., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Blairstown; owns eighty acres of land; was born in Athens Co., Ohio, on 26th of November, 1851; came to this county with his parents in 1856. He married Miss Frances Lydie Dulin, in this county, on the 2d of March, 1873; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, on 28th of January, 1853; they have had three children—George Hiram, born 13th of April, 1875, died when 16 days old; Jennie Leora, born 26th of March, 1876; Charles Henry, born 14th of November, 1877.

BLACK, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Blairstown; was born in Athens Co., Ohio, 17th of October, 1822; in the year 1850, he moved to Indiana, and remained in that State about three years; at the end of which time he moved to this State, thus becoming one of the pioneer settlers; he came to this county in 1856, and he has since made it his home; he has held the office of Town Trustee several years; has also been Assessor three or four years, and has held various school offices. He married Hannah Phillips, in Ohio, 1843; she was born in Athens Co., Ohio, in 1823.

Blutzer, John, far., S. 32; P. O. Luzerne.

Bœhmke, William, clerk, Luzerne.

BOOK, JOHN, retired merchant, Blairstown; was born in Germany Dec. 17, 1839; came to this country, 1854, and settled in Clayton Co., this State, where he remained until the Spring of 1864; he then came to this town and formed a copartnership with A. J. Tangeman, and entered the mercantile business; he remained in that business until the Fall of 1874. He married Miss H. N. Washburn, in Clayton Co., this State, March 28, 1862; she was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1841; they

have two children—Jessie, born on the 1st of January, 1863, in Clayton Co.; Frank, born in Blairstown, July 21, 1865.

Boumgart, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Luzerne.

Boyd, H. J., far., S. 17; P. O. Luzerne.

Brewster, J. T., tailor, Blairstown.

BRIAN, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Blairstown; was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, Dec. 19, 1831; he came to this State in 1852, and settled in Linn Co., where he remained until 1855, when he moved to this town; he built and run the first blacksmith shop that was in this place. He is, at present writing, a member of the Town Council, and has held various school offices. In June, 1864, he enlisted in the 47th I. V. I., in Co. C; served until the close of the war; was honorably discharged. He married Emily Wood in Linn Co., Aug. 2, 1855; she was born in the State of New York. Mr. Brian owns 160 acres of land, and residence lots in town.

Brockman, Eli, nursery, Blairstown.

Brockman, W. L., nursery, Blairstown.

Brown, A. M., lab., Blairstown.

Bruce, C. L., horse doctor, Blairstown.

Bruce, Joseph, teamster, Blairstown.

Buch, Conrad, grocer, Luzerne.

Buffington, O. J., clerk, Blairstown.

Burnet, A., far.; S. 10; P. O. Blairstown.

Burns, B., clerik, Blairstown.

Burnet, H. W., Sec. 10.

Burnet, I. G., Justice of Peace, Blairstown.

BURNET, S. G., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Blairstown; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1827; is a graduate of Woodward College; came to this State and settled in this county in 1867. A few years later, he was nominated for member of the Iowa State Legislature by the Anti-Monopoly party, and was triumphantly elected; he has also held various township offices. He married Miss Isabella A. Bromwell, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852; she was born in Cincinnati Sept. 16, 1834.

Bushler, J., shoemaker, Blairstown.

CARTER, JOHN, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Blairstown.

Carpenter, S. H., school tchr., Blairstown.

Case, C. E., far., S. 27; P. O. Blairstown.

Case, S., far., S. 22; P. O. Blairstown.

Cayema, J., far., S. 34; P. O. Blairstown.

Chaffee, C. E., merchant, Blairstown.

Chalupsky, F., far., S. 28; P. O. Luzerne.

Chalupsky, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Luzerne.

Chass, F., far., S. 28; P. O. Luzerne.

Clint, Alex., lab., Blairstown.

Clint, Geo., lab., Blairstown.

CLARK, THOMAS, contractor and builder, Blairstown; was born in the city of New York Nov. 29, 1819; in 1829, he went to Somerset Co., N. J., where he worked on a farm and attended school until he was 18 years of age; he then served an apprenticeship to a carpenter, and learned that trade, which trade he worked at in New Jersey until 1845; he then moved to Peoria Co., Ill., where he followed the business of contractor and builder eighteen years; thence to La Salle Co., Ill., where he remained a few years. In September, 1861, he entered the U. S. Navy, and was appointed Chief Carpenter by Commodore Foote; he remained in the U. S. Navy service until the Fall of 1863, and was honorably discharged; during his service in the navy he was in eleven battles, the principal ones being the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Fort Pillow, Memphis, and a fight with the Arkansas Ram; after being discharged, he returned to La Salle Co. and enlisted as a veteran in Cogswell Battery; he served in this until the close of the war, and was again honorably discharged; while in this battery he was engaged in the battles of Nashville and Mobile. He came to this town in September, 1865, and has since engaged in his present business; he owns his place of business, and is the principal contractor and builder in the town. He married Sarah N. Breese in Newark, N. J., Sept. 25, 1842; she was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Aug. 28, 1819; they have five children living.

CODER, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Luzerne; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., March 4, 1806; came to this county in 1857, and settled in Iowa Tp., thus becoming one of the first settlers in that township. During his residence there, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held a number of years. He married Catharine Hauck in Jefferson Co., Penn.; she was born in Center Co., Penn., April 9, 1827. Mr. Coder had four sons in the

army, all of whom were engaged in active service, and were honorably discharged at the expiration of their term of enlistment, or at the close of the war.

Colp, Thomas, lab., Blairstown.

Colp, Wm., far., S. 26; P. O. Blairstown.

Cook, Geo., agent; P. O. Blairstown.

Cook, G. E., far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Cook, book agent, Blairstown.

Colton, H., far., S. 20; P. O. Luzerne.

Colvin, A. T., far., S. 3; P. O. Blairstown.

Copeland, Jos., agl. imps., Blairstown.

CRANDAL, G. B., loan agt.; P. O. Blairstown; born in Smithport, McKean Co., Penn., 1835; removed to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1845; thence to Louisville, Ky., in 1852; dealer, while there, in groceries; thence to Galesburg, Ill., in 1853; there lost his health, and attended school; returned to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1855; attended school and teaching; thence to Galesburg, Ill., in 1856, improving land and teaching; thence to Fremont, Steuben Co., Ind., in 1857; remained seven years, with the exception of one year spent in Northern Wisconsin for his health, clerking, teaching and merchandising; thence to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1865; since when he has been engaged in his present business; has a farm on Sec. 8, Homer Tp., of 160 acres, and other property at Blairstown, Benton Co. Married Emma J. Brown, in 1858; she was born in Steuben Co., Ind., March 26, 1841; her children were Herbert B., born in 1859; Emma E., born in April, 1873. Emma J. died in April, 1873. Married Mrs. A. Mason, Des Moines, Iowa, March, 1874; she was born in McKean Co., Penn., Dec. 12, 1838; they have one child—George B., born Dec. 12, 1874. Politics, Republican.

CRANDELL, WILLIAM H., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Blairstown; owns eighty acres of land; was born in Clinton Co., Penn., Jan. 4, 1840; came to Warren Co., Ill., when he was 16 years of age, in which county he remained until 1868; he then came to this county. During the war of the rebellion he enlisted in Company A, 102d Ill. V. I.; was honorably discharged. He married Miss Mary Preston, in Toledo, Illinois, in 1867; she

was born in Missouri, in 1843; they have three children—Chas. Henry, Frank Preston and Amy.

Cummings, Loren, Blairstown.

DANOPNIK, FRANCIS, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Blairstown.

Dellzell, Charles, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Blairstown.

Dellzell, D. P., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Blairstown.

Dellzell, William, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Blairstown.

Dickey, J. S., Presbyterian clergyman, Blairstown.

Ditto, Goo. F., carpenter, Blairstown.

DITZLER, E. J., merchant, Luzerne; was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., Aug. 13, 1832; in 1852, he went to Ohio, and remained there until the Fall of 1855; he then went to Will Co., Ill., in which county he remained until the Fall of 1856; he then came to Cedar Rapids, this State, and remained about four years, at the end of which time he returned to his former home in Pennsylvania, and after remaining there a short time, he returned to Cedar Rapids, and bought grain there until the year 1860; thence to Mechanicsville, where he engaged in the same business until 1861; from there he went to Buckeye, and engaged in the grain trade until 1867; he then moved to this town (Luzerne), and his was the first mercantile house erected in this place; he carried a full line of staple and fancy dry goods, groceries, hardware, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc.; he also deals extensively in grain. Mr. Ditzler was the first Postmaster at this place, which office he held a number of years. He married Miss Maria Williams, in Tama Co., this State, in 1866; she was born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1842; they have five children—Sheridan, born in Buckeye, this State; Myrtle, born in Buckeye, this State; Edwin L., born in this town; Loyd Sydney, born in this town; Lawrence Bird, born in this town.

Dodd, H. H., laborer, Luzerne.

DODD, W. K., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Luzerne; was born in this county, 1861; his father, T. M. Dodd, was born in Tennessee, 1829; he came to John-

son Co., this State, 1847, thus becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that county. While in that county he married Miss Mary J. Kellar, 1851; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1830; a few years after their marriage, they moved to this county and located in this township. Mr. Dodd died at his residence in this township, the 27th of May, 1876; his widow, Mrs. Dodd, still resides on the estate.

Donahue, James, saloon keeper, Blairstown.

Drake, D. T., laborer, Blairstown.

Drinkert, F., Prop. Central House, Blairstown.

ECKERT, DAN., carpenter, Blairstown.

EARLY, P. H., ticket agent and telegraph operator for the C. & N. W. Ry., Blairstown; was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Feb. 1, 1852; came to this town in 1872; has followed the business of telegraphing eight years; has been ticket agent four years. He married Maria Kirby, in this place, Jan. 11, 1874; she was born in Geneva, Ill., in 1853; they have one child—John Edward, born in this town on the 16th of Dec., 1874.

Eddy, A. W., far., S. 26; P. O. Blairstown.

Edson, O. S., retired farmer, Blairstown.

Egen, D., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Luzerne.

EHRED, W. H., insurance and marble agent, Blairstown; was born in Petersville, Northampton Co., Penn., on the 21st of Oct., 1840; in 1859, he went to Wisconsin, in which State he remained until 1861; then he returned to his former home, and remained there until 1867; he then came to this county; during the time he was in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, he was principally engaged in the mercantile business and teaching school; during his residence in Blairstown, he has held the offices of Town Recorder and Alderman a number of years. He married Miss Mary E. Wehr, in Marshall Co., this State; she was born in Carbon Co., Penn., on the 31st of May, 1845; they have three children—Claude T., born in Blairstown on Oct. 26, 1870; Frank W., born in Blairstown on March 28, 1874; Mary A., born in Blairstown on March 16, 1876. Mr. Ehred represents the following insurance companies: the Farmers'

of Cedar Rapids; the Germania American of New York, and he also represents the marble works of Searles & Baxter, Cedar Rapids.

FARREL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Luzerne.

FERMAN, ROBERT, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Blairstown; owns 580 acres of land; was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., on the 20th of Jan., 1835; in the year 1847, he went to Ohio, where he remained until the Fall of 1851, when he went to Henry Co., Ill., where he remained until the breaking-out of the rebellion. He enlisted in 112th I. V. I., Co. A, on the 9th of Aug., 1862, and was honorably discharged on the 20th of June, 1865; he was in many severe engagements; the principal ones being the battle of Atlanta, siege of Knoxville, Resaca, Allatoona, Nashville, Wilmington and Raleigh. After the war was over, he came to this county, and has since made it his home. Is one of the Township Trustees at present writing, and also is the present incumbent of the office of School Treasurer. He married Miss Rebecca Hayden, in Henry Co., Ill., on the 10th of April, 1864; she was born in Indiana, in 1841, on the 16th of February; they have four children—Frederick William, born in this county on 15th of Aug., 1866; Lora Louise, born in this county March 28, 1869; Corwin Kent, born in this county Dec. 57, 1872; Cordie Estelle, born in this county May 5, 1877.

Eichmeyer, Fritz, lab.; P. O. Luzerne.

Elias, Chas., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Blairstown.

Elias, Chas. H., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Blairstown.

Felt, G. W., stock-dealer, Blairstown.

Field John T., drayman, Blairstown.

FITZGERALD, M., druggist, Blairstown; was born in Winnebago Co., Ill., Sept. 29, 1854; came to Boone Co., this State, in May, 1866, and to this town in September, 1875. Mr. Fitzgerald is undoubtedly as good a druggist as there is in the county; he keeps reliable drugs, medicines and chemicals, and everything necessary to complete a neat, tasty, and at the same time a large and finished stock.

Fitzgerald, P. C., harness maker; P. O. Luzerne.

Flygler, John L., far.; P. O. Luzerne.

FOSTER, B. F., Blairstown; was born in Sandusky Co., Ohio, Sept 6, 1833; one of the earliest settlers of this county, and erected the first frame building in this part of the county; carpenter and joiner. First wife was Martha Morford; present wife was Jane Davis; they were married in Iowa Co., this State; she was born in Illinois in 1834.

Fox, And'w, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Luzerne.

Frantz, A. D., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Blairstown.

Frantz, N. N., butcher, Blairstown.

Frantz, Sam'l G., far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Frantz, Wane, reuter, Sec. 9; P. O. Blairstown.

Frantzman, Jacob, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Blairstown.

Frenzel, H., baker, Blairstown.

Funk, Joseph, far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Funk, William, far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Furnes, C. C., broker, Luzerne.

Furnas, J. M., M. D., Luzerne.

GEISKING, H. F., gardener, Blairstown.

Goodenough, Levi, retired stone mason, Blairstown.

GOULDING, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Luzerne; was born in Monroe Co., N. Y.; when a boy he entered a carpet store and occupied the position of salesman several years. He married Miss Anna McGlaw in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., June 4, 1858; she was born in 1840; after their marriage, they moved to Chili, seven miles west of Rochester, where he owned a farm; he then engaged in farming, which occupation he has principally engaged in since; they moved to this county in 1869; have nine children—Patrick James, Maria Agnes, Katie A. C., Anna F., Laurence R., Amelia Elizabeth, Joseph E., Henry A. and Walter B. Mr. Goulding served in the New York State militia seven years; he entered as private and was advanced to the rank of Sergeant Major. He owns 140 acres of land one and a half miles from Luzerne.

Goss, G. W., miller, Blairstown.

GOSS, MILO G., telegraph operator for C. & N. W. Ry. Co.; was born in Dodge Co., Wis., Feb. 8, 1857; has followed the business of telegraph operator

three years; he came to this town in February, 1878.

Greer, W. A., blacksmith, Blairstown.

GREER, J. F., retired hardware merchant, Blairstown; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1835; he went to La Salle Co., Ill., and stopped in Mendota about two years; came to this county in 1859. He married Miss Elizabeth King, in Michigan, in 1860; she was born in Kane Co., Ill., in 1844. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Greer served in Co. C, 47th I. V. I.; he was honorably discharged; he had one brother (James V.) in the army; he was killed in the siege of Atlanta; he belonged to Co. G, 13th I. V. I.

GREULICH, F. A. H., grain merchant and dealer in general produce, Luzerne; was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1846; came to Johnson Co., this State, in 1852, in which county he remained eighteen years; he came to this county in 1870, and engaged in his present business at this place. He married Miss P. O'Donnell in Iowa City, Johnson Co., this State, in 1870; she was born in Maryland.

Grosvenor, B. F., prop. Central House, Blairstown.

GRUNEWALD, W. J., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Blairstown; was born in Germany in 1838; came to this country in 1853, and went to New Jersey, where he remained until 1864; he then came to this county, and it has been his home since. He married Mary Kupp in Vinton, this county, Dec. 7, 1868; she was born in Germany in 1849; they have had four children—William J., born in this county Nov. 8, 1869; Charles Ernest, born April 10, 1871; Henry, born Sept. 29, 1873, died aged two months; Henry Julis, born Dec. 17, 1871. Mr. Grunewald owns 162 acres of land.

HALSTEAD, M. S., Blairstown.

Hadler, C., farrier, Luzerne.

Haines, D., far., S. 21; P. O. Blairstown.

HAINES, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Blairstown; owns 200 acres of land; was born in Greene Co., N. Y. on the 4th of November, 1812; in 1835, he went to Peoria Co., Ill., where he remained until 1855; he then came

to this township and located on his present farm. He married Miss Sarah A. Miner, in Peoria Co., Ill., on the 11th of October, 1840; she was born in Ross Co., Ohio, on the 6th of September, 1822; her father, Thomas Miner, was one of the pioneers of this county; he was born in Greene Co., N. Y., in 1798, and came to this county in 1854, and made it his home until his death which occurred at his residence in this township, on the 19th of April.

HANFORD, H. M., proprietor of Blairstown flour mills and grain dealer, Blairstown; was born near Rochester, N. Y., in 1833; while he was a child, his parents moved to Will Co., Ill., in which county the subject of this sketch remained until 1860; he then went to California, remaining one year, at the end of which time he returned to Will Co., Ill., and remained there until 1862, thence to this county in the same year and engaged in the grain trade in this place (Blairstown); was also engaged in the general mercantile business; became proprietor of the Blairstown mill in 1866, and it has been under his supervision since. He married Miss M. B. Keyes, in this county, in 1866; she was born in Linn Co., this State, in 1842. Mr. Hanford has held various town offices in this place.

Hannen, J. B., far., S. 35; P. O. Blairstown.

Hanson, Tim, laborer; P. O. Luzerne.

Hanson, Claus, laborer; P. O. Luzerne.

Hanson, Fredrick, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Blairstown.

Hanser, John, com. merch., Blairstown.

Hanser, Tim, butcher, Blairstown.

Hartung, D. C., blacksmith, Blairstown.

Hartung, G. W., stone mason and plasterer, Blairstown.

HARTUNG, HENRY, proprietor of livery stable, Blairstown; was born in Beaver Co., Penn., April 20, 1848; came to this town in 1865, and established himself in the business of general blacksmithing and the manufacture of buggies and wagons, which business he continued in until August, 1877, when he engaged in his present business. He married Miss Julia Ellis in this county, June 20, 1869; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have one child—Alphe M., born in this town Sept. 1, 1870.

Hartung, M., proprietor of Pennsylvania House, Blairstown.

Hartung, John, retired farmer, Blairstown.

Hartz, George W., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Blairstown.

Hartz, I. K., Sec. 36; P. O. Blairstown.

Hartz, S., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Blairstown.

Hartz, Solomon, Sec. 36; P. O. Blairstown.

Hayden, A. L., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Blairstown.

Hayden, J. M., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Blairstown.

HAYDEN, J. M., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Blairstown; owns 160 acres of land; was born in Fulton Co., Ill. Dec. 13, 1849; came to this county in 1876. Was married to Miss Emma Thayer, in Knox Co., Ill., March 25, 1877; she was born in Virginia Jan. 30, 1852.

HAYES, C. S., dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and plated ware, spectacles, etc.; repairing and engraving a specialty; Blairstown; was born in Vermont Feb. 18, 1855; he came from there to Cedar Rapids, this State, where he was engaged four years in the jewelry business; he came to this town in 1876, and established himself in the same business, and he is the principal jeweler in town.

Hayes, J., teamster, Blairstown.

Hearener, Frank, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Blairstown.

Hearener, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Blairstown.

Hearener, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Blairstown.

Heck, E. D., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Blairstown.

HECK, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Blairstown; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio in 1821; he came to this State in 1866, and located in this county. He married Cathrine Greenmyer in Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1846; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1820; they have four children—Ephraim B., born in Columbiana Co., April 2, 1848 (he married Miss Sarah S. Lunenberg in this county, Dec. 25, 1873; she was born in Johnson Co., this State, April 29, 1856; they have had two children—Theodore E., born June 27, 1874, died aged 2 years 1 month and 27 days; Alvin Roy, born April 27, 1875; Simon R., born in Columbiana Co., Aug.

18, 1852; Melissa E., born March 18, 1856; John Theodore, born in 1860, died March 26, 1864. Mr. John Heck owns 160 acres of land, and they are well improved.

HECK, R., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Blairstown; owns 320 acres of land; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1828; came to this county in 1864, and settled in this township; he has held the office of School Director several years. Married Samantha Rupert, in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1855, in which county she was born in 1835.

Heck, Simmion R., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Blairstown.

Heinrich, C. A., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Blairstown.

Heldebrand, Adam, far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Henry, M., Com. Highways, Blairstown.

Henry, O. S., renter; P. O. Blairstown.

Henry, Willis, Blairstown.

HERRING, GEORGE (deceased). The subject of this sketch was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Dec 27, 1822; he embraced religion and joined the Evangelical Association when he was 13 years of age, and remained a faithful member of the same. On Dec. 26, 1850, he married Miss Susana Keck, in Mahoning Co., Ohio; she was a native of that county, and was born Jan. 28, 1827. Mr. Herring hearing the glowing reports of the Northwest, and being favorably impressed with the advantages to be derived in a new country, came to this State in April, 1863, and was among the first settlers in the vicinity of Blairstown; after being here some time, he was licensed as a local minister, in which capacity he served the church faithfully until death; he was at the head of the building of an Evangelical church at Blairstown, to which he contributed liberally, and which has been a great blessing to the community; he also contributed largely toward the erection of the Blairstown Seminary. During his life, he was an extensive dealer in real estate, and accumulated a large property; failing in health, he removed to Texas in the Spring of 1875, hoping that the change of climate would improve his failing health; but finding that he kept getting worse, he returned and went to Alton, Ill., in which place he

remained until May, 1876, when he returned to this place (Blairstown), where he remained until his death, which occurred Aug. 8, 1877. Many are they that will long cherish his memory for his unbounded generosity and large heartedness; he was ever giving, and many are his liberal acts; his walk was upright, and his honesty and character without reproach. Such is the record left by him that we could fill a volume of recitals of his good deeds and his labors as a minister of God; but no words that we could employ would add any new luster to the character he bore in the community where he lived so long.

Gone where shadows ne'er gather nor sorrows
come

To darken the sky of the spirit home, far away,
far away.

Farewell, Christian friends, fare thee well.

Where angels dwell

Is now thy home, with sainted one unite
And echo through that world which hath no
night,

Redeeming love.

Gone from his partner's sight,

Whose clinging heart

Can scarce depart

From the one loved through each changing year,
From the one who in death is still more dear
than when in life.

Mrs. Herring is still a resident of this place (Blairstown), and their family of four children all reside in this county; the children are M. S. Herring (whose biography we give in another place), born in Trumbull Co., Ohio; Samantha C. and Amanda M. (twins), born in Columbiana Co., Ohio; (Samantha C. married H. B. Miller; they reside in St. Clair Tp., this county; Amanda M. married J. A. Rank; they reside in Le Roy Tp., this county); Laurella J., born in Columbiana Co., Ohio.

HERRING, M. S., was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio; he came to this county with his parents, George and Susana Herring (whose biographies we give in another place), in 1863; is a member of the Evangelical Church.

Hess, E., laborer, Blairstown.

Hickson, I. M., far., S. 25; P. O. Blairstown.

Higley, G. W., restaurant, Blairstown.

HOEBEL, LOUIS, hardware merchant, Blairstown; was born in Stephenson Co., Ill., Dec. 17, 1842; he came to

this town in 1868, and engaged in his present business. He married Kathrine Sauer, in Freeport, Ill., in 1865; she was born in Baden, Germany, April 30, 1845.

HOEBEL BROS., proprietors of the large hardware store and tin shop, Blairstown; this is one of the best business houses in town; it is 24 feet wide and 180 feet long; the front, seventy feet, is stocked with an extensive stock of hardware, stoves, tinware and everything to be found in a first-class hardware store; the back 110 feet is filled with every desirable agricultural implement; back here is iron, barbed fence wire, nails, ropes, belting, etc.

HOEBEL, PHILIP, hardware merchant; was born in Germany on the 19th of Dec., 1828; came to this country in 1842, and settled in Stephenson Co., Ill., in which county he remained until 1868, when he came to this county and engaged in his present business. He married Elizabeth Holeh, in Freeport, Stephenson Co., Ill., in May, 1858; she was born in Germany in 1837.

Hoeck, Frederick, far.; P. O. Luzerne.

Hoeck, William, far.; P. O. Luzerne.

HOEPNER, FRED., dealer in wines, beer and cigars, Luzerne; was born in Germany, 1846; came to this country in 1868; Mr. Hoepner has traveled extensively, has been all through the Northwestern States, and in California, British Columbia, New Jersey, Washington, Oregon and Nebraska; he visited several of the principal cities of each of the above named places, and in this State, he engaged in his present business, at this place, on the 1st of Jan., 1878.

Koffman, Henry, retired farmer, Luzerne.

Hogan, S. R., farmer, P. O. Blairstown.

Holiday, W., mfr. fanning mills, Blairstown.

Hooker, H. C., Blairstown.

Horne, O., banker, Blairstown.

Howard, Perry, teamster, Luzerne.

Howard, Samuel, teamster, Luzerne.

Hutton, R., laborer, Blairstown.

ILTEN, HENRY, hardware merchant, Luzerne.

JACKSON, JOHN, laborer, Blairstown.

Jacoby, C., far., S. 33; P. O. Blairstown.

Jennings, C. G., school teacher, Blairstown.

Jones, J. E., far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Jones, J. I., far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Jones, M. B., renter; P. O. Blairstown.

Jones, N. J., M. D., Blairstown.

Jones, W. H., far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Judle, F., far., S. 33; P. O. Blairstown.

Justus, D. A., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Blairstown.

KEEPER, JERRY, laborer; P. O. Luzerne.

Kellar, John, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Luzerne.

Kellar, M. L., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Luzerne.

Kelley, James, merchant, Blairstown.

Kern, Samuel, blacksmith, Luzerne.

Kern, Christof, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Luzerne.

Kiehn, Peter, shoemaker, Blairstown.

KITE, O. P., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Blairstown; owns one-fourth section of land; was born in Page Co., Va., in 1837; came to this State in the Spring of 1855, and settled in Cedar Co., where he remained until 1865, when he came to this county. He married Miss Susan Kiser, in Cedar Co., this State; she was born in Page Co., Virginia; they have a family of six children.

KING, JOHN D., attorney and counselor at law, Blairstown; was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Nov. 17, 1839. At the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted in Company A, 33d Illinois V. I., Aug. 21, 1861; was honorably discharged in October, 1864; his discharge shows that he was engaged in thirteen pitched battles, among them being the battles of Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, and a series of battles around that place. He settled in this town in the Spring of 1866, and was admitted to the bar in 1873, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at this place (Blairstown); at the bar, Mr. King is regarded as an able lawyer, a man of sound legal judgment and high professional honor. He married Miss Sarah L. Cooper, in Whiteside Co., Ill., Aug. 9, 1863; she was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Feb. 24, 1837.

King, S. T., clerk, Blairstown.

Kluss, Frederick, farmer, Sec 5; P. O. Luzerne.

Kluss, F. H., far., S. 5; P. O. Luzerne.

Knecht, Ed., gardener, Blairstown.

Knecht, R., gardener, Blairstown.

Knorr, John, drayman, Luzerne.

Koba, Peter, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Luzerne.

Kohlman, Christ, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Luzerne.

Kowas, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Blairstown.

Kurst, Augustus, far.; P. O. Blairstown.

LAMB, DENNIS, section hand, Blairstown.

LAMOREE, P. S., farmer, Sec. 7;

P. O. Luzerne; was born in this county in 1855. Married Miss Margaret Hudson in this county, in December, 1875; she was born in 1853.

LAMOREE, STOUGHTON, retired farmer, Luzerne; was born in Broome Co., N. Y., in 1818; when he was 16 years of age, he went to Plainfield, Ill., where he remained about eighteen months, at the end of which time he went to Peoria Co., Ill., in which county he married Miss Eliza Minor, in 1844; she was born Aug. 18, 1825, died Feb. 5, 1851; his present wife was Miss Rosanna Sheets; they were married in Stark Co., Ill., Oct. 26, 1851; she was born in Switzerland Co., Ind., in 1830. Mr. Lamoree came to this county in the Spring of 1855, and was elected member of the first Board of Supervisors in this county, in which capacity he served two years. He owns 353 acres of land, besides his fine residence, in which he resides at Luzerne.

Larkins, P., far., S. 29; P. O. Luzerne.

Larue, Isaac, broom maker, Blairstown.

Larson, Paul, lab.; P. O. Luzerne.

Larson, Thomas, far.; P. O. Luzerne.

Laubach, F. G., harness mkr., Blairstown.

Law, G. W., far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Learch, Wm., butcher, Blairstown.

Lee, Fred B., far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Lehr, Enos, merchant, Blairstown.

Lehr, J. M., merchant, Blairstown.

Leonard, H. M., lab., Blairstown.

Lipe, H., surveyor, Blairstown.

LONG, D. N., retired minister, Blairstown; was born in Somerset Co., Penn., May 17, 1813; in 1835, he was licensed minister of the Evangelical Association, and successfully labored in the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio; in 1860, he came West and located in this State; he followed his

ministerial duties in this State and Minnesota several years. He married Susanna Flickinger, in Cumberland Co., Penn., in 1842; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1817; they have three children living—Belinda E. (now Mrs. J. Troutman), Susanna C. and Cynthia (now Mrs. Frank Leohner). Mr. Long owns 452 acres of land, and residence and three town lots.

Lynch, P. H., Justice of Peace, Blairstown.

Lyons, J., far., S. 36; P. O. Blairstown.

MCCARTY, JOHN, Principal of Blairstown Academy, Blairstown.

McCoy, F. A., keeps billiard hall, Blairstown.

McElroy, M., far., S. 26; P. O. Blairstown.

MACKLIN, O. P., painter, Blairstown; was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, on the 5th of June, 1841; went to Madison, Wis., in 1861. In 1862, he enlisted in the 23d Wis. V. I.; served until the close of the war; was honorably discharged; his discharge shows that he was engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Miss.; Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Cross Roads, Cane River, Jackson, Spanish Fort, Atlanta, Blakely, Alabama, and was all through with Gen. Banks, in his Red River Expedition; he was mustered out in Madison, Wis. He then returned to his former home in New York, and remained three years; he then came to this town, and has resided here since. He married Julia Hitchcock, in Portage Co., Ohio, on the 5th of Nov., 1868; she was born in Caulfield, Ohio, in 1845; they have had three children—Freddie W., born Oct. 28, 1871, died Aug. 16, 1873; Judson V., born Nov. 21, 1873; Hattie D., born Sept. 24, 1869.

Matter, E., retired farmer.

Meaks, F., far., S. 33; P. O. Luzerne.

MERRIMAN, C. B., merchant, Blairstown; was born in Henry Co., Ill., on the 20th of January, 1839; moved to this county in 1866, and settled in St. Clair Tp., where he engaged in farming until 1875; he then moved to Blairstown and engaged in his present business. He married Miss Rachel Raser, in Henry Co., Ill., on the 8th of

Dec., 1861; she was born in Ohio, on the 14th of July, 1841. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Merriman answered his country's call for recruits to defend the flag of the union of our fathers; he enlisted in Co. K, 112th Ill. V. I., in Aug., 1862, and was honorably discharged in July, 1865; during the time he was in the service, he was engaged in seventy-two skirmishes, aside from the following battles: Franklin, siege of Knoxville, Mt. Sully, Lenora Station, Loudon, Bear Station, Charleston, Town Creek, Wilmington, Goldsborough, Raleigh and Greensboro, N. C., in which battle Gen. Johnston surrendered to Gen. Sherman.

Mess, E., far., S. 6; P. O. Luzerne.

Meyer, C., far., S. 18; P. O. Luzerne.

Meyers, George, farmer; P. O. Luzerne.

Meyers, Harmon J., butcher, Luzerne.

Meyer, J. H., butcher, Luzerne.

Meyocks, John, far., S. 6; P. O. Luzerne.

Mickulaki, J., far., S. 33; P. O. Luzerne.

Miller, Harry, carpenter, Blairstown.

Miner, Hiram, far., S. 21; P. O. Luzerne.

Moeller, H. D., far., S. 16; P. O. Blairstown.

Mondle, C., far., S. 19; P. O. Luzerne.

Moller, Rudolph, merchant, Luzerne.

Moore, E., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Luzerne.

Moore, H., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Luzerne.

Moore, W. C., far.; P. O. Luzerne.

Morey, Austin, laborer, Blairstown.

Morey, G. W., carpet weaver, Blairstown.

Morris, J., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Luzerne.

Mosier, D., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Blairstown.

Mosier, J. S., far., S. 3; P. O. Blairstown.

Muller, C., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Luzerne.

NAUMAN, J., dealer in hardware, Blairstown.

Neibes, J., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Luzerne.

Nelson, Carl, laborer, Blairstown.

Nelson, C., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Luzerne.

Nelson, H. P., laborer, Luzerne.

NELSON, J. A., proprietor of boot and shoe shop, Blairstown; was born in Mercer Co., Penn., 9th of Jan., 1829; came from there to Peoria Co., Ill.; remained there until 1829; he then went to Colorado, where he remained until 1862; he then returned to Illinois, and lived in Peoria until 1864; then he moved to Moline, Ill., remaining there until March, 1865; he then moved to this town, where he has since followed

his business of boot and shoemaking. He was a member of the Town Council four years. Married Lucy A. Robinson, in Peoria Co., Ill., on the 28th of April, 1858; she was born in the State of New York Aug. 8, 1834.

Newmeyer, H., far.; P. O. Blairstown.

NICOLAISEN, PETER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Luzerne; was born in Denmark in 1812. In 1832 he enlisted in the Denmark standing army as Corporal, and remained in the service until 1838; was also a member of the militia of that country from 1838 until 1851. He married Miss Hansine Paulina Maria Dethmer, in Copenhagen, Denmark (which was her birthplace); she was born in 1805; they came to this country in 1851; lived in New York three years; came to this county in 1854; they own 82½ acres of land; they have one child living in this township—Petra Hansine; she married R. Olsen, in this county in 1868. They own 108 acres of land.

Nichols, A. J., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Blairstown.

NIELAND, HENRY, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Luzerne; owns 320 acres of land; was born in Germany, in 1821; came to this country in 1854, and settled in Clayton Co., this State; remained there until 1865, then moved to this Tp., which has been his home since. He married Mary Lemmerinmann, in Germany, in 1846; she was born in 1824. Mr. Nieland entered the army, in Germany, in 1842, and served until 1848.

NISWONGER, M. L., merchant, of the firm of Niswonger & Thomson, dealers in fancy dry goods, notions, ready made clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, etc., etc.; Luzerne. Mr. Niswonger was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1840; came to this State in 1865; remained one year in Cedar Rapids, Linn Co.; came to this town (Luzerne) in 1866; commenced business here in 1869, and has been Postmaster at this place seven years. Married Miss Elizabeth Kooser at Mt. Vernon, Linn Co., this State, in 1866; she was born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1842; they have three children—Jennie, born in this county in 1867; Craig, born in this county in

1870; Maggie, born in this county in 1877. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Niswonger enlisted in Co. D, 15th Penn. Cav., in 1862; was honorably discharged at the close of the war in 1865; he was in many severe skirmishes, and in the battles of Stone River, Chattanooga and Chickamauga.

O'BRIEN, THOS., teamster, Blairstown.

Ohge, Charles, wagon maker, Blairstown.

Olson, Rasmus, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Luzerne.

O'SULLIVAN, J. B., Principal of public school, Blairstown; was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, July 16, 1847; moved with his parents to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., in 1852; thence to Jackson Co., this State, which county he made his home for twenty years; he followed his profession as teacher a number of years; he came to this town in April, 1876; was appointed Principal of the school in Sept., 1876. Was married to Miss C. T. Davey, in this place, Nov. 14, 1876; they have one child—Mary Winifred, born in this town Sept. 12, 1877.

Overbeck, John, far.; P. O. Luzerne.

OVERBECK, J. A., farmer; P. Luzerne; was born in Clayton Co., this State, Sept. 8, 1854. He married Miss Mena Wencel, in Luzerne, this county, March 3, 1878; she was born in Le Roy Tp., this county, May 28, 1858. Mr. J. A. Overbeck's father (Wm. Overbeck), was born in Germany, where he married Louisa Kramer; they came to Clayton Co., this State, in 1845, thus becoming one of the pioneer families in that county. Mrs. J. A. Overbeck's father (F. Wencel) was born in Germany; he married Louisa Kollman; they came to this county some time previous to 1858, and were among the first families that settled in this portion of the county.

Overland, Jesse, engineer, Blairstown.

PAINE, JAS., harness maker, Blairstown.

Pasko, Charles, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Blairstown.

Pasko, John, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Blairstown.

PIERCE, G. R., merchant, Blairstown; was born in Wales Nov. 3, 1842;

he came to this country with his parents in the Spring of 1843; they settled in Wisconsin, in which State he remained until the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion. He then enlisted in the 9th Wis. Battery; served three years and three months, during which time he was in many severe engagements. After being honorably discharged from the service, he went to Minnesota, where he remained until 1872, when he came to this town and engaged in the mercantile business, which business he still continues in. He married Miss Elizabeth French, in this town Feb. 7, 1877; her father, the Rev. Ozro French, came to this county in 1864, and had pastoral charge of the Congregational Church until his death.

Pelly, Patrick, far., S. 9; P. O. Blairstown.

Peters, Henry, shoemaker, Luzerne.

Peterson, N. P., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Luzerne.

Poulson, Samuel, far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Pratt, A. S., far., S. 30; P. O. Luzerne.

Probert, W., dealer in agl. imp., Blairstown.

REISER, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Blairstown.

RANK, J. A., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Blairstown; owns 280 acres of land; was born in Jefferson Co., Penn., Feb. 5, 1850; came to this county in 1867; in 1874, Mr. Rank was licensed traveling minister of the Evangelical Association, which avocation he continued in for three years, traveling principally in Benton, O'Brien, Osceola and Iowa Cos. He married Amanda M. Herring, in this county, Sept. 14, 1876; she was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio; they have one child—Orena Z., born June 29, 1877.

Reiser, H., far., S. 3; P. O. Blairstown.

RICHARDSON, R., of the firm of R. Richardson & Son, druggists, Blairstown; was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., July 27, 1831; he came to this State in 1867, and settled in this county in 1872; he came to this town and engaged in the grain trade, which business he continued in until 1873, when he established himself in the drug business, which business he still continues in. Though not an aspirant for political honors, he has held various township offices, and was the nominee of the Greenback party in

this State for State Representative. He married Miss Mary F. Britton, in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1851; she was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 23, 1832; they have two children—Cora L., born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., April 17, 1854; she married John Van Metre; he was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, March 16, 1846; he came to this State in 1855; in the year 1868, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870; he speedily came forward to a leading position at the bar; his success in the profession was almost without precedent; in January, 1874, he formed a copartnership with John D. King, the firm being known as Van Metre & King; this firm continued until a few days before his death, which occurred Jan. 31, 1876; he was a fluent speaker, and his addresses to a jury were always effective; his intercourse with the bar was always marked with the utmost dignity and courtesy, and no man ever saw him betrayed into a wrangle with the opposing counsel or the court when trying a case; he was never a promoter of litigation, never made the court of justice an engine of oppression or used it as a weapon to further his own ambition and gratify personal malice or spite; but, on the other hand, he endeavored whenever it was possible to harmonize disputes without resorting to courts. George A. Richardson was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y.; April 27, 1857; he entered into partnership with his father a short time ago; they keep a first-class drug store, and have a variety of drugs, medicines, paints, oils and everything to be found in a first-class drug store.

Rickert, J., lab., Blairstown.

Rieke, C., far., S. 12; P. O. Blairstown.

Ritter, F., barber and confec'y, Blairstown.

Rocker, Wm., far.; P. O. Luzerne.

Rosa, Frank, far., S. 33; P. O. Blairstown.

Rosburg, C., far.; P. O. Luzerne.

Roswag, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Luzerne.

Rupp, Jacob, lab., Blairstown.

Rupp, John, retired far., Blairstown.

Russell, A., far., S. 36; P. O. Blairstown.

SALISBURY, HIRAM, far., S. 16; P. O. Blairstown.

SANDERSON, LEVI, painter, Blairstown; was born in Oneida Co., N.

Y., Feb. 28, 1847, from which State he went to New Jersey, where he remained six years; he then went to Wisconsin, in which State he remained a short time. He enlisted in Co. I, 22d Regt. N. J. Vols., on the 1st of September, 1862; served nine months, and was honorably discharged. He came to this town in 1867, and has since followed the business of painting.

Sanderson, W. M., lab., Blairstown.

SAYERS, REUBEN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Luzerne; was born in Athens Co., Ohio, Dec. 29, 1844; when he was 10 years of age he moved to Morrow Co., Ohio, with his parents; thence to Williams Co., same State, in which county his parents still reside; he came to this State in 1869, and settled in this township. He married Miss Mary Carpenter, in Williams Co., Ohio, in 1866; she was born in same county in 1842; they have three children—Sarah, born in Williams Co., Ohio; Rael, born in this township; George, born in this township. Mr. Sayers owns 136½ acres of land, one and a quarter miles from Luzerne; it is well improved.

Schwarz, C., retired butcher, Blairstown.

SCHMIDT, OTTO, druggist, Luzerne; was born in Germany in 1841; came to this town in 1869; engaged in his present business at this place in 1873; Mr. Schmidt keeps a full stock of pure and fresh drugs, paints, oils, articles of toilet, and everything to be found in a first-class drug store.

SCHREADER, HENRY W., proprietor of the Luzerne House, Luzerne; was born in Prussia Sept. 10, 1840; came to Stephenson Co., Ill., when a boy. He married Miss Eva Sauer, at Freeport, Oct. 9, 1862; she was born in Baden, Germany, March 20, 1843. Five years after their marriage they moved to this county and purchased a farm of 160 acres on Sec. 14, Kane Tp., which farm they still own; they resided on this until 1876; he then purchased the Luzerne House and engaged in keeping hotel, which is his present business. They have six children living—Sophia, Theresa, Julius A., Mary A., Kathrine Elizabeth, William Herman.

Schreder, John, saloon, Blairstown.

SCHUHMACHER, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Blairstown; owns 200 acres of land; was born in Baden, Germany, Jan. 5, 1828; came to this country in 1846; he lived near Rochester, N. Y., for a short time, then went to Erie, Penn., where he remained until 1867; he then came to this county, and has since resided in it. He is one of the present Board of Township Trustees, which office he has held for several years; he has also been the occupant of various other town and school offices. He married Miss Kathrine Fesilie in Erie, Penn., in 1850; she was born in Baden, Germany, May 22, 1822; they have a family of ten children, all of whom are living.

Schultz, John, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Blairstown.

Scovil, S. C., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Blairstown.

Seveik, J., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Luzerne.

Sear, Reuben, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Luzerne.

Shay, B., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Luzerne.

Sheets, Wm., blacksmith, Blairstown.

SHINN, A., Deputy Sheriff of this county, also City Marshal of Blairstown; was born in Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1838; came to Blairstown in the Fall of 1863; was appointed Deputy Sheriff in the Fall of 1876; has been City Marshal since the Spring of 1874; was elected Constable in 1872, which office he has held since. He married Miss Linah Ellyson in Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1858; she was born in Stark Co., Ohio; they have four children living—Wm. H., John, Mary, Frankie.

Shinn, H. Wm., farmer; P. O. Blairstown.

Shirley, Charles; P. O. Luzerne.

Shirley, Milton, Constable, Luzerne.

Shierman, C., clerk, Blairstown.

Shoenberger, Jacob, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Blairstown.

Shoenberger, M., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Blairstown.

Shreeves, J. R., Cashier, Blairstown.

SHREEVES, B. W., banker (firm name, Shreeves & Tipton), Blairstown; was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Nov. 24, 1831. He married Miss Mary Ramsey, in Fulton Co., Ill., in 1856; he came to this State in 1865, and located in the vicinity of this town; he engaged in his present business (that of banking)

in April, 1865; has held various offices; they have three children—John R., born in Fulton Co., Ill., April, 1858, and is Cashier in the bank; Hattie, born Jan. 8, 1875; Jessie, born Dec. 9, 1876.

Shuck, J. D., jeweler, Blairstown.

Shuhard, Charles, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Luzerne.

Shuhard, G., far., S. 31; P. O. Luzerne.

Shuhard, J., far., S. 31; P. O. Luzerne.

Silliman, John, merchant, Blairstown.

Silliman, S. P., bookkeeper, Blairstown.

Silliman, W. S., merchant, Blairstown.

SIMMONS, D. J., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Blairstown; owns property to the value of \$1,000; was born in Parke Co., Ind., March 8, 1838; came to Johnson Co., this State, in 1849, and to this county in 1855, and settled in this township. There were not over ten families in this township at that time, and the surrounding country was comparatively a wilderness. He married Mrs. Martha A. Dill, in Linn Co., this State, Dec. 4, 1864; she was born in Fountain Co., Ind., Nov. 6, 1832; her father, R. G. Harbert, came to this State in 1844; in 1846, he settled in Linn Co. During the war of the rebellion he enlisted in 37th Regt. I. V. I.; served until the close of the war; was honorably discharged.

Simpson, J., baggage master, Blairstown.

Smith, C. D., retired farmer, Blairstown.

Smith, Frank S., laborer, Luzerne.

Smith, G. H., far., S. 10; P. O. Blairstown.

Snider, John, wagon maker, Blairstown.

SNOW, W. S., Blairstown; was born in Pennsylvania, April 21, 1829; went from there to Ohio, 1836; remained there until 1851; he then went to California, and remained until 1854; in the Fall of said year, he came to this county; in 1862, he moved to this town, and in 1864-5, he was engaged in the mercantile business. Was appointed Postmaster of this town in 1863, which office he held until 1866; was elected Mayor in 1874, to which office he was elected three consecutive terms; he is a member of the School Board at this place at present writing; he has also held various other town and school offices. He married Miss Harriet P. Dwight, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Jan. 27, 1852; she

was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., June 3, 1831; they have one child—Nina Belle, born in this county Aug. 8, 1859. Mr. Snow owns 350 acres of land. Mrs. Snow owns residence in town and several town lots.

Snyder, F. E., cabinet maker, Blairstown.

SPICER, S. S., M. D. (deceased); was born in Waterbury, Vt., Jan. 25, 1852; graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in 1873, and has since practiced medicine in this place. He married Miss Elsie Porter, in this town, May 1, 1877; she was born in Illinois, April 7, 1856; her father, the Rev. G. D. Porter, born in March, 1805, in Juniata Co., Penn.; in his youth he prepared himself for the medical profession, and entered the practice thereof; but about this time he commenced the study of theology, privately with Father Hutchinson of Mifflin, and a short time afterward became one of the earliest students in the Western Theological Seminary; after being licensed in 1830 or 1831, he for a time preached in Monongahela City, and thence removed to Newbury, where he was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Huntingdon, in Nov. 1833; a few years later, he became Pastor of Centre and Millerstown Churches, where he was much respected and his labors successful; he came to this State in 1851, where he followed his labors several years; he then moved to Crow Meadow Church, Ill., where he labored four years; in the Winter of 1866-7, he arranged to supply stately, the churches of Blairstown and West Irving in the Presbytery of Vinton; here he labored until his death, which occurred on 17th of Dec., 1867.

Hark! the golden harps are ringing,
 Sounds unearthly fill his ear;
 Millions now in Heaven singing,
 Greet his joyful entrance there.

Sprinkle, S., far., S. 12; P. O. Blairstown.

Starbuck, Abe. laborer, Blairstown.

Starbuck, J. M., laborer, Blairstown.

Starbuck, S., farmer, Blairstown.

Stary, Adam, far., S. 30; P. O. Luzerne.

Stary, C., far., S. 30; P. O. Luzerne.

Steffenson, A., far., S. 30.

STERLING, J. S., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Blairstown; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1822, in which

county he remained until he was 17 years of age; he then shipped on a whaler, and followed a seafaring life for five years, during which time he sailed around the world, and was in many of the principal seaports of the world; after resigning his duties on the rolling deep, he went to Michigan, where he remained some years; he also lived in Ohio some time. In 1845, or thereabout, he went to Winnebago Co., Ill., in which county he met and married Miss Juliette Pennock, in 1846; she was born in New York in 1825; they moved to this county in 1856, and located in this township, thus becoming one of the pioneer families in this part of the county; they have two children—Carrie F., born in Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1855, (she married James Shuck); Frank P., born in this county in Sept.; 1862. In 1866, Mr Sterling and family visited Colorado and other portions of the West, and were absent several months; he owns 200 acres of land, which is nicely located and well improved.

Stewart, N., far., S. 9; P. O. Blairstown.

STONESIFER, E. M., farmer and stock raiser, Blairstown; owns 600 acres of land in the vicinity of this place; he was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, on the 31st of Dec., 1824; when he was 15 years of age, he went to Jefferson Co., and remained there until 1857; he then went to Louisville, Ky., in which place he remained about eight years; from there he came to this town, and it has been his home since. He married Miss Catharine A. Black, in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in May, 1847; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1825.

Story, D., far., S. 13; P. O. Blairstown.

Story, G., far., S. 13; P. O. Blairstown.

Story, W. S., far., 13; P. O. Blairstown.

Stoufer, B., far.; P. O. Blairstown.

STUDT, PH., REV., Pastor of the Lutheran Church, Luzerne; was born in St. Clair Co., Ill., in the year 1841; he remained in said county until his 22d year; he then went to St. Louis and commenced studying for the ministry; he attended Concordia College at that place (St. Louis) four years, at the end of which time he graduated; was ordained minister in 1866; since which

time he has had pastoral charge of the Lutheran Church at this place (Luzerne). He married Miss Sophia E. M. Tatge, in Iowa City, this State, on the 10th of Nov., 1869; she was born in Kendall Co., Ill., on the 13th of March, 1852; they have had four children—Julius C. P., born in Luzerne on the 11th of Sept., 1871; Henry F., born in Luzerne on the 30th of March, 1873, died in infancy; August J., born in Luzerne on the 14th of Oct., 1874; Martin G. W., born in Luzerne on the 5th of Nov., 1877.

Tadge, Conrad, farmer; P. O. Luzerne.

TAEGE & ILTEN, dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware, cutlery, etc., Luzerne; Wm. Taege was born in Cook Co., Ill., in 1856; came to this county in 1875, and engaged in the hardware business in this place. Henry Ilten was born in Cook Co., Ill., in 1851; came to this county in 1874; engaged in the hardware business in 1875. He married Miss Katie Buch, in this town (Luzerne), on Oct. 1, 1876; she was born in Kane Co., this State, in 1859. Mr. Ilten is also engaged in the grain trade with Mr. Buch.

TANGEMAN, A. J., farmer, Blairstown; was born in Mercer Co., Ohio, Jan. 21, 1833; came to this State in 1846, and settled in Clayton Co., in which county he remained until 1864; he then came to this town and engaged in the mercantile business with John Book, in which business he remained until the Fall of 1874; since that time he has principally followed farming. He has been a member of the School Board two years; he has also been a member of the Town Council three years. He married Elizabeth Buch in Clayton Co., this State, in 1857; she was born in Germany; they have seven children—Anna M. K., born in Clayton Co., Sept. 21, 1858; George F., born in Clayton Co., Oct. 7, 1860; Mary E., born in Clayton Co., Dec. 21, 1862; John R., born in this town April 27, 1865; Martha L., born in this town Sept. 2, 1867; Elizabeth W., born in this town Nov. 23, 1869; Fannie Amelia, born in this town Oct. 3, 1876. Mr. Tangeman owns 443 acres of land, and a residence and several lots in town.

Tangeman, William, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Luzerne.

Tege, Wm., farmer; P. O. Luzerne.

Thiele, Henry, harness maker, Luzerne.

Thomson, M. J., merchant, Luzerne.

Timm, John, saloon, Luzerne.

Tipton, T., banker, Blairstown.

VAIL, C., attorney, Blairstown.

Vanscoyee, Aaron K., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Luzerne.

Voss, H., restaurant, Blairstown.

Vottler, John, shoemaker, Blairstown.

Vottler, M., shoemaker, Blairstown.

WAGNER, Frank, P. O. Blairstown.

Wagner, J. K., M. D., Blairstown.

WAGNER, W. B., M. D., Blairstown; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Feb. 5, 1818; he worked on a farm near Harrisburg, Penn., until his 19th year; during this time, he attended school in the Winter, but the grade of school being low, he derived but little benefit; at the age of 21, he began preparing for the ministry, and in the year 1841, he entered the Conference of the United Brethren Church as traveling minister, and in that capacity, labored for seventeen years, preaching principally in Pennsylvania; in 1856, he moved to this State, and successfully labored in Muscatine County; during his ministry, he devoted much of his time to the study of medicine and preparing himself for practice; in 1857, he removed to Linn Co., Iowa, where he engaged in his new profession, which profession he has since continued in; he has a fine library of over 600 volumes, from which he has gathered a store of knowledge; he still retains an abiding interest in his religious denomination, and has always been an ardent supporter of Western College, their denominational school, and served as one of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee and as President of the Board a number of years; he removed to this place in April, 1876. He married Barbary Rank in 1842, and has the following family—J. K. Wagner, born Oct. 23, 1843; is now a practicing physician at this place; was in the 2d Iowa Cav., during the war of the rebellion; he married Miss Jenny Swiney in 1871; Anna M., born April

29, 1845, died Aug. 5, 1845; Emma C., born Sept. 6, 1846; she married Wm. P. Henderson; George M., born Nov. 4, 1848; William A., born Nov. 6, 1850; John W., born Feb. 24, 1852; Benjamin F., born April 28, 1854; Edward C., born Aug. 1, 1856; James H. S., born April 21, 1858. Mr. Wagner is to be truly termed a self-made man; beginning without education, he has, by his own unaided industry and perseverance, fitted himself for a life that has been useful to others as well as himself.

WALLACE, J. P., editor and proprietor of the *Blairstown Independent*; was born in Caldwell Co., Mo., May 20, 1843; came to Madison Co., this State, in 1855, and to this county in 1868. Married Miss M. A. Guthrie, in Dallas Co., this State, in 1866; she was born in Richland Co., Ohio.

Weeler, P., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Luzerne

Wehr, S., retired far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Weil, Frederick, far., S. 2; P. O. Blairstown.

Wernmay, J. F., grain dealer, Blairstown.

Will, Henry, far., S. 10; P. O. Blairstown.

Wilcox, D. L. W., lab., Blairstown.

Wilson, W. J., teamster, Blairstown.

Wing, John, teamster, Blairstown.

WISE, J. K., lumber merchant, Blairstown; was born in Union Co., Penn., April 30, 1829; he came to this State in 1839, with his parents; they settled in Cedar County, in which county he remained until 1850; he then went to Muscatine, and remained there three years; returned to Cedar County, and after remaining some time, he again went to Muscatine, and remained three years; he came to this town in the Fall of 1865, and engaged in his present business (lumber merchant); he is the only lumber dealer in the town. He has held the office of

Mayor one term. Married Miss Emma Hanslip in Muscatine, this State, in Sept., 1858; she was born in Leeds, England, in 1834; they have three children living—Charley H., born June 17, 1859; Emma J., born Oct. 3, 1870; Jennie May, born in 1873.

Wittrock, Henry, retired farmer, Luzerne.

Wood, Henry, carpenter, Blairstown.

Wood, P. J., carpenter, Blairstown.

YERGER, J. F., Evangelist minister, Blairstown.

YOCOM, D. S., of the firm of Yocom Bros. & Millhouse, dealers in lumber, doors, sash, blinds, grain, standard farm machinery, etc., etc., Luzerne. Mr. D. S. Yocom was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Jan. 10, 1834; when he was 10 years of age, he moved to Morgan Co., Ohio, with his parents; he remained in Morgan Co. until 1869, when he came to Mahaska Co., this State; came from there to this county in 1871, and engaged in his present business. During the war of the rebellion he enlisted in Company D, 97th Ohio V. I.; was in several skirmishes and in the battle of Perryville; he was honorably discharged in February, 1863. His wife was Miss Emily A. Hamilton; they were married in Bad Axe, Wis., in 1856; she was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1835; she died in this town June 29, 1876; they had two children—N. H. Yocom, born June 15, 1859, and Mary Lincoln Yocom, born April 14, 1865.

YOCOM, W. W., of the firm of Yocom Bros. & Millhouse, dealers in lumber, doors, sash, blinds, grain, standard farm machinery, etc., Luzerne. W. W. Yocom was born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1848; came this town (Luzerne) in 1869, and engaged in business with present firm in 1874.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

ALBERT, HENRY, Sec. 2; P. O. Brandon.

Albert, H. D., Sec. 1; P. O. Burk.

BRUCE, GEORGE, Vinton.

Bryson, L. W., Sec. 11; P. O. Burk.

Bunten, J. B. F., far., S. 34; P. O. Vinton.

Bunten, J. W.

Bunten, S. H., far.; P. O. Vinton.

BUNTEN, S. G., Sec. 11; P. O.

Burk; owns 515 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Montgomery Co., Ky., in 1817; came to Iowa in 1865, and settled on his present farm. Married Penelope Burk in 1841; she was born in Kentucky in 1820; have eight children—Elizabeth C., Mary J., Ammazette, Sarah, Rachel A., James W., John B., Oliver P. M. Mr. B. had one son who enlisted in Co. K, 22d Ind. V. I., in 1861, and died in New Albany in 1865. Are members of the Christian Church; Republican.

Burk, A. T.; P. O. Burk.

Burnett, G. W.; P. O. Vinton.

Butrick, A. H.; P. O. Vinton.

Butrick, W. H.; P. O. Vinton.

CALLICOTT, JESSEE; P. O. Vinton.

COLLICOTT, JESSE, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Vinton; born in Indiana in 1835; came to Benton Co., in 1852; has 100 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Miss Sarah Collicott in 1860; she was born in Indiana in 1836; they have four children—Ruth A., Sarah M., Francis M. and Delila M. Republican in politics.

Covington, Isaac, far., S. 10; P. O. Vinton.

Cook, Stephen; P. O. Vinton.

DEMPSEY, JOHN; P. O. Vinton.

Donley, T.; P. O. Vinton.

EPPERSON, P. W.; P. O. Vinton.

FASHOLD, HENRY; P. O. Vinton.

Floid, D. C.; P. O. Vinton.

Forbes, James; P. O. Vinton.

Foresyth, M. W.; P. O. Vinton.

Fouts, I. M.; P. O. Brandon.

HARPER, A.; P. O. Vinton.

Harper, J. W., Jr., Vinton.

Hart, P. C.; P. O. Burk.

Hart, W. L.; P. O. Burk.

Hunt, N. G.; P. O. Burk.

JOHNSON, ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Vinton.

Johnson, M., far., S. 35; P. O. Vinton.

Johnson, S. L., far., S. 26; P. O. Vinton.

Jones, S. B., far., S. 23; P. O. Vinton.

Jones, T. D., farmer; P. O. Burk.

KING, JOHN, Sec. 23; Vinton.

Kizer, W. M., Sec. 9; P. O. Vinton.

Knapp, W. H., Sec. 27; P. O. Vinton.

Kownse, H. T.; P. O. Vinton.

LONG, E. B., farmer; P. O. Vinton.

LONG, J. J., Sec. 24; P. O. Vinton; owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$20 per acre; born in Decatur Co., Ind., in 1828; came to Iowa in 1856 and settled in Harrison Tp. Married Susan Snell in 1854; she was born in Indiana in 1831; have ten children—John M., Wm. H., Joel J., Anna D., Marion W., Jas. A., Addie, Ida, Mary E. and Elmer F. Are members of the Church of God; Greenback.

MCELHANEY, S. A., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Vinton.

McMILLAN, JOHN F., Sec. 26; P. O. Vinton; owns 199 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in New Castle Co., Delaware, in 1822; came to Iowa in 1857, and located in Harrison Tp. Married Nancy Miller in 1846; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1823; have five children—Agnes C., Robert, Charles W., Edward and Miller A. Are members of the Christian Church; Republican.

McNie, M. F., far.; P. O. Vinton.

McQuire, E., far.; P. O. Vinton.

Marsh, J. C., far.; P. O. Vinton.

May, James, far.; P. O. Vinton.

Mead, D. W., far.; P. O. Burk.

Mills, J. A., far.; P. O. Vinton.

PAWLEY, B. W., far.; P. O. Vinton.

Pawley, J. C., far.; P. O. Vinton.

Pawley, J. L., far.; P. O. Vinton.

Pitts, C. J., far.; P. O. Vinton.

Primmer, W. C., far., S. 1; P. O. Burk.

RANDALL, JOHN, far.; P. O. Brandon.

Redington, G. W., far.; P. O. Vinton.

Redington, J., far.; P. O. Vinton.

Redington, John Sr., far.; P. O. Burk.

Revel, J. I., far.; P. O. Vinton.

REVEL, WM., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Vinton; owns 440 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Southampton Co., Va., in 1819; came to Iowa in 1849, and settled on his present farm. Married Amy A. Davis in 1843; she was born in Decatur Co., Ind., in 1826; have eleven children—Joseph I., John F., Harriette H., Sarah Jane, Philander, William C., Cynthia, David, Ann, Lottie and Elizabeth. Mrs. R. is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. R. is a Republican.

Rice, Freeman, far.; P. O. Vinton.

Rorster, John, P. O. Burk.

Roszell, Hiram, far.; P. O. Vinton.

SIMMONS, A., far.; P. O. Vinton.

Singleton, Stephen, far.; P. O. Vinton.

Starff, Joe, far.; P. O. Vinton.

THARP, M. V., far.; P. O. Vinton.

Thatcher, F. W., far.; P. O. Burk.

Thompson, R. H., far., P. O. Burk.

Thompson, W. B., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Burk.

Town, Wellington, far.; P. O. Brandon.

VAN SNIKE, N., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Burk; owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1825; came to Iowa in 1851, and settled on his present farm in 1859. Married Sarah E. Thompson in 1864; she was born in Indiana in 1847; they have two children—Akbar and Wm. Republican.

WALLACE, M. M., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Vinton.

WALLACE, D. M., Sec. 34; P. O. Vinton; owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Morrow Co., in Ohio, 1832; came to Iowa in 1851, and located in Harrison Tp. Married Martha J. Berry in 1860; she was born in Boone Co., Ind., in 1839; they have five children—Marion, Frank, Sherman, Willis, Anna. Are members of the M. E. Church. Republican.

WALLACE, W. A., Sec. 35; P. O. Vinton; owns 180 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Richland

Co., Ohio, in 1840; came to Iowa in 1851, and settled in Harrison Tp. Married Juanna Williams in 1863; she was born in Randolph Co., Ind., in 1840; they have six children—Edgar F., Stephen W., George, Effie M., Minnie and Nina (twins). Are members of M. E. Church. Republican.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, retired farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Vinton; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Aug. 18, 1805; when 13 years of age, moved to Richland Co., Ohio, in March, 1818, they being among the earliest settlers there; he learned the blacksmith trade. He held the office of Postmaster of Barceloni; appointed under Jackson's Administration; he held it under Van Buren and Harrison's Administrations; also held the office of Town Treasurer. He married Elizabeth Pitt, from Westmoreland Co., Penn., Oct. 21, 1830; they came with their own conveyance to Benton Co., and were six weeks on the way; arrived in July, 1851, and located near where he now lives, and entered 600 acres of land; they were among the early settlers, only a very few being here then; used to go to Dubuque for groceries. In 1864, he was commissioned by Gov. Stone to go South and take the vote of the 27th Iowa V. I., and of all soldiers in the hospitals in Memphis; he has held office of County Supervisor for four years, and Justice of the Peace four years; also town and school offices; he has disposed of most of his land, and only owns about seventy acres. They have five children—David M., Wm. A., Electa A., Marinda J. and Elizabeth; lost four children.

WILLET, WM. C., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 36; P. O. Vinton; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1824; removed to Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1827; thence to Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1833; thence to Benton Co. in 1854; has 270 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Miss Elizabeth Sherman, a descendant from Gen. Stark, of the American Revolution, in 1849; she was born in Salina, N. Y., in 1828, and died in 1852, leaving two children—Mary Helen and Francis M. Then he married Miss Margaret Blackledge in 1854; she was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, in 1825; they have

three children—Corydon E., Sherman and Missoura I. Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Willey and their children are members of the M. E. Church, and Mr. W. has held all the school offices except Treasurer; Township Assessor

five years, Trustee, President of the Agricultural Society, and member of the I. O. O. F. at Marysville.

Whipple, L. B., far. ; P. O. Vinton.

Whitson, Harry, far. ; P. O. Vinton.

Wood, Nicholas, far. ; P. O. Vinton.



JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ALCORN, JERRY, far., S. 36; P. O. Vinton.

ALCORN, DAVID, Sec. 25; P. O. Vinton; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1847; came to Iowa in 1865, and settled on present farm. Married Hannah Brewer in 1869; she was born in Kentucky in 1847; have one child—Lola, born in 1872.

Alcorn, Wm. A., far., S. 2; P. O. Vinton.

Allen, R., far., S. 14; P. O. Vinton.

Allen, S., far., S. 32; P. O. Garrison.

Austin, Jas., far., S. 15; P. O. Vinton.

Austin, R., far., S. 15; P. O. Vinton.

Austin, S., far., S. 10; P. O. Vinton.

BALDRIDGE, W. M., Sec. 3; P. O. Vinton.

BARKDOLL, PETER, dealer in lumber, Garrison; owns 120 acres land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Alleghany Co., Md., in 1832; came to Iowa in 1854, and settled in Benton Co.; removed to his present farm in 1855. Married Rebecca Baker in 1855; she was born in Hampshire Co., Va., in 1838; have eight children—George A., Sarah C., John, Charles G., Barbara, Elizabeth, Edward, Franklin; lost one—Ann. Republican.

Baresford, B. L., far., S. 26; P. O. Vinton.

Barkhurst, R., far., S. 16; P. O. Garrison.

Baum, G., Sr., far., S. 16; P. O. Garrison.

Baum, Geo., far., S. 6; P. O. Garrison.

BAUM, JOHN, dealer in general merchandise; born in Richland Co., Ohio, in 1854; came to Iowa in 1856, and located with his parents in Benton Co.; he removed to Garrison in 1874.

BERGEN, J. C., dealer in hardware and groceries. Garrison; born in Johnson Co., Ind., in 1854; came to Iowa in 1858, and settled in Big Grove Tp., with his parents. Married Mary Burris, in 1877; she was born in Bureau Co., Ill., in 1860. Members of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

Blanbaugh, L. F., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Garrison.

BROLLIAR, SAMUEL & SON, Sec. 16; P. O. Garrison; own 200 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Samuel Broliar was born in Bedford

Co., Penn., in 1802; came to Iowa in 1856, and settled on his present farm. Married Sophia Spittle in 1858; she was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1812; have two children—Barbara A. and Christian. Christian was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, in 1854; came to Iowa with his parents. Mr. Broliar, Sr., is a member of the German Baptist Church.

Brown, Martin, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Vinton.

BROWLEE, A. L., Sec. 5; P. O. Vinton; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1834; came to Illinois in 1852, and settled in Mercer Co.; removed to Iowa in 1865, and settled on present farm. Married Lenora J. Graham in 1864; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1838; have five children—Lena A., Ella M., Edith Cassie, James William, Adah Grace; have lost four—Alexis G., Ulysses R., Dora E., and one in infancy. Mr. B. is Town Clerk, and has held other town offices. Are members of the U. P. Church; is a Republican.

BURRIS, WILLIAM, dealer in clothing, boots and shoes, Garrison; born in Alleghany Co., Md., in 1824; came to Iowa in 1870, and located in Homer Tp.; removed to Garrison in 1873. Married Anna Brisaland in 1846; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1822; have eight children—William E., Sarah R., Christena, H. C., Ida, James E., Charles, Jennie.

Busler, Wm., far.; S. 17; P. O. Garrison.

Butterfield, E. G., far., S. 18; P. O. Garrison.

CLARK, E., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Vinton.

CATLIN, L. L., Sec. 26; P. O. Vinton; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1831; came to Iowa in 1856, and located in Big Grove Tp. Married Salome Stern in 1869; she was born in Page Co., Va., in 1844; have three children—Carrie, Mary and Ruby. Mr. C. has one child by a former wife—Arthur L. Was Deputy County Treasurer nine years. Enlisted in Co. G.

13th Iowa V. I. in 1861; discharged in 1865.

CHAPMAN, RICHARD, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Vinton; owns 211 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Cornwall Co., England, in 1822; came to America in 1844, and located in Jefferson Co., Wis.; removed to Iowa, in 1862, and settled on his present farm. Married Mary Cannon in 1854; she was born in England, in 1828; have three children—Arthur E., Charles W., J. George. Are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. C. has held the office of Supervisor, and Town Trustee in Sumner, Jefferson Co., Wis.

Campbell, G. W., far., S. 26; P. O. Vinton.
Cokely, E., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Vinton.
Cortright, C. L., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Garrison.

Covert, George K., merchant, Garrison.
Cown, M., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Vinton.
Crooks, F., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Vinton.
Culp, A., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Garrison.
Dagget, J. F., Sec. 30; P. O. Garrison.

DAVIS, H., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Garrison.

Delhorbe, P., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Vinton.
Delhorbe, E. A., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Vinton.

Donald, Jackson, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Garrison.

Dresser, F. G., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Garrison.

EATON, Josiah, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Vinton.

Edmond, S. M., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Vinton.

ELLIOTT, WARREN, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Vinton; owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1813; he came to Iowa in 1860, and settled on his present farm. Married Catharine Smith in 1837; she was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1812; have one child—Mary (now Mrs. Rampton); lost one—Hannah, born in 1838, and died in 1861. Are members of M. E. Church; Republican.

ELLSWORTH, P. C., attorney at law, Garrison; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1845; came to Iowa in 1874, and located in Garrison. Married Alice Gregory in 1868; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1846; have two

children—Arthur E., and Gregory. Rep.

FLICKINGER, J. G., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Garrison.

GARRISON, NELSON, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Garrison.

GILCHRIST, J. A., Sec. 24; P. O. Vinton; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Washington Co., Ind., in 1835; came to Iowa in 1864, and settled on his present farm in 1868. Married Marinda Houts in 1869; she was born in Ohio in 1835; have one child—William. Mr. G. has one child by a former wife—Allie. Democrat.

Graham, W., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Vinton.
Gulick, A. J., far., S. 33; P. O. Garrison.

HAMILTON, WM., far., S. 9; P. O. Vinton.

HANNA, W. S., Sec. 17; P. O. Vinton; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Holmes Co., Ohio, in 1841; came to Iowa in 1856. Married Hettie Harris in 1864; she was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1845; have five children—Eva Maud, Bessie J., Sarah E., Brick P., Wilson S.; lost one—John G. Mr. H. enlisted in 1861 in Co. G, 13th Iowa V. I., and was discharged in 1865; was in all the battles that the regiment participated in. Democrat.

Heil, James J., far., S. 36; P. O. Vinton.
Heller, Joel, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Vinton.

Henkle, A. S., far., S. 7; P. O. Garrison.

Henkle, H. C., far., S. 7; P. O. Garrison.

Henkle, J. T., far., S. 19; P. O. Garrison.

Hevener, A., far., S. 35; P. O. Vinton.

Holaway, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Garrison.

Hulihan, R., far., S. 26; P. O. Vinton.

Hull, B. F., far., S. 6; P. O. Garrison.

Hull, H. P., far., S. 22; P. O. Garrison.

Hunt, C. J., far., S. 16; P. O. Garrison.

JOHNSON, STEPHEN, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Garrison.

JOHNSON, GEORGE, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Garrison; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Greene Co., Penn., in 1842; came to Iowa in 1867, and settled in Jackson Tp. Married Ellen Robertson in 1869; she was born in Illinois in 1851; have two children—Silas and Zephaniah W. Mr. J. enlisted in 1862 in the First Ringgold Battalion, and served two years,

and the regiment was recruited and went in as the 22d Penn. Cav., and was discharged in 1865; was in all the battles that the regiment participated in.

Joyce, Jacob, far., S. 16; P. O. Garrison.

KABRICK, JOHN.

Kearnes, Arch.

Kearns, Hiram.

Kline, Benjamin F.

Knipple, J. H.

LEWIS, S. R., far., S. 21; P. O. Garrison.

LA GRANGE, ROBERT, physician and surgeon, Garrison; born in Johnson Co., Ind., 1846; came to Iowa in 1866, and located in Taylor Tp. Benton Co.; removed to Garrison in 1874. Married Hattie Laughlin in 1875; she was born in New York in 1853; have one child—John Wesley Allen, born Feb. 2, 1876. Are members of Presbyterian Church. Republican.

LEWIS, E. M., Postmaster and dealer in stock, Garrison; born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1847; came to Iowa in 1866, and located in Jackson Township. Married Mattie Carrie Carriek in 1871; she was born in Logan Co., Ohio, in 1850; have one child—Edwin C., born in 1872. Are members of M. E. Church. Enlisted in Co. E, 15th N. Y. Engineer corps in 1863, and discharged in 1865. Republican.

Libby, J., far., S. 4; P. O. Vinton.

Liller, J. A., far., S. 27; P. O. Garrison.

Lonan, W., far.; Sec. 3; P. O. Vinton.

Loizeaux, C. J., far., S. 10; P. O. Vinton.

Loizeaux, J. J., far., S. 10; P. O. Vinton.

MAR, C. W., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Garrison.

Marietta, D., far., S. 25; P. O. Vinton.

MARTIN, A. W., far., Sec. 12; P. O.

Vinton; owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Hancock Co., Ohio, in 1840; came to Iowa in 1854, and settled with his parents in Eden Township. Married Martha Kirkpatrick, in 1867; she was born in Adams Co., Ohio, in 1846; have six children—Charles C., Cora, W. F., Lydia, David and Mary. Mr. M. enlisted in Co. D, 28th I. V. I. in 1862, and discharged in 1865; was held a prisoner in Camp Ford, Texas, about a year. Are members of U. P. Church.

MARTIN, D. E., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Vinton; owns 420 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, in 1829; came to Iowa in 1854, settled with his parents in Eden Township; located on his present farm in 1875. Married Rebecca H. Wallace, in 1861; she was born in Virginia in 1836; have six children—Morrow R., Alice, Robert, Martha, John, Anna; lost two—Wallace and Charles.

Mease, J. P., far., S. 26; P. O. Vinton.

MERCHANT, A., blacksmith, Garrison; born in Fayette Co., Ohio, in 1836; came to Iowa in 1859, and settled in Big Grove Tp. Married Susan A. Baker in 1861; she was born in Virginia in 1844; have five children—George W., Mary Rosa, Louie L., James and Nettie. Enlisted in Co. H, 6th I. V. C., in 1862; discharged in 1865. Democrat.

Mentzer, D. W., merchant, Garrison.

Montcreiff, D., far., S. 4; P. O. Vinton.

Montcreiff, J. D., far., S. 9; P. O. Vinton.

OPPELT, ALVIN.

PATTON, THOMAS; P. O. Garrison.

Percell, L., far., S. 31; P. O. Garrison.

Percell, L. C., far., S. 31; P. O. Garrison.

Pogue, J. G., far., S. 22; P. O. Vinton.

Pollock, S., far., S. 18; P. O. Garrison.

Pollock, G., far., S. 18; P. O. Garrison.

Potter, C. H., far., S. 12; P. O. Vinton.

REECE W. N., far., S. 22; P. O. Vinton.

REEVE, J. B., miller, Garrison; born in Stark Co., Ohio, in 1834; came to Iowa in 1861, and located in Jackson Tp.; engaged in his present business in 1875. Married Sarah Allen in 1861; she was born in Ohio in 1841; have one child—Mary Ella, born in 1857. Are members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Reeve, M., far., S. 20; P. O. Garrison.

Rice, Patrick, far., S. 3; P. O. Vinton.

Ridenour, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Garrison.

Robertson, A., far., S. 19; P. O. Garrison.

Robertson, J., Sr., far., S. 20; P. O. Garrison.

Roman, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Garrison.

Russel, N. E., far., S. 21; P. O. Garrison.

SCOTT, A., far., S. 4; P. O. Vinton.

Scott, A., far., S. 2; P. O. Vinton.

Scribner, C. S., far., S. 13; P. O. Vinton.
 Sharp, Alex., far., S. 2; P. O. Vinton.
 Shaw, J. C., far., S. 35; P. O. Vinton.

SHIELDS, J. H., proprietor billiard rooms, Garrison; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1818; came to Iowa in 1850, and located in Tipton; removed to Vinton in 1854. Married Margaret Spear in 1842; she was born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1820, and died in 1866; have two children living—John C. and Eliza J. Enlisted in the 47th I. V. I., in 1864, and discharged in same year.

Stanley, J. S., far., S. 7; P. O. Garrison.

St. Clair, H., S. 10; P. O. Vinton.

ST. CLAIR, W. A., Sec. 4; P. O. Vinton; owns 117 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1831; came to Iowa in 1875, and settled on his present farm. Married Sarah A. Kerr, in 1854; she was born in Crawford Co., Penn., in 1836;

have two children—George A. and Catherine E. Are members of the U. P. Church; Republican.

TILSON, DAVID, far., S. 13; P. O. Vinton.

UNDERWOOD, E., far., S. 6; P. O. Vinton.

Urice, George, merchant, Garrison.

Urice, W. J., livery, Garrison.

Utley, J. E., hotel, Garrison.

WALLACE, R., far., S. 11; P. O. Vinton.

Wenner, C., Sr., far., S. 28; P. O. Garrison.

Wheeler, W. H., far., S. 13; P. O. Vinton.

White, J., far., S. 35; P. O. Vinton.

Willet, D., far., S. 16; P. O. Garrison.

Willford, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Garrison.

Williams, B. F., far., S. 36; P. O. Vinton.

Willson, John.

Wolf, J. H., far., S. 34; P. O. Garrison.

YOUNG, B. D.



CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

ABBOTT, L. C., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Mount Auburn.

ALBEE, G. W., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. La Porte City; born in the State of New York in 1846; came to Benton Co. in 1869; has 100 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Mary A. Ketring, in 1863; she was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1847; they have three children—Aaron E., Drane J. and Madison E. Republican in politics. Enlisted in the 2d Wis. Cav. in 1863, skirmishing and raiding until mustered out in December, 1865; has taught school in Cedar Valley, Black Hawk and Benton Counties ten terms or more.

Amburn, H., S. 11; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Amburn, Lewis, S. 12; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Amburn, O., Sec. 12; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Amburn, W., S. 12; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Austin, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Avery, W., far., S. 25; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

BAGLEY, A., farmer, S. 8; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Betsinger, A., far., S. 1; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Bixby, C., far., S. 19; P. O. La Porte City.

Brody, Stephen, far., S. 36; P. O. Vinton.

Brown, F., far., S. 30; P. O. Vinton.

Brown, Robert, far., S. 30; P. O. Vinton.

Bryant, G. C., far., Sec. 7; P. O. La Porte City.

Buck, W. W., far., S. 5; P. O. La Porte City.

CALL, George, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Caughlin, W., far., S. 7; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Capes, George, far., S. 35; P. O. Vinton.

Chapel, R. H., far., S. 22; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Conn, H., far., S. 26; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

COTTON, JOHN, Sec. 8; P. O. La Porte City; owns 310 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Marion Co., Ind., in 1828; came to Iowa in 1853, and located on his present farm. Married Margaret Smelser in 1866; she was born in Ohio in 1837; have one child—Gertrude E.; Mr. Cotton has three children by a former marriage—Mary E., Eber and Ettie F.; lost one

son—Francis, who enlisted in the 31st Iowa Infantry and died in Vicksburg.

DAVIS, WILLIAM H., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Vinton.

Dearth, J., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Delfs, Claus, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Vinton.

Delfs, John, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Vinton.

Dempster, J., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Vinton.

Dillon, J. P., far., S. 4; P. O. La Porte City.

Dillon, O., far., S. 20; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Dimmick, D. M., far., Sec. 9; P. O. La Porte City.

ELLSWORTH, J. E., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Engledow, E., far., S. 9; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Engledow, W., far., S. 15; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

FRANCIS, I. R., cheese maker; Sec. 18; P. O. Mt. Vernon.

FARRIS, J. W., Sec. 17; P. O.

Mt. Auburn; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Boone Co., Ind., in 1829; came to Iowa in 1855, and located on his present farm. Married Rhoda C. Potts in 1861; she was born in Will Co., Ill., in 1837; have four children—James M., Cornelia, William and Bertha; lost two—Arthur and Leonard. Democrat.

Frank, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Frank, John, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Frank, P., far., S. 20; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

FULTON, S. J. A., Sec. 17; P. O.

Mt. Auburn; owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Crawford Co., Penn., in 1832; came to Iowa in 1866, and settled on his present farm. Married E. H. Beatty, in 1867; she was born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1836; have five children—John, Francis, Edith, Mary and Sarah. Are members of the U. P. Church.

Furry, M., far., S. 18; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

GARRISON, H. M.

Garrison, R. V.

Gillett, J. L., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Vinton.

Gillett, T., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Vinton.

GINGRICH, E. H., Sec. 16; P. O. Mt. Auburn; owns eighty acres of land,

valued at \$40 per acre; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1819; came to Iowa in 1866, and settled on his present farm in 1867. Married Harriet Fox in 1859; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1834; have three children—Leander J., Ira M. and Jason L. Are members of Reformed Church; Republican.

Gingrich, G., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Good, John, far., S. 6; P. O. La Porte City.

Gottsche, Paul, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Greenwalt, W., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Grettenberg, G., far., Sec. 6; P. O. La Porte City.

Gum, A., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

HARBERT, J. D., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Hart, J. E., far., Sec. 9; P. O. La Porte.

Holck, C., far.; P. O. La Porte City.

Holck, H. T., far.; P. O. La Porte City.

JAMESON, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Vinton.

JACK, S., Sec. 36; P. O. Vinton; proprietor of Cedar Mills, and 25 acres of land, valued at \$12,000; born in Butler Co., Penn., in 1832; came to Iowa in 1852, and located in Cedar Rapids, and in 1854, came to Vinton and engaged in manufacturing business, and in 1867 engaged in his present business. Married Caroline F. Webb in 1857; she was born in Johnson Co., Ind., in 1839; have five children—Adeline F., Ruth E., Arthur W., Anna M. and Minnie M.

Jones, C. G., far., S. 7; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Jones, D. A., far., S. 7; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

KAHLER, JAMES.

Kahler, John.

KENNAN, JOHN C., Sec. 35; P. O. Vinton; owns 200 acres land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in New Haven, Conn.; came to Iowa, in 1855, and settled in Benton Co. Married Ursula Van Horn, in 1862; she was born in Virginia, in 1838; have three children—Sidney, J. A. and Nannie. Mr. R. enlisted in Co. D, 8th I. V. I., in 1861, and was discharged in 1864; held a commission as First Lieutenant and

was afterward promoted to Captain of Co. F; was in all the battles that the regiment participated in.

KESTER, LORENZO, Sec. 26; P. O. Mt. Auburn; owns ninety acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1844; came to Iowa in 1861, and located in Cedar Tp.; settled on his present farm in 1876.

KILE, A., Sec. 6; P. O. Mt. Auburn; owns 500 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1826; came to Iowa in 1856, and settled on his present farm. Married Susau Gingrich in 1852; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1827; have six children—Penena, Henry W., Kate C., Lizzie R., Abraham L., and Anna M. Mrs. K. is a member of the Reformed Church; Mr. Kile has been Town Trustee five years.

King, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Kline, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Vinton.

KNAPP, JOHN, abstract of title, Sec. 1; P. O. Vinton; office in Court House, Vinton; born in Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 9, 1829; he was born on the 9th day of the 9th month of the 29th year of the 19th century; lived in Philadelphia until 14 years of age, then went South; lived in Tennessee and Mississippi; from there went into the Mexican War; enlisted in the 1st Mississippi Rifles, when 17 years old; served one year, then volunteered in the 2d Mississippi Rifles, and served during the war; was in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista; was slightly wounded in the leg at the battle of Buena Vista; was discharged at Vicksburg July 29, 1849; came to Iowa in 1850, and to St. Paul, Minn., and volunteered in the Indian war. Returned to Philadelphia and married Miss Hannah Kimley, from Berks Co., Penn., Dec. 12, 1850; lived there until 1856, and came to Iowa; came to Vinton in the Spring of 1857, and engaged in farming; has been engaged in making abstracts of title, and owns a complete set of books; he did not have a dollar when he came, and now, besides his business here, he owns farm and property of 345 acres in Cedar Tp., where he lives. Has

held office of Supervisor from 1865 until 1869; also, from 1871 to 1875, when he resigned; has held other town and school offices. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp are both members of the M. E. Church at Mt. Auburn; they have seven children—George R., Francis F., Howard M., Everett W., Sherman E., Clarence I. and Gertrude; lost two daughters.

Koek, Peter A.

Koons, F. L.

Kral, John, saloon.

Kramhofs, C.

LANE, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

LAMB, H. J., Sec. 14; P. O. Mt. Auburn; owns 600 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born in Clark Co., Ind., in 1850. Married Della Newell, in 1877; she was born in Iowa. Mrs. Lamb is a member of the M. E. Church.

La Rue, J. L., physician and surgeon, Mt. Auburn.

LEWIS, THOMAS D., Postmaster and dealer in dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., etc., Mt. Auburn; born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1829; came to Iowa in 1862, and located in Cedar Tp., Benton Co., and engaged in farming, and then engaged in the lumber business, and, in 1871, his present business; was appointed Postmaster in 1865. Married Mary Ann Hall in 1859; she was born in Henry Co., Ind., in 1840; they have six children—Charles R., Julia F., Anna, M. Pearl, Emory A. and Elizabeth B.; Frederick, died at the age of 8 years. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Christian Church.

LINDSLEY, FRANK D., Mt. Auburn; born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1845; came to Iowa in 1871; engaged with railroad company as agent in 1882. Married Penena Kile, in June, 1873; have two children—Henry A. and John C.; are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. L. enlisted in Company A, 140th Ill. V. I., in 1864, and was discharged in 1864.

LORMOR, JOHN W., Sec. 22; P. O. Mt. Auburn; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1827; came to Iowa in 1860, and located in Cedar Tp. Married Sarah Boyer in 1856; she was born in Center Co., Penn., in 1834;

have five children—Frank, Lizzie, Nora, Mary and George; wife is a member of the M. E. Church. Republican.

Lupton, G. F., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Lupton, W. C., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

MCCOY, WILLIAM W., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

McIntire, A. P., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

McIntire, S., far., S. 16; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

McLaughlin, Thomas, far., S. 36; P. O. Vinton.

McLaughlin, Thos. J., far., S. 36; P. O. Vinton.

McReynolds, P., far., S. 34; P. O. Vinton.

MACKIE, ROBERT, Sec. 28; P. O. Vinton; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Born in Scotland in 1830; came to America in 1851, and settled on his present farm in 1857. Married Mary Mackie in 1854; she was born in Scotland; have five children—Isabel, Helen, Emma, Willie and David; lost two—Mary and Robert. Are members of the U. P. Church.

Marquis, John, far., S. 9; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Maxfield, J. E., far., S. 19; P. O. La Porte City.

Meyers, H., far., S. 8; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Minard, J., far., S. 1; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

NEWELL, CHAUNCEY, far.; P. O. La Porte City.

Newell, L., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

PPETERS, GEORGE, far.; S. 27; P. O. Vinton.

PACKARD, GEORGE A., Sec. 10; P. O. Mt. Auburn; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1828; came to Iowa in 1865, and settled on his present farm. Married Margaret Sheip in 1872; she was born in Germany in 1845; Mrs. P. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Peters, S. H., far., S. 20; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Peterson, P., far., S. 8; P. O. La Porte City.

Pierce, M. S., far., S. 16; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

REDINGTON, H. M.

Redington, J. P., far., S. 36; P. O. Vinton.

Redington, J. T., far., S. 36; P. O. Vinton.

Reighart, J. W., far.; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Reiss, Jacob, farmer and blacksmith; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Reiss, J. G., far., S. 3; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Robinson, E. D., far., 27; P. O. Vinton.

SCHLOTFELT, CHRISTIAN, Sec. 21; P. O. Mt. Auburn; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Germany in 1833; came to America in 1856, and located in Rock Island Co., Ill.; removed to his present farm in 1867. Married Margaret Freese in 1856; she was born in Germany; have eight children—Maria, William, Sophia, George, Emma, Louie, Charlie and Anna; lost two—Johnny, and one in infancy. Republican.

SCHLUTER, C., far.; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Schnoor, N., far., S. 28; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

SEFTON, F. J., Sec. 10; P. O. Mt. Auburn; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1828; came to Iowa in 1855, and located on his present farm in 1856. Married Charity Hamilton in 1852; she was born in Decatur Co., Ind.; have two children—Harrison and Henry. Are members of the Christian Church.

Shields, D., farmer and mer., Mt. Auburn.

SHIELDS, GRANVILLE H., Sec. 11; P. O. Mt. Auburn; owns eighty acres, valued at \$32 per acre; born in Allen Co., Ohio, in 1852; came to Iowa in 1854 with his parents. (His father, David Shields, was born in Cynthiana Co., Ky., in 1812, and was married in 1838 to Jane Harbert; she was born in Virginia in 1822.) Married Martha Goodell in 1872; she was born in McHenry Co., Ill., in 1855; have three children—Mary J., Delbert and Charles M. Republican.

SHIELDS, JOHN H., Sec. 11; P. O. Mt. Auburn; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Allen Co., Ohio, in 1845; came to Iowa in 1854, and settled in Cedar Tp. with his parents. Married Araminta York in 1864; she was born in Indiana in 1848; have four children—Jessie,

Elmer, Frank and Bertha M; lost one—Helen, at the age of 11 years. Republican.

Shurts, P., far., S. 18; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

SMELSER, JOHN, Sec. 5; P. O. La Porte City; owns 120 acres, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Greene Co., Tenn., in 1826; came to Iowa in 1852, and located on his present farm in 1853. Married Mary A. Hogshire in 1846; she was born in Ohio in 1830; have three children—John F., Earnest and Henry. Are members of the M. E. Church.

Smith, A., farm and elevator, Mt. Auburn.

SMITH, J. S., far., S. 16; P. O. Mt. Auburn; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1816; came to Iowa in 1863, and settled in Cedar Tp. Married Lucinda Anderson in 1837; she was born in Beaver Co., Penn., in 1815; have six children—Rebecca J., Oliver, Annas, Juliette, Alford and Samuel; lost three—David, Matilda and Eliza. Mr. S. is a member of the M. E. Church, and his wife is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

St. Clair, A., far., S. 28; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

St. Clair, H., Jr., far., S. 35; P. O. Vinton.

St. Clair, J. M., far., S. 34; P. O. Vinton.

St. Clair, S., far., S. 34; P. O. Vinton.

St. CLAIR, WM. M., Sec. 27; P. O. Vinton; owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1835; came to Iowa in 1857, and located in Cedar Tp. Married Mary E. Kirkpatrick in 1865; she was born in Adams Co., Ohio, in 1837. Mr. S. enlisted in Co. D, 28th I. V. I., in 1862, and was discharged in 1863; was wounded in the battle of Champion Hills. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the United Presbyterian Church; Republican.

Stevenson, D. M., far.; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

STRUVE, HENRY, Sec. 21; P. O. Mt. Auburn; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Germany in 1819; came to America in 1852, and settled in Rock Island Co., Ill., and in 1867, removed to his present farm. Married Maria Schroeder in 1851; she was born in Germany; have seven children—Charley, Emma, Matilda, Anna, Caroline, John and Theo-

dore ; lost five—Lena, James, Margaret, William and George. Republican.

Sutherland, W. H., far. S. 19 ; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

THOMAS, C. V., far., S. 3 ; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Thomas, D. H., far., S. 3 ; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Thomas, J. S., far., S. 3 ; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Tibbals, E., far., S. 24 ; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Tripp, J. M., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

VAN BROCKLIN, W. R., Sec. 17 ; P. O. La Porte City ; owns 190 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre ; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1833 ; came to Iowa in 1875, and settled on his present farm ; was a resident of Stephenson Co., Ill., twenty-three years. Married Loretta Bolton in 1861 ; she was born in Greene Co., N. Y., in 1840 ; have three children—Orton, Emma and Ora. Mrs. V. is a member of the M. E. Church.

WALKER, GEORGE H., far., Sec. 13 ; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

WALKER, C. T., dealer in drugs, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Mt. Auburn ; born in England in 1832 ; came to America in 1842, and located in Lenawee Co., Mich. ; removed to Iowa in 1855, and settled in Muscatine Co., and in 1861, came to Benton Co. ; engaged in his present business in 1874. Married Eliza A. Westgate in 1854 ; she was born in Michigan in 1834 ; have two children—Eugene and George. Are members of the M. E. Church ; Republican.

WALLACE, JAMES R., Sec. 35 ; P. O. Vinton ; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre ; born in Brooke Co., W. Va., in 1837 ; came to Iowa in 1859, and located in Vinton ; removed to his present farm in 1868. Married Alice Bickett in 1877 ; she was born in Greene Co., Ohio ; Mr. W. has two children by a former marriage—Ella M. and John W. Are members of the U. P. Church ; Republican. Mr. W. enlisted in Co. G, 13th I. V. I., in 1861, and was discharged in 1864 ; was in all the battles that regiment participated in ; the most prominent battles

were Shiloh, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg and Atlanta.

Wallace, J., far., S. 20 ; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Wallace, L. M., far., S. 20 ; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Wallace, M. E., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Wandschneider, F., far., S. 20 ; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

WEBSTER, H. B., Sec. 4 ; P. O. La Porte City ; owns 487 acres of land, valued at \$10,000 ; born in Monroe Co., N. Y. ; came to Iowa in 1854, and settled on his present farm. Married Mary Dillon in 1846 ; she was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1826 ; have eight children—Charles H., Helen J., Alzina J., Willis W., Frank E., Addie F., Belle I. and Carrie. Mr. W. has held the office of Justice, and other town offices. Enlisted in Co. D, 31st I. V. I., in 1863, and held a commission as Second Lieutenant ; discharged in 1864.

WIESE, HENRY, Sec. 19 ; P. O. Mt. Auburn ; owns 260 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre ; born in Germany in 1838 ; came to America in 1852, and settled in Moline, Ill. ; removed to his present farm in 1874. Married Catherine Kahlar, in 1865 ; she was born in Germany in 1844 ; have one child—Johnny, born July 7, 1876 ; lost three—Anna, Charles and Lena ; died within six days, with diphtheria.

Wescoatt, O. P., far., S. 8 ; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

WHITCOMB, O. B., Sec. 23, P. O. Mt. Auburn ; owns 250 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre ; born in Merrimack Co., N. H., in 1820 ; came to Iowa in 1856, and located on his present farm. Married L. H. Boyd in 1850 ; she was born in Hillsborough Co., N. H., in 1826 ; have two children—Maria F. and Emma L. ; lost one—George H., died at the age of 14 months. Are members of the M. E. Church ; Republican.

Wilson, Andrew.

Wilson, Hugh, far., S. 29 ; P. O. Vinton.

WOLFE, JAMES, Sec. 19 ; P. O. Mt. Auburn ; owns ninety-five acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre ; born in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1830 ; came to Iowa in 1852, and settled in Cedar Tp. Married Diantha Livermore in 1852 ;

she was born in Knox Co., Ill., in 1836; have one child—Edith H., born in 1867. Are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. W. enlisted in Co. D, 28th Iowa V. I., in 1863, and was discharged in 1865; was in all the battles that regiment participated in. Republican

WILSON, MITCHELL, Sec. 34; P. O. Vinton; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; born in Allegheny Co., Penn., in 1822; came to Iowa in 1854, and settled on his present farm in 1860. Married Elizabeth Moore in 1858; she was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, in 1830; have four children—John H., Rebecca A., Martha E. and Maggie A. Are members of the U. P. Church; Republican.

WILSON, TRUMAN, Sec. 5; P. O. La Porte City; owns 160 acres of

land, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Canada West; came to Iowa in 1855. Married Anna Atwood in 1854; she was born in Canada; have seven children—Andrew, Mary E., William A., John, Charlie, Ella M. and Patton Albert. Republican.

Wilson, Wm., far., S. 29; P. O. Vinton.

Wolf, James, far.; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Wolf, Wm., Sr., far., S. 36; P. O. Vinton.

Wolf, Wm., Jr., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

Woodley, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

YORK, E. R., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

York, L. T., far., S. 2; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

York, P., far., S. 2; P. O. Mt. Auburn.

York, S. I., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Mt. Auburn.



KANE TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, C., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Irving.

ADAMS, GEORGE, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 19; P. O. Irving; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1816. Married May Hill, in Illinois, in 1849; she was born in Ohio, in 1826; they have two children—Charles and Viola; they were born in Illinois. Has 228 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. Adams moved to Illinois, remained five years, and moved to Iowa in 1854; was an early pioneer in Benton Co.; helped to organize the township of Kane; there were no roads; it was in its natural state.

Albers, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Albers, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Albuthnot, D., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Irving.

Albustis, H. T., far., S. 26; P. O. Luzerne.

Allers, C., far., S. 4; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Allers, F., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Atenhan, C., far., S. 12; P. O. Luzerne.

BACKES, P., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Luzerne.

BARRON, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 13; P. O. Luzerne; born in Meath Co., Ireland, Nov. 4, 1823. Married Mary Murry, in Illinois, 1852; she was born in Ireland in 1827; they have ten children—Mary, William, John, Ann, Judith, Jane, Christopher, Joseph, Thomas and Kate. Has 400 acres of good farming land, with a good creek of water running through the farm that never runs dry; farm valued at \$35 per acre. His brother James enlisted in an Iowa regiment in the late war; he died by over-exertion returning to camp after a severe raid on the Indians, in 1863. Mr. B. came to New York May 1, 1848, went to Boston, Mass., and then to Cincinnati, Ohio, and drove through with teams from Miami Co., Ohio, to Stephenson Co., Ill.; settled on Government land, and farmed nineteen years, and then moved to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1868. He has held the office of School Director and Road Supervisor. He followed dealing in live stock and butchering in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Barron are members of the Catholic Church.

Bender, D., far., S. 27; P. O. Belle Plaine.
Bender, David, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Bender, W., far., S. 16; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Bennett, D. D., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Dryden.

Berger, Ed., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Berger, Fred, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Bokholt, Karson, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Bokholt, Nicholas, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Luzerne.

Bokholt, William, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Bollhorn, —, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Brinkley, James, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Dryden.

BRINKLEY, LEROY, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Belle Plaine; born in Illinois in 1851. Married Caroline Sherley, in Iowa, in 1875; she was born in Pennsylvania, in 1855; they have one child—Edward Cornelius, who was born in Kane Tp., in 1876. Is in partnership in farming with his two brothers (Lorenzo, born in Illinois in 1848, and Alonzo, born in Illinois in 1857); they have 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; they moved to Iowa in 1855, in the town of Le Roy, and located in Kane in 1875; they are the sons of James Brinkley, born in Maryland in 1817, who married Jane Ranstead in Illinois; she was born in New York in 1828; they all occupy the same farm. They are members of the M. E. Church.

BUCH, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Luzerne; born in Germany Dec. 10, 1835. Married Catherine Will in Iowa, in 1857; she was born in Germany in 1840; they have six children—Henry, Kate and Annie, born in Clayton Co., Iowa; Mary, George and Johnnie were born in Benton Co., Iowa. Has 260 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. B. came to America with his father, John; he followed shoemaking while in Germany; he came to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1847, and moved into Benton Co., Iowa, in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Lutheran Church.

Buck, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Belle Plaine.

BURTON, GEO. H., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Belle Plaine; born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1842. Married Mary C. Goodell in Illinois, in 1865; she was born in Vermont; they have four children—Harriet, Laura C., Geo. Frank and Wm. Albert. Has 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Has held the offices of Township Supervisor and Road Commissioner in Illinois; moved to Illinois in 1855, where he was engaged in farming, and moved into Benton Co., Iowa, in 1875, where he now continues farming. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at West Irving.

CLAUSSIN, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Irving.

Coats, Geo., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Irving.
Coats, John, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Irving.

COBB, J. L., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 31; P. O. Irving; born in New Jersey June 2, 1832. Married Augusta Potter in Jones Co., Iowa, in the Fall of 1855; she was born in New Jersey in August, 1834; they have eight children—George William, Mary E., S. E., John P., Charles W., Bennett L., Anna A. and Burton M. Has 150 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Came to Jones Co., Iowa, in 1854, moved into Missouri, and to Kansas, and returned and settled in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1859. Mr. Cobb followed blacksmithing and farming in New Jersey, in his early life; has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Road Supervisor, and other township offices several years. Mr. Cobb follows feeding cattle for the Eastern market; has a large herd now feeding.

COBURN, CHARLES, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 8; P. O. Belle Plaine; born in Maine Sept. 18, 1847. Married Miss Nettie Spurr in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1876; she was born in New York in April, 1857. Has 320 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge, at Vinton, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the M. E. Church. John Coburn was born in Maine, in 1849; has 320 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; the two brothers moved to New York State in 1856, and continued

west the same year, to Illinois; there they followed farming until 1867; they then moved to Benton Co., Iowa, where they have since carried on farming extensively. Charles has held the office of Treasurer and Township Trustee four years.

Coburn, F., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Dryden.

Coburn, John, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Dryden.

DRAKE, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Belle Plaine.

EGGERS, ROLF, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Belle Plaine.

FAENA, CHOIS, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Foot, M. V., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Francenburg, Claus, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Friesman, H., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Fuller, C. H., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Irving.

Fuller, C. S., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Irving.

Fuller, G., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Irving.

Fuller, Wm., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Irving.

Funk, Phillip, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Irving.

GILMORE, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Irving.

GETTY, DAVID T., farmer, auctioneer, school teacher, Sec. 32; P. O. Irving; born in Montgomery Co., Penn., Nov. 28, 1834. Married Miss Mary Bruner in Pennsylvania, in 1860; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1838; they have nine children; eight are living—Linda, Ruth, Barbara, Mary, Daniel, Byron, Harvey and Samuel; Worthington died in infancy. Has sixty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre, and 10 acres of timber, valued at \$300; Mr. G. furnished a substitute for three years, in the late rebellion, at a cost of \$300; Mr. G. followed school teaching several years in Pennsylvania and Iowa; kept general store two and a half years in Norristown and Eagleville, Penn.; moved into Benton Co., Iowa, in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. G. is a son of Col. Getty, of Pennsylvania, who was Colonel in the Pennsylvania militia; Mr. G. is an experienced auctioneer of all kinds of stock or goods.

HADENFELDT, H. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Belle Plaine.

HADENFELDT, H. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Belle Plaine.

HADENFELDT, H. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Belle Plaine.

HADENFELDT, H. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Belle Plaine.

HADENFELDT, H. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Belle Plaine.

HADENFELDT, H. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Belle Plaine.

HADENFELDT, H. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Belle Plaine.

HADENFELDT, H. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Belle Plaine.

HADENFELDT, H. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Belle Plaine.

HADENFELDT, H. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Belle Plaine.

HADENFELDT, H. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Belle Plaine.

HADENFELDT, H. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Belle Plaine.

HADENFELDT, H. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Hageman, Peter, far., S. 27; P. O. Irving.
 Hannmann, W., far., S. 13; P. O. Luzerne.
 Hansen, P. N., far., S. 1; P. O. Luzerne.
 Hansen, Thos., sal., S. 25; P. O. Luzerne.
 Harder, H., far., S. 17; P. O. Irving.
 Harder, J., far., S. 27; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Hazen, George, far., S. 30; P. O. Irving.
 Heitman, J., far., S. 22; P. O. Belle Plaine.

HELDENBRAND, ADAM, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Belle Plaine; born in Berks Co., Penn., June 22, 1798. Married Anna King in Columbia Co., Penn., in 1818; she was born in Berks Co., Penn., in 1800; they had twelve children; six are living—John, William, Henry, Harrison, George W., and Mary Ann (now Mrs. Conrad Benjamin, of Canton, Ohio); Elizabeth died in Iowa in March, 1864. Mr. H. has 160 acres of land with good improvements; he gave each of his children a farm; he gave \$500 toward enlistment in the late war; he moved into Ohio in 1820; he was the son of Michael Heldenbrand, who was a dyer, and followed stamping calico and manufacturing. Mr. H. was engaged with his father several years running a loom, etc., and then followed teaming, hauling goods before the railroads were in operation, five years; he then took up wool-growing, which he carried on extensively, owning 1,200 acres of land, and keeping from 1,000 to 1,500 sheep; he made it a success for several years; he then moved to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1864; brought with him into Iowa 1,000 fine sheep. Mr. and Mrs. H. have been members of the Lutheran Church sixty-five years. Mr. H. was considered the most extensive and successful sheep man in Ohio. He is a Republican in politics.

HELDENBRAND, GEO. W., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 6; P. O. Dryden; born in Ohio Feb. 22, 1843. Married Sarah Adams in Ohio in 1866; she was born in Ohio July 22, 1847; they have three children—Ida, Edith and Albin; has 148 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Mr. H. moved into Benton Co., Iowa, in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. H. is a Republican.

Heldenbrand, W., far., S. 28; P. O. Irving.
 Heyer, L., far., S. 15; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Holst, A., far., S. 35; P. O. Luzerne.
 Holst, J., far., S. 27; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Holst, Julius, far., S. 35; P. O. Luzerne.

INMAN, WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Irving; born in Ohio Dec. 30, 1843. Married Miss R. J. Leavell in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1864; she was born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1847; they have five children—Martha E., William Walter, Barren Perrie, Laura and Benjamin Franklin. Has ninety-three acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; moved to Marshall Co., Ohio, remaining twenty years, at the end of which time he moved to Benton Co., Iowa, and thence to Madison Co., and then returned to Benton Co. in February, 1877. Mr. Inman had four brothers in the Union army of the late war.

JACOBS, A., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Luzerne.

Jacobs, H., far., S. 5; P. O. Dryden.
 Jacobs, Jacob, far., S. 11; P. O. Luzerne.
 Jacobsen, J., far., S. 10; P. O. Luzerne.
 Jameson, P. F., far., S. 10; P. O. Luzerne.
 Johnson, M. D., far., S. 20; P. O. Irving.
 Jordan, H., far., S. 10; P. O. Luzerne.

Jorgeman, E., far., S. 15; P. O. Luzerne.
KEBACH, FRED., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Kelley, Frank, far., S. 2; P. O. Luzerne.

KEYSER, ABRAHAM K., farmer and blacksmith, Sec. 32; P. O. Irving; born in Montgomery Co., Penn., Feb. 24, 1825. Married Leah Zimmerman in Pennsylvania in 1850; she was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 2, 1830; they had ten children, nine are living—Caroline (Franklin died at the age of 3 years and 2 months), Mary, Aaron, Amanda, Henry, David, Andrew, Daniel and Sarah Jane. Has sixty acres of farm land and fifteen acres of timber land, valued at \$4,000. Mr. K. enlisted April 12, 1865; served until the close of the war; was mustered out at Fort Delaware July 31, 1865. Mr. K. has held the office of School Director five years. Mr. K. followed blacksmithing twenty-five years in Pennsylvania; he moved to Iowa in 1869. Mr. K. has good improvements; has a grove and 543 grape vines, sixty apple trees and cherries, crabs, etc. Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of the Lutheran Church.

Kysel, Wm., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Irving.
 Kirchmer, M., far., S. 26 ; P. O. Luzerne.
 Kloppenburg, G., S. 16 ; P. O. Luzerne.
 Koch, Adolphus, S. 22 ; P. O. Luzerne.
 Kreimeyer, H., far., S. 26 ; P. O. Luzerne.
 Kneff, Claus, Sec. 33 ; P. O. Irving.

LAWRENCE, JOHN H., Sec. 34 ;
 P. O. Belle Plaine.

Longside, A., S. 21 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

MCGRAW, DANIEL, far., Sec. 2 ;
 P. O. Luzerne.

Miller, A., far., S. 34 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Meyer, J., laborer, S. 17 ; P. O. Irving.

Miller, H., far., S. 34 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Miller, W., far., Sec. 2 ; P. O. Luzerne.

Mulvarney J., far., Sec. 24 ; P. O. Luzerne.

Mundt, W., far., S. 34 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

NIBENDAHL, W., farmer, Sec. 32 ;
 P. O. Irving.

Neisch, J., far., Sec. 9 ; P. O. Dryden.

Nissen, A., far., Sec. 11 ; P. O. Luzerne.

OFFT, EGGERT, far., Sec. 12 ; P.
 O. Luzerne.

Ohde, H., far., Sec. 15 ; P. O. Luzerne.

PPETERS, F., farmer, Sec. 13 ; P. O.
 Luzerne.

PARSONS, RICHARD, farmer
 and carpenter, Sec. 7 ; P. O. Irving ;
 born in Delaware Feb. 6, 1824. Married
 Sarah Middleton, in New Jersey, in
 1848 ; she was born in New Jersey, in
 1823 ; they have five children, four are
 living—Thomas, Mary Ann, Emma
 Jane and Richard ; Elizabeth died in
 Michigan, at 8 years of age. Mrs. Par-
 sons died March 4, 1860. Mr. Parsons
 married for his second wife, Mrs. Co-
 burn, in Benton Co., Iowa, 1867 ; she
 was born in Lorraine Co., Ohio, June,
 1826. Has seventy acres of land, val-
 ued at \$40 per acre. Mr. Parsons fol-
 lowed carpentering and building the
 principal part of his life ; went to Penn-
 sylvania a child, with his parents, moved
 to New Jersey, thence to Michigan, and
 then to Iowa in 1867. Mr. and Mrs.
 Parsons are members of the M. E.
 Church. Mr. P. has held the offices of
 Supervisor and Road Commissioner.

Peters, J., far., Sec. 11 ; P. O. Luzerne.

Pingle, C., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Pingle, H., far., S. 28 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Potter, J. L., far., Sec. 18 ; P. O. Irving.

Pryne, A., far., Sec. 18 ; P. O. Irving.

Pryne, H., far., Sec. 7 ; P. O. Irving.

Pryne, J., far., Sec. 18 ; P. O. Irving.

Pruser, J., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Puhlman, J., far., Sec. 14 ; P. O. Luzerne.

ROBERTS, C. A., far., S. 29 ; P. O.
 Irving.

RIDGWAY, EDWARD, farmer
 and agent for steam engines for thresh-
 ing, shelling corn, etc., manufactured at
 Fishkill Landing, N. Y., Sec. 17 ; P. O.
 Belle Plaine ; he was born in Ohio in
 Sept. 18, 1837. Married Hannah Van
 Dike in Ohio ; she was born in Ohio in
 1835 ; they have two children—Will-
 iam H. and Austa J. Has 320 acres of
 land, valued at \$30 per acre ; he came
 to Iowa in 1870 ; took up the land he
 now owns, and returned to Ohio in 1875 ;
 was engaged in dealing in agricultural
 implements two years, and returned to
 Benton Co., Iowa, in April, 1878. Mr.
 Ridgway has followed running a thresh-
 ing machine twenty-two years, and the
 last three years run a steam thresher ;
 they proved so successful, he took the
 agency to furnish them through the
 county.

Roberts, R. L., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Belle
 Plaine.

Rogers, H., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Luzerne.

SCHIERHOLZ, HENRY, farmer, Sec.
 12 ; P. O. Luzerne.

SAUER, MAGNUS, farmer and
 stock raiser, Sec. 24 ; P. O. Luzerne ;
 born in Baden, Germany, in July, 1838.
 Married Mena Schrader in Illinois in
 1862 ; she was born in Germany in
 1845 ; they have seven children—
 Henry, Jonnie, Ambrose, Ellen, Caro-
 line, Albert and Charley. Has 320
 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre.
 Mr. S. came to Illinois in 1857 ; re-
 mained ten years, and moved to and set-
 tled upon his farm in Benton Co., Iowa,
 in 1867. Has held the office of Road
 Supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. S. are mem-
 bers of the Catholic Church. Mr. S.
 had two brothers in the late war ; Charles
 enlisted in the 83d Ill. V. I., as black-
 smith ; was taken prisoner at Gettys-
 burg, Penn., and taken to Anderson-
 ville prison ; after staying there a year,
 died in prison ; Julius enlisted in the
 46th Ill. V. I., and was mustered
 out with his regiment at the close of the
 war.

Schildt, S., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Schluntz, Chas., far., S. 32 ; P. O. Irving.

Schneff, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Luzerne.
 Schoel, Fred., far., S. 15; P. O. Luzerne.
 Schutt, John, far., S. 10; P. O. Luzerne.
 Seltien, W., far., S. 15; P. O. Belle Plaine.
 Simmons, R. C., far., S. 20; P. O. Irving.
 Skibbe, Henry, far., S. 17; P. O. Luzerne.
 Smith, M., far., S. 24; P. O. Luzerne.
 Snow, C. R., far., S. 35; P. O. Luzerne.
 Spencer, F., far., S. 3; P. O. Luzerne.
 Spencer, G., far., S. 3; P. O. Luzerne.
 Stein, C., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Luzerne.
 Stein, H., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Belle Plaine.

STOCKER, E. W., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 36; P. O. Luzerne; born in New Hampshire, Feb. 29, 1824. Married Elizabeth M. Van Metre in Iowa in 1858; she was born in Ohio in 1841; she was the granddaughter of Judge Van Metre of Ohio; they have four children—Mary L., born in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1861; Joe W., born in 1864, in Benton Co.; Anne S., born in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1872; Jake P., born in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1875. Mr. Stocker was about the first settler in this part of Benton Co.; located 480 acres of land in 1854; this was before the township of Kane was organized; moved on the land in May, 1855. He was appointed by Judge Douglass to organize the township of Kane; at the organizing of the township, they had but 10 voters. In the early part of the township history, Mr. Stocker identified himself with the educational interests, and took an active part in the organization of schools. In 1849, Mr. Stocker crossed the plains to California with a party with ox teams in search of gold; followed mining five years, and recrossed the plains in the Summer of 1854 to Iowa; remained upon his farm until 1864; he then took another search for gold to Montana; remained one season, and returned to his family; he shared all the trials of the early settlers; the nearest neighbor was five miles away; hauled lumber from Davenport to build his house; he improved his farm, set out orchards, twelve acres of groves, built a large house and barns; has all the comforts of life around him; has been a very successful man in life; has acquired a good property by his own exertion, commencing at the age of 27 without a dollar. Mr. Stocker has the reputation

of a man of unbounded generosity; his latch string always hanging out to the poor; he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Order at Belle Plaine, and Chapter and Commandery, No. 14; he helped to organize the Lodges at Belle Plaine, and the St. Clair Lodge. Has trees on his farm that he set out, that measure 6 feet in circumference. Mr. Stocker has been a member of the Board of Supervisors seven years; held all the principal school offices and township offices. Mr. Stocker has 480 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre.

Stoner, H., far., S. 30; P. O. Irving.

Stiedt, J., far., S. 35; P. O. Luzerne.

Stoltenburg, S., far., S. 10; P. O. Luzerne.

Switz, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Luzerne.

THESSSEN, CLAUS, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Thede, F., far., S. 33; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Tischer, J. A., far., S. 11; P. O. Luzerne.

Timm, J., far., S. 22; P. O. Belle Plaine.

VAN DIKE, J. P., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Belle Plaine.

VAN DIKE, H. W., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 19; P. O. Irving; owns the farm known as the "Lone Tree Farm;" it derives its name from the tree that now stands near Mr. Van Dike's house; that was the only tree or shrub in the township of Kane at the time Mr. Van Dike settled on the land. He was born in Ohio April 24, 1829, and married Sarah Ashby in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1868; she was born in Ohio in 1824; they have four children—Ophelia, Amelia, Lawrence and Elba; Seymore died in infancy; Ida May died at the age of 6 years. Has 345 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He came to Iowa in 1855; he has a good farm, and one of the grandest houses in the county, well furnished with all the comforts of life. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge at Belle Plaine, and Hope Lodge, No. 175. Has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Township Clerk four years, and several other township offices; was an early pioneer, and one of the first to help to organize the township, schools, etc.; has held several school offices, and given much aid to the schools.

VAN DIKE, S. P., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 18; P. O. Irving; born in Delaware Co., Ohio, June 21, 1843.

Married Mary E. Rusk in Tama Co., Iowa, May 6, 1875; she was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Feb. 15, 1852; they have two children—Flora Elizabeth and Gilbert Rusk. Has 320 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Mr. Van Dike enlisted in Co. D, 28th I. V. I., in August, 1862; was disabled while in the service. Is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Hope Lodge at Belle Plaine, and a member of the I. O. O. F., West Lodge, No. 283. Holds the office of Township Assessor; has held the same five years. Came to Iowa in October, 1861. Mr. Van Dike followed school teaching several years in Ohio; dealt in agricultural implements two years in Ohio, and returned to Iowa in 1870.

WAGNER, FRED., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Luzerne.

Weise, Claus, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Dryden.

Weise, Peter, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Wengert, Jacob, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Belle Plaine.

WILDER, HENRY, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 18; P. O. Belle Plaine: born in New York Jan. 18, 1833. Married Mary E. Zimmer in Illinois, in 1862; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1840; they have two children—Charles B., born in Illinois Dec. 12, 1862; William R., born in Illinois Feb. 3, 1864. They have 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. W. moved into Illinois in 1855, and followed carpentering and farming until 1866; he then moved to Benton Co., Iowa, where he now carries on farming. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the M. E. Church.

Wilson, Henry, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Irving.

Witt, Karson, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Irving.

Wortzel, N., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Luzerne.

ZORING, FRED., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Luzerne.



CANTON TOWNSHIP.

A DAIR, JOHN, laborer; P. O. Shellsburg.

Alden, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Shellsburg.

Alden, W., far., S. 29; P. O. Shellsburg.

B ALDWIN, CHANCEY, farmer; P. O. Shellsburg.

Ballard, Wayland, merchant, Shellsburg.

Barkley, E., far., S. 13; P. O. Shellsburg.

Barton, E. H., far., S. 21; P. O. Shellsburg.

BARTON, O. B., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Knox Co., Ill., May 25, 1845; came to this county in 1854; has ninety-two acres of land, valued at \$2,500. Married Mary Adamson; she was born in Ohio June 18, 1847; mother of five children—Martha P., born Aug. 24, 1868; Lydia A., March 16, 1870; Nancy C., March 30, 1872; Enos B., May 27, 1874; Mary E., Aug. 26, 1877. Enlisted in the 28th Iowa V. I., in 1862; went to Iowa City; stayed there three months; from there to Davenport; was there six months; from there to Helena, Ark., and went into Winter quarters; was on the expedition up White River; then went to Milliken's Bend; stopped there a short time; was taken sick; got a furlough and came home; returned to Davenport; was detached as second cook; soon after was promoted to first cook; from there went to Washington City; was transferred to the 20th V. R. C.; from there went to Point Lookout; then took 2,000 rebel prisoners to Elmira, N. Y.; after his return was detailed as Hospital Steward at Point Lookout, and remained until the close of the war.

Benfer, John, far.; P. O. Shellsburg.

BENSON, J. S., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Fayette Co., Ohio, April 19, 1824; came to this county in 1852; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$3,600. Married Martha Spurgeon; she was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, Jan. 21, 1826; mother of seven children—Louisa, born April 10, 1852; Arrilda, Feb. 22, 1854; John, May 13, 1858; Viola, April 11, 1860; Louis, Dec. 5, 1862; Caroline, Nov. 13, 1864; Annie, Oct. 4, 1867; lost two children—George, born July 29, 1850, died

April 23, 1858; David, born Jan. 16, 1856, died Feb. 6, 1860. Came through with teams; camped out; all the money he had when he arrived was seventy-five cents.

BERGEN, P. G., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 8; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Henry Co., Ky., Aug. 4, 1826; came to this county in Aug., 1852; has 740 acres of land, valued at \$37,000. Has been married twice; by his first wife has one son living—Dr. A. C. Bergen, in the U. S. army, stationed at Ft. Buford, D. T., born Feb. 3, 1849. For his second wife, married Mattie Fleming; she was born in Scott Co., Ind., Aug. 29, 1832; mother of three living children—Oscar C., born Aug. 20, 1862; Willie S., March 29, 1866; Alice, Sept. 22, 1868. Emigrated to Johnson Co., Ind., when he was 5 years old; lived there twenty-one years; thence to Benton Co. Raises from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of corn, about 500 bushels of wheat and about 1,500 bushels of oats yearly; has on hand 140 steers from 3 to 4 years old, and has turned off as high as \$7,000 worth of cattle in one lot; the same year turned off two lots, one of which was 100 head. Mr. B. has the premium farm of the county, taking everything into consideration, timber, water and location; has a good home, and is among the wealthiest of the county.

Bigley, Jesse L., laborer; P. O. Shellsburg.

BIXBY, ALBERT, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Dodge Co., Wis., March 2, 1849; came to this county in 1869; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$3,000. Married Sarah A. Miskemius in 1870; born Sept. 5, 1839, in Coshocton Co., who is the mother of two children—Blanche Isby, born Aug. 25, 1871; Anson P., born Jan. 20, 1873; lived in Dodge Co. until he was 20 years old, then came to this county where he has resided since. Mrs. B. emigrated to Texas with her parents in 1852; lived there a short time; from there came to this county; came by boat down to Red River to the Mississippi, from there by boat up the Missis-

issippi up to Muscatine, Iowa; from there came through with train to Benton Tp. in this county.

Bixby, Anson P., far., S. 10; P. O. Shellsburg.

Bixby, Wallace, far., S. 10; P. O. Shellsburg.

BLACK, THOS. C., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 35; P. O. Shellsburg; was born in La Porte Co., Ind., Nov. 8, 1837; has 280 acres of land, valued at \$8,400; came to this county in 1811. Married, for his first wife, Ellen Pratt; she was born in Illinois Dec. 4, 1845; she is the mother of two children—Alice, born Nov. 20, 1867; Calista, born Aug. 2, 1869. For his second wife he married Ella Thomas; she was born in Indiana Dec. 5, 1848; she is the mother of one child—Annie, born Nov. 29, 1876; he left Indiana in 1861 and came direct to this county where he has resided since; came when the county was new, and from the wild prairie has made a good and comfortable home, and knows something about a pioneer's life; raises on an average yearly ninety acres corn, or about 4,000 bushels; feeds and turns off from one to two ear loads of cattle yearly; turns off about 100 head of hogs.

Blackburn, Zack, butcher, Shellsburg.

BLACKWELL, JOHN T., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 24; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Silver Co., Ky., Aug. 22, 1827; came to this county in 1869. Politics, Republican. Married Verlenda B. Benefee; she was born in Kentucky April 28, 1827; has an adopted daughter—Mary Blackwell, born May 17, 1870. Emigrated from Kentucky when he was 6 years old (1833), then to Indiana; lived there thirty-six years, then came to this place, where he has resided since; has been in the stock business since, principally hogs; turns off from sixty to sixty-five hogs every year; one year he turned off thirty-eight head, averaging 314 pounds not quite nine months old. Mr. B. challenges any of his neighbors to do as well; probably they were the best lot of hogs of the age, that were ever marketed in the county; they were of the Poland-China blood; has turned off one hog that weighed 720 pounds. Mr. Black-

well has 172 acres of land, valued at \$7,740.

Bales, Irvin S., physician, Shellsburg.

Boose, Nicholas J., carpenter, Shellsburg.

Bone, Emory O., Shellsburg.

Bone, Russell, hardware, Shellsburg.

Bosworth, I. G., far., S. 27; P. O. Shellsburg.

Bowe, Romanzo E., renter; P. O. Shellsburg.

BOWE, R. L., farmer, S. 25; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, May 24, 1840; came to this county in 1854; has 200 acres of land, valued at \$7,000; also has three sections in Texas. Belongs to the M. E. Church. Married Alice Stoddard—born in Fredonia, N. Y., April 14, 1841; was mother of three children—Eva F., born July 1, 1861; Sarah Adel, April 12, 1863; Frank, June 24, 1867. For his second wife, married Meander McElroy in 1871—born in Ohio April 9, 1840; have four children—Alice, born Nov. 20, 1871; Henry L., May 31, 1874; Arthur, Feb. 18, 1876; Nina, March 21, 1878. Mr. Bowe is among the earliest settlers of the town.

BOWE, RUSSEL, hardware merchant, Shellsburg; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., April 12, 1814; came to this county in 1854; does a business of \$10,000 a year. Politics, Republican; belongs to the M. E. Church; been a member about fifty years; is an ordained minister. Married Rachel Hollister Oct. 13, 1836; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1809; mother of six living children—Silas H., born Dec. 10, 1838; Russell L., born, May 24, 1840; Daniel F., born Dec. 28, 1841; Romanzo E., born July 2, 1846; Cordelia H. R., born Jan. 28, 1849; Emory O., born Aug. 3, 1851; Sarah C., born May 26, 1854; Daniel F., died Aug. 10, 1865. He emigrated from Genesee Co. when he was 8 years old; lived there sixteen years; from thence to Trumbull Co.; eighteen years there, then came to this county; settled at Wild Cat Grove farm; then came to this town, where he engaged in the hardware business. When Mr. B. came to this town there was but one small store, kept by a man of the name of John Sells. David F. enlisted in the

28th I. V. I., Company D; was wounded in the neck; ball passed into his mouth, and came out at his coat collar; was at the battles of Port Gibson, Edward Station, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., etc. Brinkerhoff, Wm. H., teacher, Shellsburg. Budd, Jos. L., Prof. Agricultural College, S. 28; P. O. Ames.

Bullimore, James, ret. far., Shellsburg.

BURDICK, LYMAN, ret. farmer, Secs. 9 and 10; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., June 30, 1819; came to this county in 1858; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Held the office of Justice of the Peace. Married Elizabeth Hickox in 1845; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., June 25, 1830; mother of six children—Elizabeth C., born July 29, 1846, died Nov. 9, 1863; George L., born Feb. 27, 1850; Eva A., born Nov. 29, 1854; Flora I., born Jan. 9, 1863; Lulu C., born Feb. 7, 1867; Edward A., born April 29, 1868. Emigrated to Lee Co., Ill.; lived there nearly three years; thence to this county; came through with teams; camped out at night; had his team stolen; tracked them in the morning by their trail, and succeeded in finding them about 11 o'clock, in the middle of a large prairie, in an old hovel, where there were several horses; Mr. B. thought it was the headquarters of a regular gang of horse thieves. The first store they put up had not enough pipe to go through the roof, and had to run the pipe out of the window. One time Mr. B. was away, and the prairie caught fire and burnt over, and when he returned did not know his own home.

CAMERON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Shellsburg.

Carney, Wm., saloon, Shellsburg.

CASE, LEANDER (deceased); born in Washington Co., Penn., Sept. 2, 1861, died Jan. 24, 1875; had an estate of 120 acres of land, valued at \$3,200. Married Zefina Johnson in 1843; born in Vermont Dec. 11, 1820; mother of four children—Amanda, born April 10, 1844; Nelson H., May 8, 1847; William A., Feb. 20, 1855; Emma N., July 24, 1862. Mr. Case was 10 years old when he went to Ohio; lived there about twenty-two years, then

came to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1848, and next year came to this county; when they first came to Vinton, there was one building and one frame that was not finished, where they attended church; had planks laid down across the sleepers for seats; when they came here had but \$4 in cash and one team and two cows.

CASE, NELSON B., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 9; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Washington Co., Penn., April 24, 1825; came to this county in 1850; stayed a short time, and in 1854, came and stayed; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$3,500. Held the office of Constable and Township Trustee. Married Melinda Miller; she was born in New York in 1829; mother of three children—Medwin, Arabella May, Ernest D. emigrated with his parents to Medina Co., Ohio; lived there twenty-nine years. Was married, and came to this county, where he has resided since. When he first came here, there were only two shanties in sight, and only one shanty in Shellsburg; and within four years from the time he came here, nearly all the Government land was taken up. Mr. C. was amongst the earliest settlers, and has seen the prairies from their wilds, developed into one of the finest prairie counties in the State.

Case, W. H. far., S. 30; P. O. Shellsburg.

Case, Zenobia, far., S. 9; P. O. Shellsburg.

Cassell, Thomas K.

CHURCH, SAMUEL, butcher, Shellsburg; was born in Hampden Co., Mass., Jan. 17, 1827; came to this county in 1865; has a farm of forty acres of land, valued at \$1,200, in Sec. 27. Married Mary E. Hanover; she was born in Connecticut Aug. 7, 1831; mother of three children—Mary, Minnie and Frank. Emigrated to the West about twenty-four years ago, where he has resided since. Mr. C. had a brother in the 7th Ill. V. C.

Clemmons, F. D., far., S. 20; P. O. Shellsburg.

Clemmons, Zaek L., butcher, Shellsburg.

COWELL, E. H., lumber dealer; Shellsburg; born in Crawford Co., Penn., Feb. 20, 1833; came to this county in 1855; has property of about \$3,000. Married Eliza J. Maxson in 1856;

born in Allen Co., Nov. 3, 1837; mother of three children—David M., born May 25, 1860; Mary B., born Oct. 10, 1861; George E., born Dec. 13, 1864. Emigrated to Ohio in 1836, where he was about three years; lived there until the Spring of 1855, then came to Benton Co., where he has remained since. When he came here there were not more than six shanties; came through with Thomas Ford with teams; camped out most of the time; was on the road three weeks.

Cowell, James L., furniture, Shellsburg.

CRANSTON, J. B., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Shellsburg; was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, Nov. 20, 1816; came to this county in 1868; has 231 acres of land, valued at \$6,930. Member of the United Presbyterian Church. For his first wife, married Elizabeth Johnson; born in Ohio June 29, 1823, died Sept. 12, 1844; mother of two children—David J., born June 10, 1843; Eliza J., born May 29, 1844. For his second wife, married Margaret Campbell in 1848; born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, July 28, 1824; mother of six children—Wm. C., born April 19, 1849; James H., born Sept. 27, 1850; Celissa A., born July 17, 1852; John C., born April 13, 1854; Robert H., born April 25, 1859; Foster A., born June 13, 1862. Emigrated from Ohio to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1853; from there went to Clinton Co.; lived there fifteen years; from there came to this county, where they have resided since. Mr. C. has a fine farm, and a good and comfortable home. Had one son who enlisted in the 26th I. V. I., Co. H; was in the battles of Arkansas Post and Lookout Mountain, above the clouds; was wounded in the leg, and had it amputated.

Cranston, Jas. A., Jr., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Shellsburg.

Crawford, Wm. A., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Shellsburg.

Cue, Eli, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Palo.

Cue, Nelson, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Shellsburg.

DAVIS, JOHN C., painter, Shellsburg.

DECKRAW, F. W., blacksmith, P. O. Shellsburg; born in Prussia Dec. 24, 1836; came to this county in 1861. Politics, Democrat. Married Mary Strawhacker; she was born in Pennsyl-

vania in 1843; mother of six living children—Wm., born Sept. 5, 1864; Emma, born Feb. 20, 1865; Carrie, born Feb. 13, 1867; Margaret, born Dec. 1, 1869; Josephine, born Nov. 8, 1873; Mary, born Nov. 13, 1876. Emigrated from Prussia when he was a boy, to Ohio; lived there ten years; from there went to Cayuga Co., N. Y.; stopped there four years; then went back into Lucas Co., Ohio; lived there two years; from there to Pike's Peak; stopped there a short time; from there to Camp Floyd, Utah; thence, in the Spring, to New Mexico; on the 4th of July, 1861, came to Vinton, and came to this town in September of the same year. He carried the dispatch from Fort Garland to Santa Fe, of the fall of Fort Sumter. Derillbiss, Casper, general man'fr, Shellsburg.

DEMUTH, JOSHUA, retired farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Frederick Co., Md., Feb. 28, 1821; came to this county in 1858; has 430 acres of land, valued at \$12,900. Politics, Democrat. Held the offices of Township Trustee and School Director. Married Louisa Wigle in 1843; she was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1827; mother of four children—Alice (now Mrs. Tarlton Corbett), born Aug. 27, 1850; Mary (now Mrs. J. T. Inman), born May 1, 1856; Wm. H., born May 27, 1861; Francis O., born July 14, 1869. Emigrated from Maryland to Wayne Co., Ohio, when he was 23 years old; lived there fourteen years, then came to Linn Co. in 1855; stayed there three years, then came to this county; when he first got here, he had \$11.50 in his pocket, with his wife and one child in Pennsylvania. Worked in a livery stable for a man of the name of T. K. Burgess, for \$20 per month, in Cedar Rapids; afterward drove team for a man of the name of Rock, for \$30 per month; then bought a team and went to hauling goods from Muscatine and Rock Island; followed that about a year, then came to this place, where he bought and has resided since. Came here poor, but is in good circumstances at present.

Devine, J. H., lab., P. O. Shellsburg.

Dice, N., far., S. 10; P. O. Shellsburg.

DICKINSON, A. J., physician and surgeon. Shellsburg; born in Scholiarie Co., N. Y., April 11, 1840; came to this county in October, 1856. Married Mary T. Brooks in 1867; she was born in Broome Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1843; mother of four children—Eulalie G., born Jan. 18, 1868; Mary E., born Aug. 14, 1871; Le Roy, born June 21, 1875, and Claude B., Feb. 10, 1878. Emigrated to this county in 1856; spent most of his time going to school in Iowa University and Western College, until the Spring of 1861; returned to New York and taught school until Aug., 1862; then enlisted in the 134th New York V. I., and served two years; was discharged for disability; afterward, went into Quartermaster's department; was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain and Rock Face Mountain; afterward, returned to Vinton, Benton Co., and studied medicine; graduated at the University of Michigan, and has practiced for ten years, and is the leading physician of the town.

Douglas, D., carpenter, Shellsburg.

Douglas, E., carpenter, Shellsburg.

Dwigans, B. R., Justice of the Peace and farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Shellsburg.

ELSON, J. M., insurance agt., Shellsburg.

ELSAN, J. E., attorney at law, Shellsburg; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, July 30, 1836; came to this county in Oct., 1852. Held the office of Justice of the Peace and Mayor of Shellsburg. Married Mary E. Rathburn March 8, 1863; she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio; mother of two children—Elbert, born Dec. 23, 1869, and Madge E., born Dec. 11, 1873. Emigrated to Linn Co. in 1852, and lived there until 1861. Then enlisted in the 9th Vol. Inf., Company C, as private, and served eighteen months; then was promoted to Sergeant, and afterward to Captain of the company. Was at the battle of Pea Ridge, and was wounded severely in the shoulder; also, the surrender of Vicksburg. Lookout Mountain, Resaca and Atlanta; was with Sherman on his march to the sea; was at the surrender of Johnston, and the grand review at Washington. Af-

ter the war, engaged in mercantile business five years; since that, has practiced law.

Esget, D. W., far., S. 14; P. O. Shellsburg.
Evans, J., attorney at law, Shellsburg.

FAUCETT, ALVIN, mason, Shellsburg.

Feller, D., far., S. 25; P. O. Shellsburg.

Files, G. A., hotel, Shellsburg.

Ford, Augustus, lab.; P. O. Shellsburg.

Ford, C. M., lab.; P. O. Shellsburg.

Ford, E. H., Sec. 16; P. O. Shellsburg.

Ford, J. F., Sec. 16; P. O. Shellsburg.

Ford, J. H., Sec. 16; P. O. Shellsburg.

Ford, J. A., Sec. 16; P. O. Shellsburg.

FORD, THOS. K., nurseryman and farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Baltimore Co., Md., July 21, 1819; came to this county in 1855; has 270 acres of land, valued at \$10,000. Member of the M. E. Church. Married Elizabeth Stephenson; born in Champaign Co. Oct. 3, in 1829; mother of nine children—John H., born Aug. 15, 1849; James F., born Nov. 5, 1851; Enos H., born Oct. 20, 1852; Joseph, born March 4, 1856; Sarah A., born Nov. 22, 1859; Mary F., born June 18, 1861; Letitia, born Dec. 21, 1864; Charles W., born June 21, 1867; Lillie May, born Nov. 5, 1870. Emigrated from Maryland in 1827, to Harrison Co., Ohio; lived there ten years, then went to Hardin Co.; lived there fifteen years, then came to this county.

Ford, W., lab., Shellsburg.

Fowlie, J. W., far., S. 32; P. O. Shellsburg.

Fowlie, W., far., S. 32; P. O. Shellsburg.

Fry, J. H., far., S. 6; P. O. Shellsburg.

Fry, W., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Shellsburg.

GILBERT, J., laborer, Shellsburg.

Gingery, D., farmer; P. O. Shellsburg.

GINGRY, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Bradford Co., Penn., Feb., 1830; came to this State in 1856. Politics. Democrat. Married Mary Botton; she was born in Canada Sept. 25, 1838; mother of six children—Fred., born Dec. 9, 1863; Augustus, born Nov. 9, 1865; William, born Oct. 17, 1867; D. Lilla, born Dec. 31, 1869; Charlie, born Oct. 25, 1871; Jessie, born June 18, 1877. Emigrated from

Pennsylvania to Fulton Co., Ill.; lived there twelve years; from there went to Benton Co., thence back to Illinois, and remained until 1867; then went to California and Oregon; lived there about four years; thence back to this county and located on Sec. 13, in Eden Tp.; was at the first election in the township.

Gingry, G., far., S. 15; P. O. Shellsburg.

Grant, H., section hand, Shellsburg.

Grant, M., section hand, Shellsburg.

Grant, O., section boss, Shellsburg.

Grass, Isaac, Constable, Shellsburg.

Gray, Thomas, hardware, Shellsburg.

Greaser, George, blacksmith, Shellsburg.

GREASER, PHILLIP, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 4; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Germany Nov. 29, 1822; came to this county in 1851; has 400 acres land, valued at \$12,000. Republican; belongs to the United Brethren Church. For his first wife married Elizabeth Dilling; she was born in Pennsylvania April 20, 1822; mother of eight children; six living—Catharine, born Jan. 23, 1849; Manah, born Oct. 14, 1851; Agnes, born Dec. 1, 1854; George, born Sept. 25, 1856; Emma J., born May 10, 1859; Levi H., born March 26, 1861. For his second wife, married Susan Chambers; born in Maryland July 4, 1827. Emigrated from Germany when he was 8 years old to Maryland; lived there six months, thence to Pennsylvania; lived there twenty-one years, then came to this county, where he has resided since; came with limited means and by industry and economy has accumulated a fine property.

Green, S. R., far.; P. O. Shellsburg.

Greenwood, A., far., S. 2; P. O. Shellsburg.

Greenwood, T., far.; P. O. Shellsburg.

HALFIELD, JACOB C., carpenter, Shellsburg.

Hamman, J. C., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Shellsburg.

Hancock, J. J., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Shellsburg.

Hanover, Henry, butcher, Shellsburg.

HARBERT, P. M., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Ohio March 22, 1829; has 495 acres of land, valued at \$20,000. Married Hannah E. Kirkpatrick; she was born in

Hardin Co., Ohio, May 29, 1835; mother of three children—Nancy R., born April 11, 1853; David K., born April 23, 1853; Albert N., born Dec. 6, 1868. Emigrated direct from Ohio to this county; came through with teams; came upon this prairie when there were no marks of civilization; took up 400 acres of land and brought it under the very best cultivation, and has made as fine a farm as there is in the county; when he came here he moved into a shanty 16x18, where he lived for several years; but now he has as fine a residence as a man need look at. Mr. H. is a stockholder in the Farmers' Exchange Bank and is one of the solid men of the county.

HARRISON, JONATHAN, farmer; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Polk Co., Iowa, April 27, 1850. Married Sarah Allen; she was born in Pennsylvania June 10, 1853; mother of two children—Athol E., born Jan. 8, 1866; Effie B., born March 8, 1878. Born in this State and has made it his home; has traveled through Missouri, Texas, Arkansas and Colorado; his father and mother are living in Adair Co., Iowa; were born in North Carolina; came from there to Ohio, thence to Indiana, and then to this State, where he has resided since; his grandfather is still living at the age of 108 years; his father was in the 39th I. V. I., Co. B; also had one brother in the same regiment; he was taken sick and died at Corinth.

Hatfield, G. B., far.; P. O. Shellsburg.

Hatfield, W. W., far., S. 21; P. O. Shellsburg.

HEATH, HENRY, farmer and hedge-grower; P. O. Shellsburg; was born in Quebec, Can., Oct. 10, 1845; came to this county in the Fall of 1866. Politician, Republican. Commenced in the hedge business seven years ago; raises on an average 100,000 plants yearly; raises on an average seventy-five acres: Corn, 3,000 bushels; wheat, 300 bushels; oats, 500 bushels; turns off fifty-six head of hogs yearly.

Heath, J. M., far., S. 19; P. O. Shellsburg.

HEATH, JOHN E., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 19; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Decatur Co., Ind., Sept. 25,

1849; came to this county in 1854; has 200 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. Politics, Greenbacker; belongs to the Parker Grove Baptist Church. Married Sarah Latourette in 1870; she was born in Indiana Jan. 8, 1852; is the mother of three children—Annie, born June 6, 1872; Adell, born Nov. 16, 1874; Nora, born Dec. 22, 1876; emigrated from Indiana when he was 5 years old to this county, where he has resided since; has a fine farm and a good home; is a young man, and has a fine prospect to be one of the solid farmers of the county. Mrs. H. came to this county when she was 3 years old; her mother is living in this township; raises about 2,500 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats yearly; turns off about \$500 worth of hogs per year.

HEATH, M. S., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Decatur Co., Ind., May 17, 1841; came to this county in the Fall of 1854; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,400. Member of the Baptist Church. Married Sarah J. Crawford in 1867; she was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Dec. 31, 1844; is the mother of three living children—Henry W., born Oct. 27, 1872; Annie F., born Nov. 5, 1874; John E., born Aug. 9, 1877. Enlisted in the 28th Regt. Iowa V. I., Co. A; was in the battles of Sabine Cross Roads, siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Cedar Creek, Winchester and Magnolia Hill; was wounded in the shoulder at Cedar Creek, and disabled for about six months; was sent to Mansfield Hospital, Philadelphia, from there to Davenport, Iowa; returned afterward to his regiment at Newbern, N. C.; stayed there a short time, and then went to Savannah, Ga.; was on the Red River expedition; marched nearly 300 miles; was also in the White River expedition.

Heath, R., far., S. 3; P. O. Shellsburg.

Henderson, J. H., far., S. 11; P. O. Shellsburg.

Hemenway, V. C., station agt., Shellsburg.

Hill, James, far., S. 27; P. O. Shellsburg.

HITE, FRED, farmer and shipper, Sec. 18; P. O. Shellsburg; was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Jan. 12, 1849; has 400 acres of land, valued at \$12,000; came to this county May 10,

1866. Belongs to the M. E. Church. Married Louisa Sweely; she was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., March 20, 1840; is the mother of three living children—Flora, John, Demster. Emigrated from Pennsylvania direct to Benton Co., Iowa; he follows the business of shipping stock; has shipped \$100,000 worth in a single year; raises on an average sixty acres: Corn, about 3,000 bushels; wheat, 600 bushels; oats, 500 bushels; barley, 450 bushels; when he came here he was a poor man, and had but \$260 in his pockets, and by industry and economy has made a good home.

Hollenback, D. H., clergyman, Shellsburg.

Howell, D. M., far., S. 11; P. O. Shellsburg.

Hoyt, D., far., S. 16; P. O. Shellsburg.

Hughs, Frank F., grain and stock dealer, Shellsburg.

I EHL, GODFRED, wagon maker, Shellsburg.

J ENKINS, ENOCK E., blacksmith, Shellsburg.

Jenkins, Press A., auctioneer, Shellsburg.

Johnson, A., far., S. 26; P. O. Shellsburg.

Jones, Frank, clerk, Shellsburg.

Jones, G. F., far., S. 1; P. O. Shellsburg.

JONES, GEORGE J., groceries, provisions and notions, Shellsburg; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Aug. 26, 1824; came to this county in 1855; has a property valued at \$4,000. Married Julia Ward in 1850; she was born in Perry Co., Ohio, in 1833; mother of twelve children, six living—Frank, Sarah C., Emma B., Joseph, George H. and Charlie. Emigrated to Benton Co. in 1855, where he has resided since; is one of the oldest business men in the town; in 1873, was burnt out, and lost about \$1,500 above his insurance; in the year 1860, worked for B. J. Kenyon 107 days for 50 cents per day; on the 107th day got his foot under the traveler of a threshing machine, which crippled him for life; was left destitute and supported by the Good Templars' Lodge for about three weeks. To-day Mr. J. is doing a good business, and has a good home, and is in comfortable circumstances.

Jones, W. E., far., S. 1; P. O. Shellsburg.

K ELLOGG, ALONZO S., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Shellsburg.

Kellogg, O., mason, Shellsburg.

KENYON, MARY, MRS., Sec. 13; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Bucks Co., Penn., May 3, 1808; came to this county in 1840; has seventy-five acres of land, valued at \$2,250; when she came here she went into a little shanty where Joseph Strawn resided, and kept house for him; has been for months without seeing the face of a white woman; has often had Indians come into her shanty and sit down at the table with them; her husband went to California in 1848, and died in 1850; when they first came here she was Mrs. Penrose (she is now living with her second husband); they were very poor; had but one cow; the first Winter had to grind buckwheat in a coffee mill to live on; was so hard up had to pawn his clothes to get provisions; had then to go to the Mississippi River for all his provisions; one night had eight Indians in the shanty; slept on the floor; through the night kept going out; thought there was some mischief up; but found the cause to be a jug of whisky, which they were attending to. William Penrose, son of Mrs. Kenyon, was the first male child born this side of Cedar Rapids; he enlisted in the 8th Iowa, and was killed at Shiloh.

King, G., far., S. 29; P. O. Shellsburg.

Kirkpatrick, S., far., S. 15; P. O. Shellsburg.

Kite, Henry, carpenter, Shellsburg.

Kuanbuehl, J. T., carpenter, Shellsburg.

Knee, David, cabinet maker, Shellsburg.

KREADER, WILLIAM, merchant, Shellsburg; born in Northampton Co., Penn., Dec. 1, 1834; came to this county in March, 1861; does a business of \$30,000 per year. Held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Mayor of Shellsburg. Belongs to the Baptist Church. Married Rachel F. Hilton in 1856; born in the State of Delaware; born in 1834, and mother of two living children—Laura, born May 17, 1859, and Thomas, born March 13, 1862. (His father, Samuel Kreader, was born in Bucks Co., Penn., in 1799; had a family of twelve children, of whom ten are now living.) Clerked for James O. Shum & Co. about three years in Ohio; from there he went to New Jersey; clerked for T. & H. Gardner three

years; from there he went to Phillipsburg; clerked three years, and then went to Easton, Penn., where he clerked two years; from there he went to Shellsburg, where he has resided since. Mr. K. has always taken the lead in business in the town.

LATAURRETT, H., grain dealer, Shellsburg.

La Taurrett, M., grain dealer, Shellsburg.

Leebody, A., far., S. 33; P. O. Shellsburg.

Lewis, Andrew, liveryman, Shellsburg.

Lewis, W., agricultural dealer, Shellsburg.

Lewis, W. A., clerk, Shellsburg.

Long, H. B., far., S. 13; P. O. Shellsburg.

Long, S., far., S. 13; P. O. Shellsburg.

Losey, C. P., wagon maker, Shellsburg.

Losey, W. P., wagon maker, Shellsburg.

McFARLAND, S., gardener, Shellsburg.

McCORMICK, JOHN, farmer, S. 18; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Lycoming Co., Penn., July 12, 1839; came to this county in 1868; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Politics, Republican. Married Angellette Smith in 1864; born in Bradford Co., Penn., June 28, 1843; mother of five children—Oliver, born Dec. 16, 1864; Lizzie, born Aug. 24, 1866; Hattie, born Jan. 1, 1868; Bertie and Bertha (twins), born May 19, 1877. Emigrated from Pennsylvania when he was 17 years old; came to Stephenson Co., Ill; lived there three years, thence to Livingston Co.; lived there eight years; came to this county where he has resided since; keeps on an average fifty head of hogs, sixteen head of cattle and six head of horses.

McKeen, J. M., stock dealer, Shellsburg.

Manning, A., school teacher, Shellsburg.

MARSHALL, D. P., shoemaker, Shellsburg; was born in Washington Co. Vt., Feb. 15, 1834; came to this county in 1860. Politics, Greenbacker. Held the offices of Assessor, Township Trustee, Town Clerk and Councilman of Shellsburg. Married Abbie Rathburn; she was born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Nov. 23, 1844; mother of three children—Harry L., born Oct. 23, 1863; Mary E., born Sept. 16, 1865; Emma E., born Dec. 18, 1867. Enlisted in the 8th I. V. I., Co. D; was in the

army of Missouri under Gen. Fremont; was on the big march to Springfield, Mo.; was discharged March, 1863, on account of sickness. He came here when Shellsburg was not known.

Mather, H., barber, Shellsburg.

Maxson, J. H., patent right, Shellsburg.

MAXSON, SIMEON, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Harrison, Va., Dec. 10, 1806; came to this county in 1854; has seventy-five acres of land, valued at \$3,000. Is a member of the Baptist Church; is one of those who paid off an indebtedness on the church of \$2,700. Married Sarah Myers; born in Virginia Jan. 14, 1813; mother of four children—George W., born April 16, 1835; Eliza J., born Nov. 3, 1837; Rebecca, born Dec. 10, 1841; John H., born Oct. 17, 1852. Had two sons in the Union army, James and George W.; James was wounded in the battle of Champion Hills; he belonged to the 28th I. V. I.; George W., enlisted in the 77th Ill. V. I.; was in the battle of Chickamauga, was taken prisoner, and was at Andersonville thirteen months; also six months at Libby. Mr. M. emigrated to Ohio, and lived there twenty-two years, then came to this place, where he has gained the friendship of all.

Maxson, W., farmer; P. O. Shellsburg.

Maks, J. A., far., S. 27; P. O. Shellsburg.

Merebant, W., far., S. 29; P. O. Shellsburg.

Miller, J. D., blacksmith, Shellsburg.

MILLER, JOHN H., Cashier of Farmers Exchange Bank, Shellsburg; was born in Schenectady Co., N. Y., March 4, 1831; came to this county in 1865. Married Harriet Pratt; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 24, 1839; mother of three children—Edgar J., born Jan. 19, 1864; Amy K., July 23, 1866 and, Carrie B., Nov. 17, 1868. Emigrated from New York in 1858 to Walworth Co., Wis.; lived there about six years, then came to Benton Co., where he engaged in the mercantile business until three years ago; since that time, has been in the banking business, and held the office of Cashier. The stockholders are John Parker (Pres.), John H. Miller (Cashier), J. L. Budd, P. M. Harbut, Wm. Krader, B. R. Dwiggin and Thomas C. Armstrong.

MILLER, PAUL, far., S. 2; P. O. Shellsburg; born Washington Co., Penn., Sept. 15, 1815; came to this county in 1855; has 210 acres of land, valued at \$5,250. Belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Married Catherine Jones July 26, 1838; she was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, May 26, 1817; mother of nine living children—James J., born May 21, 1839; Martha J., March 6, 1842; Barbara A., Jan. 28, 1844; Lucinda M., Oct. 10, 1845; Anna M., May 7, 1847; John W., May 29, 1850; Paul M., June 4, 1854; Emma M., July 24, 1857, and Alice E., May 29, 1860. Emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and lived there eighteen years; thence to this county in company with thirty persons; came through with teams, camped out and did their own cooking; he has resided here ever since. When he first came here, he moved into a shanty on Cedar River, about sixteen feet square; could look through the roof and count the stars; has a very fine orchard of 400 trees of the choicest fruit; for his bedstead used poles cut from the grove; used clapboards for slats.

Miller P. M., far., S. 2; P. O. Shellsburg.

MISKIMEN, GEO. WM., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Dec. 26, 1826; came to this county in the Spring of 1850; has 110 acres of land, valued at \$3,300. Married Sarah J. Moody in 1856; she was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, Feb. 24, 1863; has two children—Amanda, born Dec. 19, 1857, and Mahala J., April 3, 1861; lost two children—Edward, born Jan. 1, 1860, died Jan. 26, 1860; Lizzie, born March 26, 1863, died Oct. 20, 1864. Emigrated to this Tp. in 1850; came via Zanesville, Ohio, and took boat down the Ohio river to Cairo; thence up the Mississippi to Keokuk; from there footed it to this county. The first three years worked out by the month for \$10 per month, and eight months for \$12; then went to improving his land. Shellsburg was not thought of at that time.

MISKIMEN, HARRY H., far.; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, May 17, 1835; came to this county in Fall of 1852. Married Har-

riet D. White; she was born in Carroll Co., Ohio, Jan. 10, 1844; has seven children—Wm. C., Orlando H., Thos. L., Carrie, Sarah, Albert and Harry. Enlisted in 8th Iowa V. I., Company D, and served three years; was in several engagements; was at Pittsburg Landing, and was wounded, taken prisoner and taken to Tuscaloosa; was in prison fifty-five days; was paroled and went back from there to St. Louis; held there until he was exchanged; was at Jackson, Miss., rear of Vicksburg at the siege of Vicksburg; was with Banks on his Red River Expedition; from there went to Memphis; also, was at the battle of Tupelo against Forrest; was one of the sixteen pioneer corps under A. J. Smith; discharged and mustered out at Davenport.

Miskimen, John, laborer, Shellsburg.

Moody, William, laborer, Shellsburg.

Moore, J., far., S. 21; P. O. Shellsburg.

Moulds, Samuel, far.; P. O. Shellsburg.

NEAL, SIMEON W., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Shellsburg.

NARBER, ELLAS, far. and stock raiser, Sec. 18; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Pennsylvania Sept. 8, 1844; came to this county in 1857; has 319 acres of land, valued at \$10,000. Married Esther Phillips in 1868; she was born in Indiana, Nov. 26, 1850; mother of three children—Clara, born Feb. 6, 1870; Laura, July 27, 1872, and — Jan. 20, 1878. Emigrated from Pennsylvania to Indiana; stayed there a short time, and then came to Stephenson Co., Ill., and from there came to this county. Mr. Narber's principal business is stock; has a fine farm and good home.

NARBER, GEORGE, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 18; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Lyeoming Co., Penn., Oct. 23, 1820; came to this county in 1857; has 1,630 acres of land, valued at \$46,000. Married Nancy Gordner; she was born in Lyeoming Co., Penn.; mother of six children—Ellis, born Aug. 8, 1844; Bartley, Nov. 16, 1846; Luther, April 11, 1852; Emanuel, March 24, 1855; Irvine, Dec. 31, 1857; Homer, Aug. 20, 1860. Emigrated to Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1851; lived there six years, and then came to this county,

where he has been engaged in farming and stock raising; raises on an average 9,000 bushels of corn yearly; turns off from forty to eighty head of cattle and from fifty to eighty head of hogs; raised one year 3,000 bushels of wheat, and sold it at \$1.60, making \$4,800; he is one of the largest land owners, probably, in the county, and amongst the wealthiest men. When he came here there were but few settlers between him and Blairstown.

NEAL, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Harrison Co., Va., Sept. 3, 1826; came to this county in June, 1856; has 174 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Is a member of the Baptist Church. For his first wife married Mary A. Maxson; she died in Oct., 1863; by her he had one son—Simeon W., born Feb. 4, 1854. For his second wife, married Eliza Maxson; she was born in Allen Co., Ohio; mother of one child—Chalmer, born Sept. 13, 1873. Emigrated from Virginia when he was but a child not 2 years old; came to Champaign, Ohio; lived there six years; from there to Allen Co., Ohio; lived there twenty-one years; thence to this county; when he came here there was no house south of him in this township. Mr. Neal came here with a team and \$113, and by hard work and economy has made a good home.

Nevin, Wm., laborer; P. O. Shellsburg.

Newton, Isaac, laborer; P. O. Shellsburg.

Nihart, E., far., S. 12; P. O. Shellsburg.

Nihart, N., far., S. 12; P. O. Shellsburg.

Noe, Isaac P., carpenter, Shellsburg.

NORTH, L. F., retired farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Geauga Co., Ohio, May 17, 1815; came to this county in 1841; has 200 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. Belongs to the United Brethren Church. Held the office of County Commissioner five years; also was the first Postmaster in the township. Married Ruth Ann Bartholomew; born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Oct. 17, 1819; mother of six children, living—Mary L., born in this county January 8, 1843; Sylvia A., May 15, 1845; Luman B., Feb. 26, 1847; Banj. F., Oct. 8, 1849; Jason N., May 31, 1851; Columbus, Oct. 24, 1856.

Emigrated to Hancock Co., Ill., in 1838, in the Spring; lived there one year, then came to Linn Co., Iowa, the year that the county was located; lived there about two years, and then came to this county, and located on the place now owned by Andrew Luther. When Mr. North came to Linn Co., he made a claim on the east part of what is now Cedar Rapids, when there was but one building there, in which a man of the name of Osgood Shepherd lived, and only one log cabin in Marion, the present county seat; when he came to Linn Co., he was a poor man; came with a man of the name of James Wiley; borrowed \$15 to get through; used what were called Jackson bedsteads—bored two holes in the wall and used one leg; made a cupboard out of a store box; split puncheons for floor; Mr. and Mrs. North ground seven bushels of buckwheat in a coffee-mill; used to grate corn on an old tin pan punched full of holes; they came in an early day, when they had to endure all the privations of a frontier life.

OLSSON, NELSON, physician, Shellsburg.

PANGBURN, LEVI W., far., S. 28; P. O. Shellsburg.

PACKARD, F. A., physician and surgeon, Shellsburg; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 9, 1851; came to this county Nov. 17, 1875; does a business in drugs of about six thousand dollars a year. Married Dyanthia Lake in 1876; she was born in Jackson Co., Iowa, in Nov., 1856; mother of one child—Lawrence, born March 8, 1877. Studied medicine at Milton Falls, Vt., and graduated at Burlington University and State Agricultural Society, Vt., in 1872, and has a good office practice.

Parker, D. K., merchant, Shellsburg.

Parker, H. E., carp., S. 14; P. O. Shellsburg.

Parker, J. E., far., S. 16; P. O. Shellsburg.

Parker, L. K., far., S. 16; P. O. Shellsburg.

Parker, S. M., far., S. 16; P. O. Shellsburg.

Parker, W. H., far., S. 16; P. O. Shellsburg.

PENROSE, JOSEPH, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 12; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Bucks Co., Penn., April 2, 1838; came to this county in 1839.

Has ninety acres of land, valued at \$3,000. Politics, Greenbacker. Held the office of Trustee, etc. Married Phoebe R. Jones; she was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Oct. 31, 1840; mother of six living children—William, Deliah, Adella, Laura, Mary, Edwin, John. Emigrated to this county when he was 2 years old, and has lived here nearly forty years; when he was a boy, remembers that there were plenty of Indians; has been in Cedar Rapids when there were only two or three houses. Turns off about forty hogs, on an average, yearly; few cattle; raises, on an average, from 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of corn; 300 bushels wheat; 400 bushels of oats. Is one of the men that came in amongst the earliest settlers and has grown up with the country and seen all developments and knows what a pioneer life is.

Perry, D., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Shellsburg.

Perry, J. M., lab., Shellsburg.

Phillips, B., retired far.; P. O. Shellsburg.

Phillips, G. W., carpenter, Shellsburg.

PORTER, J. A., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 27; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Virginia April 17, 1817; came to this county in 1863; has 147 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Been a member of the Presbyterian Church forty-five years. Married first wife, Eliza N. Youel, born Oct. 19, 1818; mother of six living children—William Y., born Sept. 15, 1839; Charlotte A., born Oct. 21, 1847; R. Margaret, born March 29, 1850; James R., born June 24, 1845; Cynthia Ann, born Oct. 24, 1852; Charles L., born April 30, 1860. For his second wife, married Mary Stevens, born in Scotland Oct. 15, 1818; has an adopted daughter—Mary Hailstone, born Sept. 18, 1872. Mr. Porter went to Montgomery Co., Ind., and lived there thirty-three years; from there came direct to this county. His son William enlisted in the 10th Ind. V. L.; was wounded at Mill Spring; lost thumb and finger; also John and James were in the Union army. Mrs. Porter had two sons in the army; Thomas D. Crawford, in the 9th Kan. V. C., was killed in Missouri by the Marmaduke Guerrillas; had eleven balls shot into his body; John A. Crawford enlisted in the 35th

I. V. I., and served two years; was wounded in the battle of Tupelo; shot through the bowels and died in two days. Mr. P. was a hospital nurse nearly two years; went out with the 35th I. V. I.

RAMMELSBERG, H., retired farmer, Shellsburg.

Rathburn, J., shoemaker, Shellsburg.

Rathbun, S. H. G., teamster, Shellsburg.

Reynolds, G. W., druggist, Shellsburg.

RICHEY, MILTON, farmer and stock raiser. Sec. 20; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., July 5, 1831; came to this county in 1854; has 185 acres of land, valued at \$5,500. Married Angeline Bell in 1853; born in Clinton Co., Ind., Jan. 13, 1833; mother of four children—William, born March 14, 1855; Nellie M., born Aug. 11, 1859; Sherman, born in June, 1865; Siegel, born Jan. 1, 1869. Came through from Indiana with teams, and was eighteen days on the road; camped out and did their own cooking; had but one horse and run in debt for another; had but \$15 in cash in his pocket; came here a poor man, but by industry and economy has made a good home.

Richey, W. A., far., S. 20; P. O. Shellsburg.

Ricker, R., M. E. clergyman, Shellsburg.

Rife, J., far., S. 24; P. O. Shellsburg.

Robbins, J. F., far., S. 3; P. O. Shellsburg.

Robbins, W. C., far., S. 4; P. O. Shellsburg.

Rosberg, Fred, carpenter, Shellsburg.

ROYCE, R., proprietor of the Benton Co. Nursery and successor of J. S. Budd & Co., Shellsburg; born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1845; came to this county in 1868; belongs to the M. E. Church. Married Charlotte Devine in 1867; is the mother of three children, of whom one is living—Edith, born Feb. 8, 1870; Carrie, born Jan. 7, 1872, died Sept. 7, 1872; Maud, born Dec. 8, 1874, died Aug. 26, 1875. Emigrated to Lee Co., Ill.; stopped a short time, and then came to this county, where he has followed the nursery business since; has done a business of about \$4,000 a year; has one of the largest nurseries in Benton Co.

Runyon, A., mer. and far., S. 10; P. O. Shellsburg.

Runyon, E., far.; P. O. Shellsburg.

Rutan, E. R., blacksmith, Shellsburg.

SHANNON, SAMUEL, far., S. 15; P. O. Shellsburg.

SELLECK, JAMES L., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Cedar Rapids; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., June 30, 1827; has 276 acres of land, valued at \$11,000. Married Rorany Nichols in 1851; she was born Nov. 23, 1833; he emigrated to Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1851; came to this county in November, 1852, where he has resided since. Mr. S. was the first settler in the southeast corner of Canton Tp.; when he first came here he could ride fifteen miles west and south without seeing a shanty; he was a poor man when he came to this county, but by industry has accumulated a fine property; has a property valued at \$20,000.

Shaw, Frank Y., restaurant, Shellsburg.

Sheely, Jos., far., S. 1; P. O. Shellsburg.

Shomber, F., harness maker, Shellsburg.

SHOMLER, JULIUS M., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Saxony, Germany, Oct. 5, 1839; came to this country in 1856; came to this county in 1873; has 302 acres of land, valued at \$9,000; belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Married Nancy Kirkpatrick; she was born in Ohio Feb. 2, 1852; is the mother of four children—Fredie, born Sept. 13, 1866; Charlie, born Dec. 22, 1870; Flora, born June 10, 1873; Allie, born Aug. 22, 1876. Came to this country when he was 17 years old, and landed in New York; from there he went to Ozaukee Co., Wis.; lived there five years, thence to Chicago, Ill.; lived there three years; from there went to Ireland and England; stayed one year, then returned to Wisconsin, where his parents lived; from there went to Chicago; lived one year, thence to Linn Co., Cedar Rapids; lived there between eight and nine years, then came to Benton Co., where he has resided since, and by industry has made a fine property.

Shopshire, R. W., far., S. 13; P. O. Shellsburg.

Sloght, M. W., Marshal, Shellsburg.

SODEN, CHARLES E., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1841; came to this county in 1867. Married

Mary King; she was born in Michigan June 3, 1849; mother of three children—Ellen N., born Nov. 27, 1870; Wells E., Aug. 18, 1872; Annie L., Jan. 22, 1875. Enlisted in the 5th N. Y. Eng. Corps; was in the service three years and two months; his business was building pontoon bridges and throwing up breastworks; was in the first battle of the Wilderness, also the Seven Days' fight and at Antietam; was at Petersburg; was one who helped undermine the Fort.

SODEN, GEORGE, retired farmer; P. O. Shellsburg; born in England April 1, 1822; came to this county in 1856; has eighty acres of land valued at \$2,400. Politics, Republican; member of the Baptist Church. Married Martha Cline; born in Indiana February 29, 1840; mother of four living children—Ella M., born May 8, 1859; Nettie, Aug. 29, 1863; Washington, Jan. 25, 1873; Freddie H., Sept. 30, 1876. He came from England when a child to Seneca Co., N. Y., where he was bound out until he was 21, and remained there five years afterward; then went to California by water; was two months making the trip; lived there about five years; it cost him \$500 to make the trip; returned to New York State in 1856; stayed there a short time, and then came to this county. When Mrs. Soden came to this county, in 1851, she was 10 years old; there were then only three log houses in Vinton.

SODEN, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Ontario Co., N. Y. Nov. 14, 1833; came to this county in 1857; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$4,000. Politics, Republican. Married Mary E. Parker, born in Indiana; mother of four living children—Josephine Ella, May, William R., Minnie. Emigrated from New York to Benton Co., where he has resided since; when he came to this prairie there were but a few shanties in sight; he has seen it develop to one of the finest farming counties in the State. When he came here he was a poor man, and worked out for \$16 per month, saved his money, bought his farm, and has made a good home.

Sontag, Henry J., carp., P. O. Shellsburg.
Smith, Charles E., sch. tchr., Shellsburg.

SMITH, O. J., editor, Shellsburg.

Spiker, Isaac E., carpenter, Shellsburg.

Spurgeon, Dan., far., S. 23; P. O. Shellsburg.

Spurgeon, Harvey, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Shellsburg.

Spurgeon, Sam'l A., far., S. 32; P. O. Shellsburg.

Stern, D. M., far., S. 15; P. O. Shellsburg.

Stiver, Balsom, laborer, Shellsburg.

Stiver, D. W., harness maker, Shellsburg.

Stores, Royal, laborer, Shellsburg.

Strawn, T. G., far., S. 13; P. O. Shellsburg.

Strawhacker, E., farmer; P. O. Shellsburg.

SUMMERS, CHARLES L.

Postmaster and merchant, Shellsburg; born in Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 8, 1829; came to this county in 1859; has property valued at \$9,000; does a business of \$25,000 a year. Held the office of Township Trustee, etc. Married Hannah White in 1863; born in Ohio Nov. 25, 1844; mother of three children—Frank, born Sept. 17, 1864; Ella, born April 3, 1866; Annie, Sept. 9, 1871; emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1841 to Warren Co., Ill.; lived there one year; from there to Knox Co.; lived there two years, then to Fulton Co.; lived there six years, then to Peoria; lived there one year, thence to Knox Co.; lived there seven years, then to this county, where he followed farming a short time, and then went into the mercantile business, which he has followed since. Was in the 5th I. V. I. was in the battles of Iuka and Corinth.

SUMMERS, J. C., COL., Shellsburg; was born in New Jersey Dec. 3, 1832; came to this county in 1852. Politics, Greenbacker, and Chairman of the County Central Committee. First Mayor of Shellsburg. Married Mary E. Smith; she was born in McKean Co., Penn., Feb. 14, 1831, and emigrated from New Jersey to Philadelphia; remained there a short time, thence to New York; when he was 10 years old he came to Warren Co., Ill., thence to Benton Co., where he has resided since. Enlisted in the 28th Regt. I. V. I. as private; was promoted to Second Sergeant, and in five months was commissioned Second Lieut., afterward promoted to First Lieut.; was in the battles

of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, on the Red River Expedition under Banks; the brigade he then belonged to was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley under Sheridan; was wounded at Winchester by a musket ball through his shoulder, breaking shoulder blade; got leave of absence for sixty days, then returned to his regiment; transferred from Shenandoah Valley to Savannah, Ga., to garrison the city; was mustered out of service at Savannah. Has held the office of Capt. of Co. G, I. N. G.; afterward promoted to Major, and now is Commanding Colonel of the regiment.

T H O M P S O N, A R A D, merchant, Shellsburg.

Thomas, G. C., far., S. 15; P. O. Shellsburg.

Thompson, J. F., laborer, Shellsburg.

Thompson, J. Q., clerk, Shellsburg.

Thompson, J. W., far., S. 11; P. O. Shellsburg.

Thompson, L. D., far.; P. O. Shellsburg.

T H O M P S O N, S A M U E L, farmer, stock raiser, Sec. 5; came to this county in 1853 on a visit, and came and settled in 1855; has 297 acres of land, valued at \$9,000. Belongs to the M. E. Church. Married Sarah Lewis; born in Ohio, Oct. 24, 1837; Mr. S. was born in Pennsylvania, Sept. 17, 1829; is the father of seven living children—James W., born May 6, 1858; John L., born March 7, 1860; Osear H., born Feb. 3, 1862; Francis, born Dec. 9, 1866; Luella, born Dec. 3, 1869; Otto, born April 14, 1871; Nannie M., born Jan. 23, 1876. Emigrated direct from Pennsylvania to this county; came in here when the country was new and thinly settled; was among the earliest settlers; Mr. Thompson was from the oil region; the old homestead was sold when they came West for \$2,500; afterward, oil was struck on it, and it sold for \$35,000.

Tomes, M. M., blacksmith, Shellsburg.

T R A M B O W E R, B. F., of the firm of Parker & Trambower, dry goods and groceries, Shellsburg; was born in Bucks Co., Penn., Feb. 22, 1852; came to this county in 1868; commenced in business in 1876, and does a business of \$20,000 per year, and have succeeded above their expectations; Mr. Parker's

partner is now traveling in Europe; was a graduate of Keokuk Commercial Business College; Mr. T. commenced clerking when he came to this town a poor boy, but by applying himself to business, and by honesty, has made a good start in life.

T R O W B R I D G E, J O H N, painter, Shellsburg.

Trumbauer, B. F., merchant, Shellsburg.

V A N H O R N, B E N. S., farmer. P. O. Shellsburg.

VanKirk, Randal, drayman, Shellsburg.

Viles, J. G., laborer; P. O. Shellsburg.

V I L E S, J. G., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Decatur Co., Ind., Feb. 27, 1827; came to this county in 1853; has 175 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. Married for his first wife Charlotte Taylor; she was born in 1828; mother of two children—Mallissa A. and Nancy E.; for his second wife, he married Elizabeth A. Parker; she was born in Kentucky, Aug. 20, 1826; mother of one child—James A., born Oct. 9, 1860; emigrated from Indiana to Benton Co., Iowa, where he has resided since; when he first came to this county, he located on 240 acres of land, where there was nothing but the wild prairie, and has made as fine a farm as there is in this township; came here poor and had nothing but his own hands to make him a home; when he first came here, he could see but one shanty on all the prairie.

V O R I S, S A M U E L, retired farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Mason Co., Ky., March 13, 1805; came to this county in 1865; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,400. Member of the Presbyterian Church. Married Sarah A. Pogue in 1832; she was born in Mason Co., Ky., Nov. 15, 1815; is the mother of seven living children—Mary J., born Oct. 7, 1833; Elizabeth M., Sept. 17, 1838; Harris A., March 29, 1841; S. Abbie, Feb. 9, 1843; John C., Aug. 11, 1849; Bell, Sept. 14, 1853; Samuel H., Feb. 1, 1856. Emigrated from Kentucky to Brown Co., O., when he was 4 years old; lived there forty-four years to Mercer, then came Co., Ill.; lived there twelve years, thence to this county. Mrs. Voris died Nov. 13, 1876; his son, William M., enlisted

the 17th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. F; enlisted as private; was transferred to a colored regiment as Second Lieutenant; was in the battles of Fredericktown Siege, Fort Donelson and Shiloh; he died at Meliken's Bend July 2, 1863.

Voris, S. H., far., S. 32; P. O. Shellsburg.

WALDEN, FREEMAN W., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Shellsburg.

Ward, William, shoemaker, Shellsburg.

WHITE, ENOCH, retired farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Carroll Co., Ohio, Sept. 7, 1821; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$4,800; came to this county in the Fall of 1849; held the office of Constable; belongs to the M. E. Church. For his first wife he married Eva Rice, who is the mother of two children—John, born Sept. 6, 1842; Lizzie, born Feb. 12, 1847. For his second wife, Adeline Shipman, born in York State Jan. 9, 1828; she has had three children—Hattie, born Oct. 19, 1856; Alice, Dec. 22, 1860; Lucy, March 29, 1863. Mrs. White married for her first husband Wm. Waller; she had three children by him—William, Ella and Fannie. When Mr. White came to this county Cedar Rapids was a very small place. He had a son in the Union Army.

White, John A., laborer, Shellsburg.

WHITE, JOHN J., retired farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Shellsburg; born in West Virginia Aug. 31, 1797; came to this county in 1849; has 270 acres of land, valued at \$10,000. Married Sarah Deitz; she was born in Erie Co., Penn., Aug., 1800; is the mother of thirteen children, four deceased—Enoch, William, Mary, Rachel, John, Isaac, Hannah, Harriet and Debias. Emigrated from Virginia when he was a boy; came to Pennsylvania; lived there sixteen years; from there went to Ohio; lived there thirty-one years, then came to this county; when he first came here there were only three families in Vinton; there was not a house in Shellsburg; came here before the organization of the county. Mr. W. is probably the oldest settler living in the county; when he came here he was a poor man, and by hard work has made a fine home and a good property.

White, Robert, clerk, Shellsburg.

WHITE, WM. J., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Carroll Co., Ohio, April 20, 1824; came to this county in 1849; has 232 acres of land, valued at \$7,000. Married Elizabeth McDole; she was born May 4, 1826; is the mother of one child—Abraham, born Sept. 20, 1848. Mr. W. died March 28, 1849. For his second wife he married Sarah Ann Elson, born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Dec. 2, 1831; is the mother of three children—Willis B., born Jan. 1, 1855; Archibald, June 15, 1856; Lucy A., Aug. 16, 1860; emigrated from Ohio to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in the Spring of 1849; stayed there until the Fall and then came to this county; entered 200 acres of land and has made himself a good farm; was at an election when there were only three precincts in the county and only polled nine votes. Mr. White was amongst the earliest settlers of the county.

Wilcox, Warren M., jeweler, Shellsburg.

Wilson, J. Q., laborer; P. O. Shellsburg.

Wilson, W. R., far., S. 34; P. O. Shellsburg.

WORRALL, C. D., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Shellsburg; was born in Linn Co., Iowa, June 1, 1848; has ninety acres of land, valued at \$3,000. Republican. Held the office of School Director. Married Margaret E. Youel; she was born in Montgomery Co., Ind., Aug. 29, 1849; mother of three children—William Y., born Aug. 9, 1871; Harry E., born March 30, 1874; James W., born July 21, 1875. His father emigrated to Cedar Rapids when there was only one store, they being among the earliest settlers of Linn Co. The subject of this sketch was the first white male child who was born in Cedar Rapids; has lived in Linn and Benton Counties ever since.

Wyant, Emory, clerk, Shellsburg.

YOUNG, JOHN L., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Shellsburg.

YOUNG, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 7; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 31, 1838; came to this county in 1856; has 640 acres land, valued at \$22,400. Married Christiana Webb Aug. 9, 1858; mother of three children living—Mary,

born Dec. 21, 1859; Dempster, born Dec. 8, 1868; Minnie, born Nov. 14, 1870. Emigrated to La Porte Co., Ind., when he was 3 years old; lived there eighteen years, thence to this county, where he has resided since; Mr. Young's principal business is stock; keeps on hand 115 head of steers and turns off that number yearly; in 1877, turned off \$5,000 worth of cattle; has on hand 200 head of hogs, his average number of hogs yearly; sold, in 1877, over \$1,500 worth; Mr. Young has a fine residence and a beautiful farm of a section, and is one of the solid farmers of the county.

Young, J. G., far., S. 2; P. O. Shellsburg.
YOUNG, THOMAS, farmer, stock-raiser and shipper, Sec. 25; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1822; came to this

county in 1854; has 1,300 acres of land, valued at \$45,000. Married Charlotte Hutchins in 1857; she was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 3, 1840; mother of eight children—John, born April 8, 1859; Eleanor, born Oct. 12, 1860; Charlie, born Sept. 22, 1862; Frank, born July 17, 1865; Edward, Aug. 22, 1867; Orvil, born April 8, 1869; Katie, born Aug. 18, 1871; Thomas, Jr., born Feb. 20, 1874. Emigrated from New York to Indiana, and lived there fourteen years; then came to this county; Mr. Young is the king stock man of the county; has on hand 254 head of cattle; sold in 1877, 300 head, which brought him the snug little sum of \$12,000; keeps on an average twenty-four head of horses; Mr. Young is amongst the wealthiest men in the county.



EDEN TOWNSHIP.

A BRAHAM, A., farmer, Sec. 26 ;
P. O. Vinton.

Ake, D. C., far., Sec. 1 ; P. O. Vinton.

Allhiet, M., far., Sec. 33 ; P. O. Vinton.

Anderson, H. J., far., S. 24 ; P. O. Vinton.

APPLETON, GEORGE, farmer
and stock raiser, Sec. 3 ; P. O. Vinton ;
born in England Dec., 1836 ; came to
this country in 1853, and came to this
county in 1874 ; has 340 acres of land,
valued at \$10,000. Politics, Republican.
Married Flora I. Henry ; she was born
in Ohio March 6, 1839 ; mother of three
children—Ora M., born Aug. 3, 1863 ;
Jennie, born June 9, 1868 ; Frank, born
April 8, 1875. Emigrated from En-
gland, when he was about 18 years old
to Canada ; lived there one year ; thence
came to Clinton Co., Iowa, and lived there
twenty-two years ; thence to Benton Co.,
where he has resided since ; when he
came to this country, he had not a dollar,
but by industry and economy, has made
himself a comfortable home, and is one
of the solid farmers of the township.
Was in the Clinton militia of Iowa. Mr.
A. handles fine stock ; he paid \$150 for
a yearling, of Prof. Knapp, of Vinton.

B AIRD, F. M., far., Sec. 34 ; P. O.
Vinton.

BELLER, DAVID, farmer, Sec.
19 ; P. O. Vinton ; was born in Fay-
ette Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1834 ; came to this
county in 1856 ; has 360 acres of land,
valued at \$11,000. Belongs to the M.
E. Church. Married Rachel C. Bar-
ton ; she was born in Knox Co., Ill., Feb.
17, 1841 ; mother of four living children
—Archie M., Egbert A., Ocea B. and
Marshall. Emigrated from Ohio to
Peoria Co., Ill., in 1850 ; lived there seven
years ; then went to Benton Co., where
he has since resided ; came here among
the early settlers a poor man, with \$90
in his pocket ; came when the prairies
were wild, and has seen them developed
into the most beautiful farming counties
in the State ; he is one of the enterpris-
ing farmers.

Beller, Wm., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Vinton.

BENNETT, SYLVESTER,
farmer, Sec. 17 ; P. O. Vinton ; came
in the Spring of 1866 ; has 268 acres of

land, valued at \$8,000 ; born in Rich-
field, Conn., Feb. 29, 1832. Politics,
Republican ; belongs to the M. E.
Church. Married Hattie A. Wilson ;
she was born in Allegany Co., N. Y.,
June 2, 1848. Emigrated from Con-
necticut when he was 5 years old to Mau-
mee Co., Ohio ; lived there a short time ;
went to Washtenaw Co., Mich., and re-
mained a short time ; thence to Wayne
Co., where he lived twenty-seven years,
then to Benton Co. Enlisted in the
21st Mich. V. I., Co. K ; was at the battle
of Nashville ; was cut off by Hood from
Sherman's army ; went by way of
Washington to North Carolina, where
he joined Sherman ; also at battle of
Bentonville, at the surrender of John-
ston ; also at the grand review at Wash-
ington ; was mustered out at Detroit,
Mich. Has a good prairie farm and
comfortable home ; he lives on what is
called the Mound, the highest point in
the county ; can see into five different
counties.

BLOCHER, H. S., farmer, Sec. 26 ;
P. O. Vinton ; was born in Bradford
Co., Penn., April 5, 1847 ; came to this
county in the Fall of 1868 ; has 120
acres of land, valued at \$4,000. Poli-
tics, Republican. Held the offices of
Town Clerk and Assessor. Member of
the Presbyterian Church. Married
Polly Gamble ; she was born in Carroll
Co., Ill., Oct. 20, 1847 ; mother of two
children—Estella May, born Jan. 7, 1870 ;
Burton H., born July 10, 1876. Left
Pennsylvania with his parents, when he
was 2 years old, and came to Lee Co.,
Ill., where he lived about nineteen years ;
thence to Benton Co. ; came here, and
made himself and family a good home
by his own exertions.

BOGLE, V., farmer, Sec. 1 ; P. O.
Vinton ; was born in Giles Co., Va.,
Oct. 28, 1826 ; came to this county in
1852, in the Spring ; has 220 acres of
land, valued at \$8,800. Politics, Re-
publican. Held the office of Justice of
the Peace. Belongs to the U. B. Church.
Married Malinda Searls ; born in Can-
ada May 28, 1834 ; mother of one
child—Orson ; was born July 19, 1860.

Emigrated from Virginia when he was 8 years old, to Washington Co., Ind. lived there ten years; thence to Cedar Co., Iowa; lived there eight years, then came to Benton Co.; was the first settler in Eden Township; was here about a year before any other man; was on the first Board of Election held in this township; there was not, at the time he came here, a house between here and Blairstown. The first post office was held by Mr. L. F. North. Has hauled wheat to Iowa City for 30 to 40 cents per bushel; hauled one load, could not sell it, and left it with a miller to be ground; said when he came again he would pay him for it; the next time he went to the city he called for his money, but could not find man, money or flour. Helped to organize the town; had the choice of the name of the town, as he was the oldest settler. Mr. V. is in good circumstances, and one of the sound men.

Bonesteel, N. D., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Vinton.

Bowers, H. S., far., S. 36; P. O. Vinton.

Bowers, J. N., far., S. 21; P. O. Vinton.

Brewer, W. H., far., S. 3; P. O. Vinton.

Brown, Samuel, ret. far.; P. O. Vinton.

Brundell, John, far., S. 34; P. O. Vinton.

Butcher, John, far., S. 1; P. O. Vinton.

Butterfield, J., far., S. 3; P. O. Vinton.

CHAFFIN, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Vinton.

Call, Jas., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Vinton.

CHENOWETH, I. N., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 2; P. O. Vinton; born in Vermilion Co., Ind., March 15, 1827; came to this county in the Fall of 1853; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$6,400. Held the offices of Supervisor and County Treasurer. Married Rebecca A. Hunsicker in 1850; born in 1828; mother of six living children. Mr. C. has a beautiful orchard of 2,500 of the choicest fruit, with which he spends most of his time; was the second settler who came into Eden Township, Mr. V. Bogle being first; was at the first election held in the town; held at J. M. Inman's. Mr. Bogle and Mr. Chenoweth were the first two persons who wintered in the township.

Chenoweth, J. W., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Vinton.

CRANSTON, JAS. A., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, May 14, 1823; has 225 acres of land, valued at \$6,750; came to this State in 1854, and came to this county in 1873; belongs to the United Presbyterian Church. Married Caroline F. Brown in 1853; she was born in Vermont Feb. 28, 1828; mother of four children—Cullen J., born Jan. 17, 1862; James O., Nov. 29, 1864; Mary J. E., May 14, 1869, and Caroline E., Sept. 7, 1863. Emigrated from Ohio to Linn Co., Iowa, in 1854; remained there over Winter; thence to Clinton Co., where he lived about eighteen years; then came to this county. While he was in Clinton Co., he was engaged in the mercantile business, dry goods and groceries; afterward, went into the grain and agricultural implements business.

CRAWFORD, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Vinton; born in Elkhart Co., Ind., Oct. 25, 1832; came to this county in the Fall of 1854; has 150 acres land, valued at \$4,500. Held the offices of Town Clerk and Town Trustee. Married Susan Shaffer; she was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., July 27, 1833; mother of three children—Arthur, born June 9, 1865; Alice, May 9, 1867, and Nora, Oct. 7, 1871. Emigrated from Indiana with two yoke of cattle; was twenty days on the road; were about fifteen inhabitants in Eden Tp.; when he came to this county there were only one blacksmith shop and a few small buildings in Vinton.

CRAWFORD, JAMES F., far. and stock raiser, Sec. 12. P. O. Shellsburg; was born in Elkhart, Ind., Oct. 24, 1834; came to this county in March, 1856; has 220 acres of land, valued at \$8,800. Held the office of Justice of the Peace, etc.; is one of the Directors of the Eden Fire Insurance Co. of Benton Co. Married Margaret Spurgeon; she was born in Fayette Co., Ohio, Feb. 21, 1838; mother of nine children, eight of whom are living—Hannah L., born Oct. 18, 1859; George, Aug. 3, 1861; Edwin S., June 19, 1865; Clara M., Oct. 28, 1867; Charles W., Sept. 25, 1869; Elmer F., Nov. 2, 1872; Estella M., Nov. 17, 1874, and Mattie, Oct. 16, 1877; Albert, born Sept. 3, 1863, died

Aug. 21, 1864. Came direct from Indiana to this county, where he has resided since. His father entered the land where he and his brother now live, in 1851; was at the first election in the Tp., and voted his first time for John C. Fremont; there were fifteen at the election. Has held all the offices of the Tp., and is one of the Directors of the Insurance Company of Benton Co. Has a fine prairie farm, and is in easy circumstances. Has seen the county from a wild prairie develop into one of the finest farming counties in the West.

DAKE, BENJAMIN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Vinton.

Davis, D., far., S. 12; P. O. Vinton.

Davis, P., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Vinton.

Dethlep, F., far., S. 28; P. O. Vinton.

Dethleifs, J., far., S. 27; P. O. Vinton.

Detrich, John, far., S. 11; P. O. Vinton.

Detwiler, Elijah, far., S. 33; P. O. Vinton.

Detwiler, J. C., far., S. 33; P. O. Vinton.

DEWALT, JONATHAN, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Vinton; born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Aug. 4, 1825; came to this county in 1856; has 372 acres of land, valued at \$11,000. Married Magdalena Sweely; she was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Dec. 31, 1829; mother of nine living children—Catherine M., born Jan. 23, 1851; Emma T., Nov. 27, 1852; Mary E., Aug. 2, 1854; Aurilla, Dec. 16, 1857; Harvey G., June 18, 1860; Ada, Sept. 19, 1862; John H., Jan. 29, 1867; Jennie D., Feb. 17, 1870; Charles P., Oct. 26, 1872. Emigrated from Pennsylvania to Stephenson Co. in 1854; lived there two years; thence came to Benton Co., Iowa, where he has resided since. Mr. D. came here when it was new; has made a good home and fine farm; has made it by his own exertion; is one of the solid farmers of the township.

DILLING, J. A., farmer and mechanic, Sec. 16; P. O. Vinton; born in Blair Co., Penn., Dec. 31, 1833; came to this county in the Spring of 1851; has 167 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Republican; belongs to the United Brethren Church. Married Elizabeth Leamar in 1854; she was born in Blair Co., Penn., Nov. 16, 1837; mother of four children—Henrietta (now Mrs. Silas Slaybaugh), born May 24, 1857;

Emma J., born July 8, 1858; Mary C., May 23, 1861; Sarah A., Sept. 16, 1863. Came direct to this county from Pennsylvania in 1851; came by water from Pittsburgh, down the Ohio River to Cairo, then up the Mississippi to Muscatine, and by wagons to Benton Co.; when he came here had but 50 cents in his pocket, and what he has made has been by his own hard work; has a good farm and is in comfortable circumstances.

Dixson, S. H., far., S. 21; P. O. Vinton.

DODGE, E. S., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Vinton; born in Portage Co., Ohio, June 28, 1820; came to this county in 1854; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$3,000. Politics, Democrat. Married Letta A. Taylor; she was born in North Carolina Aug. 1, 1829; mother of three children—Cornelius, Augustus C. and William G. Enlisted in Co. A, 28th Iowa V. I.; was in the battles of Mansfield, Red River Expedition, Knoxville and Old Oaks; was discharged on account of poor health; went to California in 1852; crossed the plains with ox teams; was on the road four months; when he returned from California came by water by way of New York. When he was 16 years old, shipped from Buffalo, N. Y., with Capt. Owens; was on the lakes seven years; when he first went to Chicago there were about 3,000 inhabitants. Augustus C. Dodge married Laura Seeley; she was born in Stephenson Co., Ill., May 2, 1854; mother of one child—William Le Roy, born June 27, 1877.

Downs, R. W., far., S. 16; P. O. Vinton.

EGLSON, LEVI C., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Vinton.

Eglson, W., far., S. 18; P. O. Vinton.

Ellison, Geo., far., S. 2; P. O. Vinton.

ELLSWORTH, W. O., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 15; P. O. Vinton; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 18, 1820; came to this county in 1854; has 205 acres of land, valued at \$8,200. Politics, Democratic; belongs to the M. E. Church. Married Adeline Smith in 1843; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 24, 1818; is the mother of four living children—Martha A., born Jan. 22, 1844; S. G., born Oct. 10, 1848; Christianna, born Feb. 27, 1852;

William A., born Dec. 19, 1862. From York State came to Stephenson Co., Ill.; lived there nine years, then came to this place, where he has remained since. Mr. E.'s family was the fourth family that came into Eden Tp.; was one of the Judges of the first election held; built a log shanty the first year; came out and moved into it the same year; he now has a good, comfortable house, and is well off; he came in here when he had to rough it, and knows what a pioneer life is.

FEBLEKORN, CHRISTIAN, far., S. 28; P. O. Vinton.

GEORGE, ISAAC O., far., S. 18; P. O. Vinton.

Green, C., far., S. 19; P. O. Vinton.

Gubben, O., far., S. 26; P. O. Vinton.

Gregg, G. M., far.; S. 18; P. O. Vinton.

Grossenbacher, J., far., S. 21; P. O. Vinton.

Grovert, H., far., S. 24; P. O. Vinton.

Grovert, J., far., S. 23; P. O. Vinton.

HAGERMON, M., far.; S. 28; P. O. Vinton.

Harris, J. W., far., S. 20; P. O. Vinton.

Henry, H., far., S. 26; P. O. Vinton.

Herbst, H., far., S. 32; P. O. Vinton.

Hill, H. C., far., S. 14; P. O. Vinton.

Hill, J. M., far., S. 15; P. O. Vinton.

HILL, S. A., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O.

Vinton; came to this county in 1868; was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Aug. 12, 1832; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,400. Married Alada Galoway; she was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., June 22, 1852; emigrated from Pennsylvania to Stephenson Co., Ill.; lived there fifteen years, then came to this county, where he has resided since; raises on an average 1,500 bushels of corn and 175 bushels of wheat. Mr. H. has a fine prairie farm, and has a good home. Mr. and Mrs. Hill belong to the Presbyterian Church at Vinton.

Hoeek, H., far., S. 35; P. O. Vinton.

Hughey, E., far., S. 20; P. O. Vinton.

INMAN, ORVILLE, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Vinton; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., April 24, 1837; came to this county in 1858. Has 200 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Married Henrietta McCormick in 1865; she was born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Aug.

8, 1841; mother of three children—Martha, Ashley and Charlie. Emigrated from New York to Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1847; lived there eleven years, then came to this county. Enlisted in the 28th I. V. I., Co. A, as private, was promoted to Sergeant; was in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., on the Red River Expedition, at Winchester at the time Little Phil. took his ride of twenty miles, and the last battle the regiment was in was at Cedar Creek. Mr. Inman has a good farm and buildings and a comfortable home.

IRWIN, JOHN C., far., Sec. 17;

P. O. Vinton; born in Mercer Co.,

Penn., Sept., 23, 1837; came to this

county in 1864. Has 290 acres of land,

valued at \$8,700. Politics, Republican;

belongs to the M. E. Church. Married

Amanda Beller; she was born in Ohio,

Oct. 31, 1842; mother of five children

—Lemuel W., born March 28, 1865;

Minnie E., May 20, 1869; Perry C.,

March 17, 1872; Susan E., July 17,

1874; John A., Feb., 18, 1872. Emi-

grated from Pennsylvania to Jackson

Co., Iowa; lived there fifteen years, thence

to Benton County, where he has resided

since. Enlisted in the 9th Iowa Inf.,

Co. D, as private; was promoted to

Sergeant; was in the battles of Pea

Ridge, Chattanooga, siege of Vicks-

burg; was at Lookout Mountain, At-

lanta; was in the service over three

years; discharged just before the march

to the sea; mustered out at East Point,

near Atlanta, Ga.

KNUTH, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Vinton.

Knuth, Wm., far., S. 22; P. O. Vinton.

Kretzer, C., far., S. 22, P. O. Vinton.

KUHN, PETER, far., Sec. 1; P.

O. Vinton; born in Washington Co.,

Md., June 18, 1818; came to this

county in October, 1853. Has 225

acres of land, valued at \$7,000. Be-

longs to the United Presbyterian Church.

Married Elizabeth Sweet; she was born

in Highland Co., Ohio, June 21, 1820;

mother of four living children—John,

born May 23, 1850; Emeline, May 3,

1852; Henry, Jan. 27, 1854; Washing-

ton, Jan. 1, 1857. Emigrated from Mary-

land to Fairfield Co., Ohio; stopped a

short time; thence to Scioto Co., Ohio; lived there eighteen years; thence to Benton Co., where he has resided since. Was at the first election and was one of the men who helped to organize the township. Built the third house in the township, and was the third settler; when he came to Eden, there was not a house, fence or tree in sight; now a fine farming country, under the best of cultivation; came here poor, with the balance of his neighbors, and has made a good home.

LAMER, DAVID, far., S. 1; P. O. Vinton.

Leverich, G., far., S. 8; P. O. Vinton.

Lowe, F., far., S. 16; P. O. Vinton.

MCGINTY, W., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Vinton.

Markham, A., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Vinton.

Markham, C., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Vinton.

Markham, D., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Vinton.

Markham, W., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Vinton.

Martain, R. L., far., S. 10; P. O. Vinton.

Meekins, J., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Vinton.

NENABER, HARMON, Sec. 33; P. O. Vinton.

NARBER, LUTHER, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 9; P. O. Vinton; born in Stephenson Co., Ill., April 11, 1852; came to this county in 1857; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$6,400. Mr. N. is a young man starting out; has a fine farm, good stock and stands well to be with the solid farmers of the county; has one of the finest groves in the township, of three acres; has a good spring in his hog yard, making one of the best places for raising pork.

Nenaber, H., Sr., Sec. 33; P. O. Vinton.

Nenaber, H., Jr., far., S. 33; P. O. Vinton.

Nichols, J., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Vinton.

POTTER, SYLVESTER, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Vinton; was born in Canada Oct. 25, 1828; came to this county in the Fall of 1864; has 360 acres of land, valued at \$12,000. Married for his first wife Mary E. Niles by whom he had one child—William N., born Jan. 22, 1858; for his second wife, married Flora Blanchard; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1848. Mr. Potter left Canada in 1854; came to Ogle Co., Ill.; lived there about ten years; thence to Benton Co. Raises on an average, 150 acres; corn, 6,000 bushels; wheat, 800 bushels; oats, 1,200

bushels; turns off 100 head of hogs yearly. Mr. P. is one of the substantial farmers of the county; has a fine residence and a beautiful location.

ROACH, JOHN D., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Vinton; was born in Cornwall, England, July 4, 1832; came to this county in March, 1870; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$3,600. Politics, Republican. Married Elizabeth P. Rich; born in England Jan., 1839; mother of six children—Elizabeth M. C., Blanch C., Sarah, John, Hellen S. and Thomas. Emigrated from England in 1844 to Mineral Point, Wisconsin; thence to Dodgeville; lived there twenty-three years; thence to Benton Co., where he has resided since; has ninety acres under cultivation, and is in good circumstances.

RANSELL, MARGARET L. MRS., Sec. 2; P. O. Vinton; was born in Indiana. She married Thomas C. Ransdell from the same State in 1848; they came to Benton Co. in 1865. He was killed by the falling of a tree in December, 1865, leaving six children—Isaac J., Mary C., David, Anna E., Emma J. and Edith A.; lost six children.

RANSELL, ISAAC J., far., S. 2; was born in Johnson Co., Ind., April 21, 1852; he lived there thirteen years, then came to Benton Co., with his parents, in 1865; he lives with his mother and sisters, and manages the home farm.

SANDERS, J. B., farmer and stock raiser, S. 11; P. O. Vinton; was born in Vermilion Co., Ind., July 1, 1833; came to this county in 1851; has 425 acres of land, valued at \$10,600. Politics, Republican. Held the office of Constable and Township Trustee. Married Mary Rogers; she was born in Vermilion Co., Ind., Dec. 18, 1834; mother of six children, four of whom are living—Willie F., Frank L., James C., and Kate L. Emigrated from Indiana in 1851, to Benton Co.; was the first Postmaster in Eden Tp.; there were only three houses in Vinton at the time he came here, not a shanty in Eden; was at the first election held in this township; thinks there were from fifteen to twenty votes cast; has been in Vinton seven years, to give his children a chance at school; raises on an average about 2,000 bushels of

corn, 500 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats. Mr. S. came here a poor man; knows what it is to lead a pioneer life; has accumulated a good property.

Sanders, W. B., far., S. 13; P. O. Vinton.

Shrader, A., far., S. 34; P. O. Vinton.

Seefeld, C., Sr., far., S. 33; P. O. Vinton.

SEELY, STEPHEN, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Vinton; born in Columbia Co., Penn., Aug. 28, 1816; came to this county in 1875; has 227 acres of land, valued at \$12,000. Politics, Republican. Married Eliza Ann Hodgson; she was born in New York Aug. 14, 1826; mother of nine children—Angeline, born Jan. 1, 1846; Orin, born Aug. 5, 1848; Charles, born Aug. 7, 1850; George, born Jan. 28, 1851; Almada, born April 7, 1853; Laura, born May 2, 1854; Granville, born Sept. 7, 1855; Ashley, born Jan. 10, 1867. Emigrated from Pennsylvania to Richland Co.; lived there four years, thence to Ogle two years; helped to carry the chain to lay out Oregon and Dyersville; thence to Stephenson Co., Ill.; lived there thirty-five years; thence to Benton Co., Iowa, where he has resided since; has a fine orchard with the choicest fruits; has a beautiful farm, and is one of the sound farmers. Had a son in the 46th I. V. I.

Seeman, J., Sr., far., S. 27; P. O. Vinton,

Seuch, Eustus, far., S. 29; P. O. Vinton.

Shaw, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Vinton.

SHELDON, HARVEY retired farmer, S. 19; P. O. Vinton; born in Rutland Co., Vt., Jan. 27, 1801; came to this county in the Summer of 1854; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Politics, Republican; held the office of Justice of the Peace for eight years; belongs to the Presbyterian Church. For his first wife, he married Adeline Troupe; born Aug. 13, 1813; mother of six children, three living—Harriet, born Aug. 3, 1831; Electa, born Oct. 28, 1833; Julia, born March 30, 1844; Mrs. Adeline Sheldon died Jan. 11, 1848; for his second wife, he married Mary Boyington; born in Windsor, Vt., and died in March 1849; had one son—John N., enlisted in the 24th I. V. I., Co., E Sept. 18, 1862; was in the Red River Expedition under Banks; took sick, got down to the Mississippi River, where he died and was buried on the

west bank of the river. Emigrated from Vermont in 1828 to Western New York; lived there ten years, thence to Kane Co., Ill.; lived there about sixteen years, then came to Benton Co.; was at the first election of the township; helped to organize the town; was amongst the earliest settlers in this township.

Sitein, F. H., far., S. 22; P. O. Vinton.

Smaltz, Chas., far., S. 33; P. O. Vinton.

SMITH, H. H., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Vinton; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y. June 16, 1823; came to this county in 1868; has forty acres of land valued at \$1,200. Politics, Democrat; belongs to the M. E. Church. Married Gertrude J. Cole; born in Fulton Co., N. Y. May 11, 1820; mother of one living child—Eddie C., born May 5, 1858. Emigrated from New York State to Sheboygan Co., Wis., in 1855; lived there six years; from thence to Kendall Co., Ill.; lived there seven years; thence to this county, where he has resided since.

Smock, Abram B., far., S. 7; P. O. Vinton.

TAMM, FRED., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Vinton.

Tashner, Gottlieb, far., S. 27; P. O. Vinton.

Thompson, John K., far., S. 9; P. O. Vinton.

Tooms, Jessie, far., S. 5; P. O. Vinton.

VILES, J. S., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Vinton.

WILSON, R. M., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Vinton; born in Fairfield Co., Ohio, Nov. 9, 1827; came to this county Oct. 6, 1856; has 485 acres of land, valued at \$14,550. Politics, Democrat; belongs to the Presbyterian Church; been a member twenty-five years. Married Isabelle J. Evans; born in Brown Co., Ohio, Jan. 27, 1835; mother of seven living children—Elmer E., born June 27, 1859; Jerome E., April 2, 1861; James P., July 14, 1863; Margaret A., Sept. 27, 1865; Archibald F., Aug. 30, 1868; Annie R., Dec. 11, 1870; Phoebe A., Jan. 3, 1872. Emigrated in June, 1836, to Hancock Co., Ohio; lived there twenty years; then came to Benton Co. Raises from 5,000 to 6,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of oats, and 1,000 bushels of wheat yearly, on an average.

YOUNG, CHRISTIAN, farmer, S. 12; P. O. Vinton.

BIG GROVE TOWNSHIP.

A DAMSON, J. W., farmer, Sec. 22 ;
P. O. Vinton.

Auld, G. W., far., S. 6 ; P. O. Garrison.

BAKER, SAMUEL T., far., Sec. 11 ;
P. O. Vinton.

Baker, S. Thornton, far., Sec. 11 ; P. O.
Vinton.

Banse, J., far., S. 5 ; P. O. Garrison.

BERGEN, ISAAC, farmer and
stock raiser, Sec. 10 ; P. O. Vinton ;
was born in Shelbyville, Ky., Sept. 3,
1828 ; came to this county in 1859 ;
has 575 acres of land, valued at \$12,000.
Belongs to the Presbyterian Church.
Married Martha H. Voorheis ; she was
born in Johnson Co., Ind., March 25,
1831. Joseph, born Aug. 19, 1854 ; Em-
eretta, Jan. 15, 1857 ; James M., June 2,
1859 ; R. Lilla, Jan. 12, 1862 ; Mattie
J., March 23, 1864 ; Everett D., Dec.
2, 1866 ; James T., July 6, 1869 ;
Guy L., July 31, 1875, are their living
children ; lost two children—Jane M.
and James T. Emigrated with his par-
ents from Kentucky to Johnson Co.,
Ind., when he was 3 years old ; lived
there until he was 31 years old ; thence
to Benton Co. and located on eighty acres
of land, where he now lives ; when he
came here he was a poor man ; had
about \$200 in cash in his pocket ; he
came when these prairies were wild, and
by his own industry has made himself a
wealthy man ; raises yearly, 150 acres
of corn or 6,000 bushels ; wheat 500
bushels ; oats 2,000 bushels ; turns off 150
head of hogs and 50 head of cattle ;
ships most of his own stock ; is one of
the live farmers of the county.

Birch, J. G., far., S. 17 ; P. O. Garrison.

Bohmke, E., farmer, Sec. 31 ; P. O. Gar-
rison.

Booker, I., far., S. 32 ; P. O. Garrison.

Bowen, C. E., farmer, Sec. 24 ; P. O.
Vinton.

BOWEN, I. W., retired farmer, Sec.
14 ; P. O. Vinton ; born in Winchester,
Va., Feb. 13, 1804 ; came to this
county in the Fall of 1852 ; has 130
acres of land, valued at \$5,200. Belongs
to M. E. Church. Married Eliza Gard-
ner ; she was born near Winchester,
Va., Nov. 11, 1808 ; Mr. and Mrs.

Bowen have lived together as man and
wife nearly fifty years ; she is the
mother of four living children—Russell
B., Martha, Eliza E. and Chester. Mr.
B. emigrated with his parents from Vir-
ginia to Columbus, Ohio, when he was
4 years old ; lived there twenty years ;
thence moved near Indianapolis, Ind. ;
lived there twenty years ; thence to
Benton Co., where he has resided since ;
was here at the first election held in the
township ; also at the organization of
the township ; at the time he came here
there were not more than four or five
buildings in Vinton, while now there is
a population of about 5,000 ; came here
when the prairies were wild, and has
lived to see them developed into one of
the finest farming counties of the State.
Mr. B. has an old relic, a newspaper
called the *Ulster Co. Gazette*, published
at Kingston, by Samuel Freer & Son,
giving the death of Geo. Washington,
and the resolutions on the same by Con-
gress, probably the only one in exist-
ence. Mr. B. came to this county with
limited means, and by industry and
economy has made a good property and
a comfortable home, and is one of the
well-to-do farmers of the county.

Brant, J., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Garrison.

BRANIN, M., farmer, Sec. 14 ; P.
Vinton ; was born in New Jersey Aug.
10, 1820 ; came to this county in 1854 ;
has 280 acres of land, valued at \$9,000.
Married for his first wife Margery Elly-
son ; she was born in Stark Co., Ohio,
in Oct., 1828 ; mother of four children
—W. L., Chester, Alvertis and E. H.
For his second wife, married Mary E.
Tabor ; she was born in Ohio in 1832.
Emigrated with his parents from New
Jersey when he was 4 years old, and
settled in Columbiana Co., Ohio ; lived
there nine years ; thence to Mahoning
Co. ; lived there about twenty-one years ;
thence to Benton Co., where he has re-
sided since ; was amongst the earliest
settlers of the township ; Mr. H. H.
Ellyson and himself were the first set-
tlers south of the Grove ; was at the
first election in the township, and also
helped to organize it. When he came

to this county, he was a poor man; but by industry and economy has made himself and family a good home.

CATLIN, JAMES E., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Blairstown.

Carter, J. O., far., S. 23; P. O. Vinton.

Chapman, A., far., S. 34; P. O. Blairstown.

CHINN, JOHN P., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 11; P. O. Vinton; born in Harrison Co., Ky., June 23, 1824; came to this county June 19, 1850; has 248 acres of land, valued at \$12,000. Belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Married Joanna Bergon in Kentucky; she was born in Kentucky April 19, 1824; mother of four children—Isaac L., Garrett C., John T. and Eddie D. Emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana; lived there twenty-six years; thence to Benton Co., where he has resided since; helped to organize the township; also was at the first election. Mr. Doan and Mr. Chinn are the oldest settlers living in the township.

CLARK, E. H., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 25; P. O. Vinton; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., April 4, 1828; came to this county in 1863; has 272 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Belongs to the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Married Mary A. Paige; she was born in New Hampshire June 4, 1844; mother of one child—Sylvia A., born Sept. 6, 1870. Emigrated from New York to Benton Co.; worked on farm and mill for two years; then crossed the plains to California; lived there three years; was three months on the road; was four years and four months on the salt water; shipped on board the bark Eugenia in 1851 at New Bedford, Mass.; sailed around Cape Horn; thence to the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Clark makes dairy business a specialty; has twenty cows (makes butter); his cows in 1877 yielded him 4,868 pounds of butter, for which he received \$973.60, averaging nearly \$50 per head. Mr. C. is one of the live farmers of the township.

Clifton, John, far., S. 11; P. O. Vinton.

Clites, Philip, far., S. 9; P. O. Garrison.

Colicott, Wm., far., S. 10; P. O. Vinton.

Covert, J. V., far., S. 11; P. O. Vinton.

Culp, E., far., S. 3; P. O. Vinton.

Culp, Richard, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Vinton.

DEAN, AMOS N., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Vinton.

Dickson, E. S., far., S. 21; P. O. Garrison.

Dickson, J., far., S. 21; P. O. Vinton.

Dickson, W. D., far., S. 21; P. O. Vinton.

Doan, A. H., far., S. 33; P. O. Blairstown.

DOAN, ELIAS, farmer and stock raiser, S. 12; P. O. Vinton; was born in Washington Co., Ind., June 5, 1814; came to this county June 24, 1850; has 217 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; held the office of School Director, Township Trustee, etc. Married Catherine Coffman, she was born in Montgomery Co., Ohio, March 3, 1827; is the mother of five living children—Thos. C., Florence A., Francis M., Wm. W., George H. Emigrated direct to this county, where he has resided since; came through with teams, and camped out; was three weeks making the trip; came here when Taylor Tp. extended to the Iowa River; was here when it was divided up and helped to organize the town of Big Grove; was also at the first election; at the time he came to the county there were not more than ten votes polled in the township, in 1850; to do his trading he had to go to Cedar Rapids; would make a trip without striking a fence; had one son in the 28th Regt. Iowa Inf., Co. A; was in the battles of Vicksburg, Red River Expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek; was wounded by a musket ball through the thigh; was struck in five places at about the same time. When Mr. D. came here he was poor with the rest of the emigrants, but by good management and economy has made a good home.

DOAN, THOS. C., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Vinton; was born in Big Grove Tp., Benton Co., Iowa, Dec. 8, 1850; was the first white male child born in the township; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$3,000. Politics, Republican; belongs to the M. E. Church. Married Sarah H. Campbell; she was born in Scott Co., Iowa, July 11, 1849. Mrs. D. married for her first husband Patrick Donahue, by whom she had five children—Estella, Havilah, Sarah A., Mary E. and Lester C. Mr. D. is the oldest living resident born in the township, having been born in it.

Donoly, P., far., S. 18; P. O. Garrison.

ELLYSON, H. H., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 13; P. O. Vinton; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, March 8, 1826; came to this county in July, 1854; has 200 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. Politics, Republican. Held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Assessor and Township Trustee. Belongs to the Friends' Church. Married Sarah Hutton; she was born in Portage Co., Ohio, Nov. 30, 1825; is the mother of four children—Eliza, born Jan. 12, 1846; Willis H., May 7, 1850; Grace H., Feb. 3, 1858; Mary A., Sept. 7, 1868. Emigrated direct from Ohio to this county; was here at the organization of the town; was also at the first election; came when there were not more than a dozen inhabitants in the township, it being in its wild state, and he has seen it developed into as fine a farming county as can be found in any State; Mr. E. has some full blooded Short-Horns; is one of the leading farmers in the township. Had one son in the 28th Regt. Iowa Vol. Inf. Co. A; enlisted in July, 1862; was in the service only about eight months when he contracted the disease of typhoid fever, and died at Helena, Ark., Mr. E. is President of the Eden Fire Insurance Company.

ELLYSON, WILLIS H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Vinton; born in Stark Co., Ohio, May 7, 1850; came to this county when he was 4 years old, in 1854; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$3,000. Politics, Republican. Held the offices of President of the School Board, and School Director. Married Florence Schutts; she was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 27, 1854; mother of one child—Minnie, born Sept. 9, 1875. Raises on an average 1,200 bushels of corn; 150 bushels of wheat; 150 bushels oats; turns off about 25 head of cattle yearly. Mr. E. came here with his parents, and was amongst the earliest settlers in the township.

FLICKINGER, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Garrison. Flickinger, W., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Garrison.

Forney, P., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Garrison.
Fry, E., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Vinton.
Fry, James, Sec. 23; P. O. Vinton.

GLEASON, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Garrison.

Gordon, W., far., S. 7; P. O. Garrison.

Gross, John, far., S. 7; P. O. Garrison.

HALL, HENRY F., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Garrison.

Hamilton, R., far., S. 8; P. O. Garrison.

Hanna, A. H., far., S. 21; P. O. Vinton.

Hilke, C., far., S. 30; P. O. Garrison.

Hoke, G., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Blainstown.

Hunt, J. S., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Garrison.

Hunt, O., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Blainstown.

Hussey, B. F., far., S. 29; P. O. Blainstown.

ILLIAN, CHARLES, farmer., Sec. 28; P. O. Vinton.

JACOBS, J. P., (of J. P. Jacobs & Son), farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 29; P. O. Garrison; was born in Dover, N. H., Dec. 25, 1821; came to this county in March, 1865; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Has held the office of Town Trustee for seven years. Belongs to the Friends' Church. For the first wife, married Mariah W. Clow; she was born in Brunswick, Me.; by her he had four children—Mary S., I. Orland, Anna M and Abbie S. For his second wife, married Naoma A. Elliott; she was born in Brunswick, Me., Nov. 5, 1828. Mrs. Jacobs was married to J. Smith, by whom she had three children—James W., Nellie M. and Katie A. Emigrated from New Hampshire to Maine, where he spent the greater part of his life; thence to Muscatine Co., Iowa, in 1863; lived there until he came to Benton Co., where he has followed farming and fine stock raising. Mr. Jacobs has on hand fifteen head of full-blooded Jerseys; had an offer for the herd of \$100 per head; has cows valued at \$200; also, has some full-blooded Poland-China pigs, which he has demand for all over the Northwest. Any one wanting good stock, will do well to call on him. Can give pedigree of his whole herd, which consists of and can be found on A. J. Herd's book: Lady Annie, No. 1055; Jersey Bell, No. 1021; Lizzie, No. 1485; Rose of Sharon, No. 1483; Maud, No. 1484; Sylvia, No. 2385; Fawn, No. 2746; Lady Alice, No. 1054; Macon, No. 1043. Has some of the best Jerseys in the State for size and blood.

KIPP, J. M., far., S. 17; P. O. Garrison.

Kline, J., far., S. 8; P. O. Garrison.

Knaack, H., far., S. 28; P. O. Vinton.

Knaack, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Vinton.

Krohuke, J. M., far., S. 31; P. O. Garrison.

LA RUE, AARON, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Garrison; born in Virginia Nov. 24, 1800; came this county Aug. 3, 1856; has 500 acres of land, valued at \$20,000. Married Acenith Harris; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio; mother of eleven children—Sarah E., Harriet, Chambers C., Wm. H., Isaac N., Thomas P., Mary J., Jesse L., L. N. B., John J. and Edgar A. Emigrated from Virginia to Morrow Co., Ohio, in 1829, where he bought a farm, and cleared up 160 acres with his own hands; when he commenced there, had \$94 in his pocket. Traded his land in Ohio, giving one acre for five of prairie, making a good trade; has as fine a farm as there is in this county; came to this county overland with teams, and drove stock through; camped out on the roads; camped in their wagons until he built a shanty, which he covered with prairie grass, and lived there three or four months. Mr. La Rue has a fine flock of 325 sheep; also, has some fine stock of Short-Horned Durhams. Has a grove of over seven acres set out with his own hands, and has a greater variety of trees than can be found in the county; is one of the solid farmers of the Tp. L. N. B. La Rue, his son, has a fine farm of 160 acres, valued at \$5,000; also, rents his father's farm, and raises, on an average, 100 acres of corn, or 5,000 bushels; turns off fifty head of hogs. Is a single man, and starting out with best of prospects.

LA RUE, C. C., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Blairstown.

La Rue, Lewis, far., S. 33; P. O. Blairstown.

LOUDERBAUGH, HENRY T., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 16; P. O. Garrison; was born in Franklin Co., Penn., Nov. 20, 1842; came to this county in 1863; has 240 acres of land, valued at \$9,000. Held the offices of Town Trustee and Secretary of the School Board. Belongs to the M. E.

Church. Married Mary Parshall; she was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1846; mother of two living children—John and James. Emigrated to Benton Co. direct from Pennsylvania, where he has resided since; raises on an average eighty acres 3,200 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of oats; turns off fifty head of hogs and a car load of cattle. His property has been made by his own exertion and industry, and he is one of the enterprising farmers of the township. He enlisted in the 47th Regt. I. V. I. Co. C, stationed at Helena, Ark.; was detailed in the U. S. General Hospital.

Lieb, C., far., S. 28; P. O. Vinton.

Lurch, Jacob, blacksmith, Belle Plaque.

Lynstrum, Chas., far., S. 5; P. O. Garrison.

MCDANIELS, JAMES, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Garrison.

McDaniels, W. R., Sec. 4; P. O. Garrison.

McEitt, James, far., S. 20; P. O. Garrison.

McLean, Richard, far., S. 26; P. O. Vinton.

MCNEAL, J. S., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Garrison; born in Ohio in 1842; came to this county in 1866; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Married Miss E. F. Bennett; she was born in Ohio; mother of two children. Mr. M. enlisted in the 1st Ohio Regt., Co. A, in the three months call; afterward enlisted in the 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Co. A; was at the siege of Vicksburg; was discharged, by losing voice from exposure, after the capture of Vicksburg; afterward enlisted in the 136th Ohio National Guards, and stationed at Washington until the close of the war; was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, at Camp Chase.

Merchant, Jonah, far., S. 4; P. O. Garrison.

NOE, ARZA B., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Garrison

Noe, Ben W., far., S. 8; P. O. Garrison.

ORTEEN, FRED, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Vinton.

Ottson, Geo., far., S. 32; P. O. Blairstown.

PAIGE, SAMUEL, farmer, and stock raiser, Sec. 29; P. O. Garrison; born in Merrimack Co., N. H., Dec. 14, 1832; came to this county in the Fall of 1857; has 240 acres of land, valued at \$10,000. Married Mary M. Schoonover; she was born in New York April, 1835; mother of six

children — Lucy Ann, Mary Alma, Oliver L., David E., Ira W., John. Emigrated from New Hampshire to Muscatine Co., Iowa, where he lived about three years; thence to Benton Co., where he has resided since; was among the earliest settlers in the township; when he came there it was in its wild state; there was only one shanty between here and Blairstown, that being a sod shanty built by a man of the name of Kanan. Has a fine grove of seven acres, planted by his own hands; raises on an average about sixty-five acres of corn yearly or 2,500 bushels; wheat, 200 bushels; oats, 600 bushels; turns off seventy head of hogs and about a car load of cattle. Mr. Paige has one of the finest Short-Horn bulls in the county, by which he is improving his stock, and is one of the thriving farmers of the county.

RAMSTEAD, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Garrison.

Ravenscroft, J. T., far., S. 3; P. O. Vinton.

REYNOLDS, WM. T., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 20; P. O. Garrison; born in Louisiana May 24, 1834; has 480 acres of land, valued at \$16,000. Married Martha E. Robinson; she was born in Indiana in March, 1842; is the mother of three children—Charles F., Wm. T., Jr., and Mary E. His father was born in Bourbon Co., Ky.; his father went to Louisiana shortly after the purchase from France, where the subject of this sketch was born; from Louisiana he came to La Porte Co., Ind., thence to Michigan, where he lived about twenty years; thence to Benton Co., Iowa, where he has resided since; he raises on an average (yearly) 160 acres of corn, or 6,000 bushels; wheat, 800 bushels; oats, 600 bushels; turns off eighty head of hogs yearly; keeps fifty head of cattle. Mr. Reynolds came here with limited means, and has risen to be amongst the wealthiest farmers in the township.

Richards, J. C., far., S. 17; P. O. Garrison.

Richards, R. R., far., S. 17; P. O. Garrison.

Rolls, J. L., far., S. 31; P. O. Blairstown.

Roszell, J. S., far., S. 36; P. O. Blairstown.

Rupp, Henry, far., S. 25; P. O. Vinton.

SEMLER, JOHN, farmer; S. 19; P. O. Garrison.

Shrader, F., far., S. 36; P. O. Blairstown.

SHAW, J. C., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Garrison; born in Ohio Nov. 11, 1837; came to this county in 1855; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$3,600. Enlisted in the 13th Ohio Regt. Vol. Inf., Co. H; was in the service nearly five years; was mustered into the service at Camp Denison, Ohio; was in the battles of Carneyfax Ferry, Fayetteville, thence to Louisville, Ky., from thence to Bowling Green, thence to Nashville, Tenn.; was at the battle of Shiloh, Chattanooga, thence back to Louisville, Ky; battle of Perryville, Stone River, Mumfordsville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Cassville, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta Ferry, Lovejoy Station; was with Thomas after Hood in several skirmishes, Pulaski, Franklin, Spring Hill, Nashville, and at Devil's Gap; was in seventeen regular engagements; was mustered out at Santown, Tex.; was once taken prisoner at the battle of Stone River, but succeeded in escaping.

Shultz, H. M., far., S. 26; P. O. Vinton.

Snyder, A., far., S. 7, P. O. Garrison.

Snyder, M., far., S. 5; P. O. Garrison.

Stadle, L., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Garrison.

Stadle, R., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Garrison.

Stredluer, J., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Garrison.

Sturtz, John, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Garrison.

THOMPSON, J. M., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Garrison.

Todd, Thos., far., S. 5; P. O. Garrison.

VAN BUSKIRK, J., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Garrison.

VANNICE, A. V., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 2; P. O. Vinton; born in Shelby Co., Ky., Aug. 8, 1821; came to this county in 1853; has 585 acres land, valued at \$17,550. Married Rachel Kerlin; she was born in Henry Co., Ky., Jan. 14, 1827; mother of eight living children—Mary, Henry C., George A., Katie C., Edmund H., Leah R., James A., Isaac W. Emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana in 1822, where he resided until 1853, when he came to Benton Co., where he has resided since; was here at the organization of the town; at the first election also; helped to organize the first school district; was Secretary of the Board and levied the first tax and collected the

same; the first school house was built in District No. 1; Mr. V. donated the land, and also for the Presbyterian cemetery and Presbyterian Church and parsonage; gave eight acres of land in all; all it cost the township and District was the making-out of the deeds. Mr. V. was raised an Old School Presbyterian; his belief at present is Calvinistic Baptist. When he came here there were only two houses or shanties between him and Vinton, or a house between him and Shellsburg; came here when the prairies were wild, and has seen them developed to one of the finest farming counties in the State; has a fine farm and good home, and is one of the enterprising farmers of the county.

Varney, N. H., far., S. 29; P. O. Garrison.

WARD, F. M., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Garrison.

WARD, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Garrison; born in Licking Co., Ohio, May 16, 1831; came to this county in 1866; has 320 acres of land, valued at \$10,000. Married Mary Hayes; she was born in Licking Co., Ohio; she is mother of six children—Frances M., Martha R., William E., Albert C., Elizabeth and John. Emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ogle Co., Ill.; lived there fifteen years; thence to Benton Co., Iowa, where he has resided since; raises on an average, eighty acres—corn, 4,000 bushels; wheat, 300 bushels; oats, 500; turns off 60 head of hogs, and two car loads of cattle. Mr. W. has

a fine farm of one-half of a section, situated in a fine county and is one of the solid farmers of the county.

Wean, G. E., far., S. 13; P. O. Vinton.

Wean, S., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Vinton.

Webb, Geo., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Vinton.

Wright, G. H., far., S. 24; P. O. Vinton.

WRIGHT, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Vinton; was born in England June 9, 1821; came to this country in 1842, and to this county in 1872; has 364 acres land, valued at \$10,900. Republican; held the office of Township Trustee two years. Married Elizabeth Thomas; she was born in Wales Sept. 14, 1831; mother of three living children—George H., born July 5, 1851; John W., Dec. 22, 1855; Angeline, Nov. 30, 1857. Emigrated from England to Posey Co., Ind.; lived there two years; thence to Iowa Co., Wis.; lived there twenty-six years; thence to Benton Co., where he has resided since; raises on an average, 90 to 100 acres—corn 4,000 bushels yearly; wheat, 1,500 bushels; oats, 400 bushels; flax, 166 bushels; barley, 400 bushels; turns off about 60 head of hogs yearly. Mr. W. has a good home, plenty of fruit of the choicest varieties, such as strawberries, raspberries, grapes, etc.; is one of the sound farmers of the township. Mr. W. has just returned from his native country, perfectly willing to make America his home.

Wright, J. M., far., S. 24; P. O. Vinton.

Wyman, T. F., far., S. 14; P. O. Vinton.



FREMONT TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, M., farmer, Sec. 19 ;
P. O. Florence.

ARMSTRONG, T. G., farmer, Sec. 15 ; P. O. Shellsburg ; born in Ireland in 1828 ; came to this county in 1857 ; has 900 acres of land, valued at \$27,000. Married Sarah Fawcett ; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1842 ; their children are John, Charles, George, William J., Hattie, May, Newton G., Mary J., Louis N. and Mina. Emigrated from Ireland in 1850 to Harrison Co., Ohio ; thence to Muskingum Co. ; thence to Coshocton Co., Ohio ; lived there one and a half years ; thence to Poweshiek Co., Iowa ; entered 160 acres of land ; thence to Henry Co., Ill. ; lived there four years ; thence to Linn Co., Iowa, where he resided two years ; thence to Benton Co., where he has resided since ; turns off forty to fifty head of cattle and one hundred head of hogs. When he came to this county he was a poor boy ; had only \$25 ; by industry and good management he has made a good home, and is one of the wealthiest farmers in the township.

BANMGACRTEL, FRANK, farmer,
Sec. 16 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

BARNELL, A. G., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 2 ; P. O. Shellsburg ; born in Shelby Co., Ind., May 20, 1839 ; has 268 acres of land, valued at \$8,000. Belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Married Elizabeth J. Youel ; she was born in Montgomery Co., Ind., Jan. 25, 1839 ; they have five living children—Viola, Gordon Y., Eslaline, Asa H. and Dwight K. Emigrated to Indiana when he was a child ; thence to Illinois ; lived there six years ; thence to Indiana again ; stayed seven years ; thence to Stark Co., Ill. ; lived there seven years ; from thence to the Rocky Mountains ; stayed there about a year ; thence back to Illinois, and from there to Benton Co., where he has resided since. Enlisted Co. I, 20th Iowa V. I. ; was in the battles of Cane Hill, Ark. ; siege of Vicksburg, siege of Ft. Morgan, siege of Ft. Blakely ; was mustered out at Mobile, and was discharged at Clinton, Iowa. Mr. B. has a fine farm, and is

one of the sound farmers of the township.

BEATTY, CHARLES, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 11 ; P. O. Palo, Linn Co. ; was born in Ireland in 1833 ; came to this country in 1850 ; has 400 acres of land, valued at \$16,000. Has held the office of Town Trustee and Town Clerk. Married for his first wife, Mary McAlester ; she was the mother of four living children—John M., Charles E., Annie and Ella. Mrs. B. died Aug. 2, 1864. For his second wife, married Catherine Wheelen ; she was born in Ireland in 1848 ; she is the mother of one child—William, born Dec. 1, 1877. Emigrated from Ireland in 1850 to Iowa, where he has resided since ; raises on an average 2,000 bushels of corn yearly, and turns off sixty head of hogs ; feeds a car load of steers ; has a fine prairie farm in one of the best counties in the State of Iowa. Came here when the prairies were wild, and has seen them developed to one of the finest farming counties in the West. Is one of the solid farmers in the township.

Beatly, James, far., S. 12 ; P. O. Palo.

Blackwill, G. W., far., S. 12 ; P. O. Cedar Rapids.

Bratton, R., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Bratton, W. L., farmer ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Burdick, G., far., S. 4 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

COUCH, A., farmer, Sec. 33 ; P. O. Robin.

Craig, A. F., far., Sec. 20 ; P. O. Robin.

DAEBEL, C., farmer, Sec. 8 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

DAVIS, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 19 ; P. O. Shellsburg ; born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 1, 1837 ; came to the county in 1863 ; has 365 acres of land, valued at \$14,600. Politics, Democrat. Held the offices of Township Supervisor, Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk. Married Louisa Baker ; she was born in Prussia Feb. 17, 1838 ; mother of six children—Henry, born May 30, 1862 ; Mary, born Oct. 29, 1864 ; Lena, born March 30, 1867 ; Bertha, born Dec. 22, 1869 ; Louisa, born Dec. 13, 1873 ; Elizabeth, born June 13, 1876. Emigrated from Germany to De

Kalb Co., Ill.; lived there one year, then went to Linn Co., Iowa, where he remained nine years; thence to Benton Co., where he has resided since. Mr. D. is one of the leading men of the township; when he came here, he was a poor man; had not a dollar in his pocket, but by good management has made a good property.

Dixon, D., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Robin.

DOEBEL, CHRISTIAN, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 8; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Germany May 5, 1821; came to the county in 1857; has 496 acres of land, valued at \$15,000. Politics, Republican. Held the office of School Trustee, etc. Married Mary Busacker; she was born in Germany Feb. 2, 1838; mother of five living children—Mary, Annie, Eliza, Charley and George. Emigrated in 1852, from Germany to New Orleans; stopped there a short time; thence to Davenport Iowa; then went to Dubuque and worked through the Winter chopping cord wood and splitting rails; afterward worked on the Ill. Cen. R. R., about four months; then went to Louisiana and worked in the swamps, floating timber, where he made \$400 in gold, where he got his start; came to Benton Co., entered his land in 1854, and in 1857, came to Fremont Township, where he has remained since, and has accumulated a fine property.

ELGEN, H., farmer; P. O. Shellsburg.

Fawcett, W. H., far., S. 7; P. O. Shellsburg.

FAWCETT, A. H., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Shellsburg; was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, April 30, 1842; came to this county in the Spring of 1856; has 175 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Has held the office of Tp. Assessor, etc. Married Charlotte Porter; she was born in Montgomery Co., Ind., Oct. 21, 1845; mother of three children—William A., born Nov. 13, 1867; Albert L., born Dec. 21, 1869; Myrtia A., born Sept. 13, 1875. Mr. F. emigrated to this county with his parents when he was 14 years old; his father, Jonathan Fawcett, George F., John Sharp, Taylor F. Farmer, Samuel Piggott and Andrew Gibbons were the first settlers in the

township; the first election ever held in the township, was held at his father's house, in 1857; the town was organized by the above-named men; the town was named by Jonathan Fawcett the year that Fremont run for President; had some trouble in getting it through, as there was a majority of Democrats in the township. Mr. Fawcett came here when the country was wild, and has seen it developed into one of the finest counties in the State; has a good farm and a comfortable home.

FAWCETT, GEORGE, retired farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1813; came to this county in 1855; has forty acres of land, valued at \$2,000. Has held nearly all the town offices. Belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Married Mary A. Hains; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio; mother of seven living children—Sarah (now Mrs. T. G. Armstrong), Wm. H., Ellen (now Mrs. Caldwell), Isoriah (now Mrs. L. P. Weatherwax), Rachel (now Mrs. A. T. Weatherwax), Mary (now Mrs. C. W. Taylor) and George H. Emigrated from Ohio to Linn Co., Iowa; lived there one year; thence to Benton Co.; when he came to the township there were only three families in the township; was one of the six men who organized the town, and was the man who proposed its name; was at the first election, when there were only between six and eight votes polled. Had two sons in the Union army—John and Wm. H.; John was in the 100-day service; served his time out, but died on his way home; Wm. H. enlisted in the 13th I. V. I., Co. G; was in the battles of Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, siege of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Iuka, Jackson, siege of Atlanta; was under fire forty days, when he was taken prisoner July 22, 1864, taken to Andersonville prison, kept there four months, then taken to Florence, S. C., and endured all the privations a man could and live. Mr. Fawcett located 760 acres of land when he came here, and has handled more or less ever since he came.

Fix, Jacob, far., S. 16; P. O. Shellsburg.

Freeman, A. H., far., S. 3; P. O. Shellsburg.

Fritz, John, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Robin.

Fritz, Peter, far., Sec. —; P. O. Robin.

GASSER, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 16 ;
P. O. Shellsburg.

Gonguer, C., far., Sec. 36 ; P. O. Robin.

Gonguer, J., far., Sec. 36 ; P. O. Robin.

Gonguer, S., far., Sec. 25 ; P. O. Robin.

HAGEN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 13 ;
P. O. Cedar Rapids.

HAGEN, JOSEPH, farmer and
stock raiser, Sec. 11 ; P. O. Shellsburg ;
was born in Ireland in 1825 ; came to
this county in 1857 ; has 320 acres of
land, valued at \$10,200. Politics, Dem-
ocrat. Married Margaret Dixon ; she
was born in Ireland in 1828 ; mother of
five children—Jennie, born Feb. 7, 1859 ;
Mamie, born April 16, 1861 ; John D.,
born March 12, 1863 ; Harry, born July
4, 1865 ; Josie, born June 12, 1867.
Emigrated from Ireland to New York ;
lived there about four years ; thence to
Benton Co., where he has resided since.
When he came to this county he was a
poor man, with nothing but his hands
a good, rugged constitution, and a good
will ; he tackled these raw prairies, and
now he has a farm of 320 acres under
good cultivation, paid for, and is one of
the well-to-do farmers in the county ;
raises, on an average, yearly, about
4,000 bushels of corn, 700 of oats, and
turns off about eighty head of hogs ;
has received as high as \$1,600 a year
for hogs ; has a splendid stock farm,
well watered.

Hamilton, J., far., S. 4 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Hamilton, J. S., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Robin.

Hanson, H., far., S. 7 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Hœck, Paul, far. ; P. O. Robin.

Holend, L., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Robin.

Hopple, G., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Robin.

Hopple, H., far., S. 22 ; P. O. Robin.

Hopple, Peter, far., S. 14 ; P. O. Robin.

IBLE, H., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

JANSON, OLE T., far., S. 29 ; P. O.
Robin.

JOHNSON, DAVID, retired farmer
and stock raiser, Sec. 14 ; P. O. Cedar
Rapids ; was born in Ireland in 1815 ;
came to this county in 1854 ; has 400
acres of land, valued at \$12,000. Mar-
ried Eliza Dixon, who was born in Ire-
land in 1825 ; is the mother of eight
living children—Mary, Annie, John,
Jane, Sadie, David, William, Charles
Orr. Emigrated from Ireland in 1844

to Coshocton Co., Ohio ; lived there ten
years ; thence to Benton Co., where he
has resided since ; there were only seven
families in the township when he came ;
was in the township at the time of its
organization ; he came here in an early
day and located 400 acres of land, and
has brought it from the wild prairie to
one of the best cultivated farms in
the township ; has one of the finest
spring branches running through his
farm ; would make a fine place for a
trout pond in this part of the State.
Came here a poor man, and by his own
exertions has made a fine property.

Johnson, Jacob, far., S. 32 ; P. O. Robin.

Johnson, J. A., S. 14 ; P. O. Cedar Rapids.

Johnson, John, far. ; S. 14 ; P. O. Cedar
Rapids.

Johnson, J. D., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Cedar
Rapids.

Johnson, J. J., far., S. 14 ; P. O. Shells-
burg.

Johnson, L. F., far., S. 28 ; P. O. Robin.

JONES, JAMES M., farmer and
fine stock raiser, Sec. 14 ; P. O. Shells-
burg ; was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio,
Oct. 2, 1835 ; came to this county in
the Fall of 1855 ; has 205 acres of land,
valued at \$8,000. Belongs to the Pres-
byterian Church. Married for his first
wife, Janette Fink ; she was born in
Crawford Co., Penn., and was mother
of one child. For his second wife, mar-
ried Mary Irving ; she was born in Che-
nango Co., N. Y., Dec. 14, 1837 ; moth-
er of four living children—Harry, born
March 14, 1869 ; Clarence, Dec. 15,
1870 ; Jennie M., June 4, 1873, and
Elmer F., Oct. 23, 1865. Mr. Jones
enlisted in the 28th Iowa V. I., Com-
pany H ; was in thirteen regular bat-
tles—Ft. Gibson, Raymond, Champion
Hills, Black River and siege of Vicks-
burg ; was under fire for fifty days ; was
detached at Vicksburg as Hospital Stew-
ard on account of sickness, where he re-
mained about ten months ; afterward,
joined the regiment at New Orleans ;
thence by water to Washington, D. C. ;
then to the Shenandoah Valley, where
they joined Sheridan ; was at Bolivar
Heights and Cedar Creek ; saw Sheridan
when he came in from Winchester on
his twenty-mile ride ; was with the regi-
ment until it was mustered out ; was at

the surrender of Johnston. Since the war, has been in the farming business; makes fine stock a specialty—the Chester White blood; raised one pig, which, when he was forty days old, weighed 53½ pounds. Has a fine place, and has made it by his own exertions.

KIIMM, GUSTUS, far., S. 23; P. O. Florence.

Kunstuff, H., far., S. 19; P. O. Robin.

Kuhlman, H. E., far., S. 3; P. O. Shellsburg.

Krahling, C., far., S. 26; P. O. Robin.

Krahling, J. P., far., S. 16; P. O. Robin.

Krumm, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Robin.

LARSEN, SAREN, far., S. 32; P. O. Robin.

Ludwickson, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Shellsburg.

Ludwickson, M., far., S. 30; P. O. Robin.

McGREGOR, A., far., S. 26; P. O. Robin.

McGragur, T., far., S. 26; P. O.

McKechnie, P., far., S. 35; P. O. Robin.

McLeod, H., far., S. 12; P. O. Palo.

McLeod, M., far., Sec 12; P. O. Palo.

McLead, W., far., S. 11; P. O. Shellsburg.

Mason, Thomas, Sec. 32.

Mette, A., far., S. 25; P. O. Robin.

Mitchell, H., far., S. 24; P. O. Robin.

Mitchell, W., far., S. 36; P. O. Fairfield.

Murphy, S., far.; P. O. Shellsburg.

Murphy, S., far., S. 16; P. O. Robin.

Murphy, R., far., S. 16; P. O. Shellsburg.

NEES, OLE O., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Robin.

Nicademus, C., far., S. 16; P. O. Shellsburg.

O'HARA, EDWARD, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Cedar Rapids.

Olsen, Peter, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Robin.

OWENS, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Palo; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., Aug. 21, 1842; has 490 acres of land, valued at \$14,700. Married Ruth Ann Scott; born in Cedar Co., Iowa, June 28, 1848; mother of four children—John A., born Oct. 18, 1869; Carrie M., March 2, 1871; Mary M., Feb. 5, 1873; Charles A., Sept. 23, 1877. Emigrated to Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1851; lived there eighteen years, then came to this county. Enlisted in the 35th I. V. I., Co. H; went in the service as a private, and was promoted to Sergeant; was in the service nearly three years; was in the battles of

Jackson, Miss., siege of Vicksburg, second battle of Jackson, Fort De Rucy, on the Red River Expedition, Fort De Glaze, Lake Chick and Tupelo, Miss., where he received a severe wound in the leg; carried the bullet in his leg eighteen months; came near losing his leg; was laid up nearly two years.

PERKENS, RUSSELL, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Robin.

Peterson, Hans, Sec. 30.

PORTER, W. M., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 2; P. O. Shellsburg; was born in Montgomery Co., Ind., Sept. 15, 1839; came to this county in 1863; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Politics, Republican. Held the office of Justice of the Peace. Belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Married Susan M. Wilson; she was born in Indiana July 3, 1841; mother of four living children. Enlisted Sept. 16, 1861, in the 10th Ind. Regt., Co. B; was at the battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; was wounded by a minie ball, taking away thumb and second finger; was discharged on account of wounds received in battle; was commissioned as Captain of a militia company of Indiana; also held commission from the Governor of Iowa as Captain of Co. K, Iowa National Guards. Mr. P. has a good farm and a comfortable home.

PRATT, M. S., farmer and stock raiser S. 3; P. O. Shellsburg; was born in Chittenden Co., Vt., June 26, 1843; came to this county in 1856; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Married Mary Youel; she was born in Montgomery Co., Ind., Nov. 21, 1846; mother of four children—Bertha, born July 22, 1868; Clara, born Dec. 10, 1869; Frank E., born Aug. 6, 1874; Thomas A., born Jan. 30, 1877. Enlisted in the 5th I. V. I., Co. G; was in the service nearly five years; was at the siege of Corinth; was in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, and Mission Ridge, where he was taken prisoner, and taken to Richmond, Va.; was in Libby Prison a short time, and then taken to Bell Island; stayed there three months, thence to Andersonville; was there six months, thence to Millen,

Ga., where he stayed three months; was exchanged at Savannah; while at Bell Island, he suffered terribly with the cold; was taken to Andersonville in the Spring; there were thirteen captured out of the same company, but only five ever lived to get home; has seen as high as one hundred die in a day; has seen them taken out in wagon loads, and would bring their ration of meal chuck in the same wagon; has seen men brought in all chewed up with bloodhounds; has seen Capt. Wirz, hundreds of times; while at Bell Island men brought in with nothing but their shirts and drawers in the Winter, the rebels having robbed them of their clothing.

Primrose, J., far., S. 34; P. O. Robin.

Putnam, G. G., far., S. 6; P. O. Shellsburg.

RINDERKNECHT, CARL, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Robin.

Rinderknecht, C., far., S. 29; P. O. Robin.

Rinderknecht, F., far. S. 27; P. O. Robin.

Rinderknecht, G., far., S. 25; P. O. Robin.

Rinderknecht, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Robin.

Rinderknecht, M., far., S. 25; P. O. Robin.

Rinderknecht, W., far., S. 23; P. O. Robin.

Roseburg, C. H., far., S. 17; P. O. Shellsburg.

SCHLOTTERBACK, G., far., S. 21; P. O. Robin.

Schneckloth, D., far., S. 3; P. O. Shellsburg.

Schultz, J., far., S. 5; P. O. Shellsburg.

Schraeder, G., far., S. 32; P. O. Robin.

Schrim, M., far., S. 20; P. O. Robin.

Sheeler, A., far., S. 24; P. O. Robin.

Sheeler, W., far., S. 14; P. O. Shellsburg.

Sheely, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Shellsburg.

Shener, Fred., far., S. 16; P. O. Robin.

SMILEY, E. A., far., S. 2; P. O. Shellsburg; was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Dec. 17, 1842; came to this county in 1866; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,600. Politics, Greenback.

Held the office of Assessor two years. Married M. A. Viles; she was born in Indiana; she is the mother of two children—Gordon M., born Oct. 13, 1869, and Bruce C., born Sept. 10, 1876.

Came from Pennsylvania to De Kalb Co., Ill.; lived there seven years; thence to Cedar Rapids; lived there one year;

thence to Benton Co. Mr. S. has a fine prairie farm in one of the best farming

counties in the State, or United States; raises on an average about 1,300 bushels of corn yearly, 400 bushels of wheat and 400 bushels of oats. Came here twelve years ago, and by industry and good management has made a good home.

Sminke, Jacob, far., S. 22; P. O. Robin.

Smith, Fred., far., S. 20; P. O. Robin.

Smith, F. H., far., S. 8; P. O. Shellsburg.

Sprenberger, H., far., S. 28; P. O. Robin.

Stewart, Wm. A., far., S. 28; P. O. Robin.

STEWART, W. A., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 28; P. O. Robin; was born in Feb., 1825; came to this county in 1854; has 400 acres of land, valued at \$15,000. Politics, Republican.

Held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Town Trustee. He married Catherine Cashew; she was born May 10, 1838; she is the mother of seven children—Mary E., Maggie L., Esther, Alice, William H., John D. and Fannie.

Mr. S. raises on an average 100 acres of corn (4,000 bushels), 100 acres of wheat (1,200 bushels) and 500 bushels of oats; turns off fifty head of hogs yearly.

Helped to organize the townships of Florence and Fremont; built the first house in the township. Came here poor, amongst the earliest settlers, but by good management and industry has made a good home, and is one of the State's sound farmers.

Stow, J. O., far., S. 31; P. O. Blairstown.

TAYLOR, C. W., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Shellsburg.

Tivedt, J. J., far., S. 30; P. O. Robin.

WAGNER, OTTO, far.; Sec. 5; P. O. Robin.

Weatherwax, A. T., far., S. 8; P. O. Shellsburg.

Weatherwax, C., far., S. 12; P. O. Cedar Rapids.

Weatherwax, J., far., S. 12; P. O. Cedar Rapids.

Weatherwax, J. C., far.; P. O. Shellsburg.

Weatherwax, L. P., far., S. 9; P. O. Shellsburg.

Weatherwax, M., far., S. 12; P. O. Cedar Rapids.

Weatherwax, T., far., S. 12; P. O. Cedar Rapids.

Weger, Chris., far., S. 5; P. O. Shellsburg.

Wendel, Conrad, far., S. 28; P. O. Robin.

Wieneke, C., far., S. 25; P. O. Robin.

Wikre, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Robin.

Witterreck, H., far., S. 6; P. O. Shellsburg.
WOODS, JOHN C., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Shellsburg; born Aug. 12, 1843; came to this county in 1839. Married Jane L. Bennett; she was born Nov. 5, 1855; is the mother of two children—Magnolia and May Bell. Enlisted in the 31st Regt. Iowa V. I., Co. I; was in the battles of Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bayou, siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, with Sherman on the march to the sea, and at the surrender of Johnston; was in twenty-two regular battles; was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., and discharged at Davenport, Iowa.

YOUEL, J. L., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 4; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Montgomery County, Ind., Feb. 26, 1835; came to this county in 1864; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Politics, Republican. Held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Township Collector, Township Treasurer and Assessor. Belongs to the Presbyterian Church. For his first wife, married Rachel Chambers; she was born in Virginia Jan. 28, 1841; is the mother of two children—Jane E., born Sept. 3, 1860; William C., born Oct. 18th, 1862; for his second wife, married Ruth A. Tarpenning; she was born in Ohio April 17, 1844; has five living children—James M., born July 6, 1867; Addie, born Sept. 24, 1869; Blair T., born Oct. 8, 1871; John E., born Sept. 13, 1874; Charles D., born Jan. 5, 1877. Emigrated to Benton Co. with his father, where he has lived since; when he came here fourteen

years ago there was any amount of wild prairie; thought it wouldn't be settled up for years, and could have a cattle range as long as he wanted. Mrs. Youel came to the county in 1852, and settled in Parker's Grove with her parents; at that time there was not a family in Fremont Tp., and in the time she has been here has seen the prairies developed into one of the finest of farming countries.

YOUEL, J. W. B., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 3; P. O. Shellsburg; was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., Dec. 8, 1816; came to this county in the Spring of 1860; has 174 acres of land, valued at \$7,000. Politics, Republican. Held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Assessor and Tp. Trustee. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Married Hannah S. Pogue of Mason Co., Ky.; she was born April 17, 1817; mother of ten children, eight of whom are living—Elizabeth J., Amanda E., Dixon, Mary S., Charlotte A., Margaret E., Fannie S., William H. and John C. Mr. Youel emigrated from Virginia in 1830, to Indiana; lived there thirty years, then came to Benton Co., where he has resided since; when he first came here, there were but few people in the township; and at the first election he attended, there were only eighteen votes polled; assessed the township in 1862; did it in two days and a half; raises on an average yearly, 2,500 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of wheat, and 800 bushels of oats; has a good prairie farm, and is one of the sound farmers of the township.



MONROE TOWNSHIP.

ALWOOD, NICHOLAS, farmer, S. 12; P. O. Garrison.

BAGLEY, W. GEO., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Garrison.

BACHMAN, EDWARD, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Garrison; born in Germany in 1844; emigrated to America in 1851, and to Benton Co. in 1868; owns 662 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Margaret Gothardt in 1853; she was born in Germany in 1835; mother of seven children—Earnest, Laura, Anna, Alfred, Ulysses, Wanda and Rudolph. Mr. B. landed in New York with \$8, \$6 of it being counterfeit, and cannot be bought out to-day for \$30,000.

Banghart, C. S., far., S. 19; P. O. Dysart.

Bates, C. F., P. O. Dysart.

BATES, KIMBLE, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Dysart; born in Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1829; came to Benton Co. in 1854; owns 170 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Sarah M. Safer, in 1851; she was born in Erie Co., Ohio, in 1832; they have three children—Horace K., Charles F. and Lewis E. Township Clerk, Justice and School Director. Member of the Presbyterian Church. He enlisted in the 16th I. V. L. Jan. 5, 1864, participated in the battles of Atlanta, Kennesaw Mountain, and skirmishes without number. Mr. Bates was here before the town was organized as a township, and one of those who signed the petition.

Blough, Joseph, far., S. 24; P. O. Garrison.

BOYD, G. L., farmer, S. 4; P. O. Dysart; born in the city of New York in 1855; removed to Benton Co. in 1855; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre.

Brennisen, Edward; P. O. Dysart.

Bridge, Joseph, far., S. 25; P. O. Garrison.

Bridge, Thomas; P. O. Garrison.

Brown, M. D., far., S. 5; P. O. Dysart.

Brown, W. H., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Dysart.

Burrows, J. B., S. 9; P. O. Dysart.

CHAPMAN, R., farmer.

CASTLEDINE, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Dysart; born in England in 1827; emigrated to America

in 1854, and to Benton Co. in 1865; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Hannah Gadd in 1854; she was born in England in 1829; died in 1863, leaving two children—Anna M. and William S. Mr. C. married Mrs. Anna Nichols in 1870. Republican in politics. Township Trustee; member of the M. E. Church since 1861. Enlisted in the 28th Wis. V. I. in 1862; transferred to the regular army in 1863, the 12th U. S. I.; participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Mine Run, and other principal battles; mustered out Aug. 1865, at Richmond.

Clark, D. A., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Dysart.

CLAYTON, F. H., P. O. Dysart; born in Montpelier, Vt., in 1867; removed to Mitchell Co., Iowa, 1860; then went to Fayette Co., Iowa, in 1865; and then went to Linn Co., in 1867; then went to Benton Co., in 1873. Married Hattie A. Shoemaker in 1874; she was born in Granville, Mercer Co., Penn., in 1876; they have one child—Hattie, born Jan. 1, 1877. He enlisted in the 34th I. V. L., in 1862; participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and other sieges; mustered out in 1865.

Coots, A., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Garrison.

Conley, R., Sr., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Dysart.

CONLEY, RHESA, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Dysart; born in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1821; removed to Johnson Co., Ind., in 1828; thence to Benton Co., in 1850; owns ninety acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Mary Brown in 1843; she was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1829; their children are Hannibal, Mary, Eliza, Jane, James M., Rhesa, Jr., Electa Ann, Elizabeth and John P. Maria died in 1857. Married Sarah Wheelden in 1867; she was born in Johnson Co., Ind., in 1845; left two children—Emma and Newell. Mr. Conley was among the early settlers of the county. Democratic.

Cork, J. B., P. O. Dysart.

DEHRKWP, A., farmer, Sec. —; P. O. Dysart.

Denica, A., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Garrison.

DICKINSON, G. W., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Dysart; born in Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1839; removed to Benton Co. in 1869; owns 230 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Maranda Strickland Oct. 25, 1865; she was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., in 1842; they have three children—Hattie, born Nov. 29, 1869; Bryant, born Nov. 23, 1872; Fay, born April 30, 1877. Republican. Enlisted in the 5th New York Artillery, in 1862; was in fortifications at Washington fourteen months, and detached to United States Coast Survey, 8th Missouri; went to Maryland Heights, Md., in 1863, and was there at time of Early's raid through the Shenandoah Valley; served on non-commission staff as a non-commission officer; was mustered out in June, 1865.

DIMIT, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Dysart; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1834; removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1865; keeping books for State, Mondon & Tate, until 1871, then came to Benton Co.; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Miss M. J. Steen in 1870; she was born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1836. Republican. Township Clerk four years, and holds the office now. Mr. and Mrs. Dimit are members of the Union Presbyterian Church. He enlisted in 1862, in the 123d Penn. V. I.; participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; mustered out in 1863.

Dimpsey, W., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Dysart.

DOUGHERTY, G. F., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Dysart; born in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1843; removed to Carroll Co., Ill., in 1866; then went to Benton Co., in 1870; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Mrs. Fanny L. Wells in 1867; she was born in Mt. Rose, Penn., in 1833. Republican. Enlisted in the 17th Penn. V. C., in Sept., 1863; participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cedar Run, Wilderness, Five Forks; was badly wounded; mustered out June, 1865, at Cloud's Mills, Va.

DRAYTON, WM. H., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Dysart; born in Boston, Mass., in 1827; removed to Rock Co., Wis., in 1856; then went to Knox Co.,

Mo., in 1858; then went to Benton Co., in 1868; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Elizabeth Davis; she was born in Brooklyn, Mass., Feb., 1831; have two children—William A., born Jan. 5, 1854; Eva L., born May 3, 1858; Elizabeth died July 17, 1862. Married Francis McGorilan May 29, 1864; she was born in Adams Co., Ill., in 1844; have five children—Laura, Mary, Alpha, Anua and Johnny. Republican. Has held the offices of Township Treasurer and School Director. Enlisted in the Home Guards of Missouri; participated in several battles in Missouri.

ELSBERRY, C. R., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Dysart; born in Pendleton, Ind., in 1833; removed to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1846; then went to Benton Co. in 1868; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Hannah Lipton in 1868; she was born in Belmont, Ohio, in 1839; have two children—Alicie, born in 1869; Lillie, born in 1873. Democrat. She is a member of the United Brethren Church. He enlisted March, 1864, in Co. H, 24th I. V. I.; participated in the battles of Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill; mustered out Aug. 5, 1865.

FARNSWORTH, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Dysart.

FARNSWORTH, D. S., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 21; P. O. Dysart; born in Clearfield Co., Penn., in 1839; removed to Indiana Co., Penn., in 1860; thence to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1866; thence to Benton Co. in 1868; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Jane McCartney in 1861; she was born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1837; they had two children—Mary and John; Jane died in 1865. Married Salena E. McComb in 1868; she died in March, 1869. Married Jennie McAlister in 1873; she was born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1848; they have three children—Ambrose, Jay and Salena. Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the A., O. U. W. Mr. F. is among the early settlers in his neighborhood; stopped in the prairie grass with no settlement near with the exception of a few, and has

made his fine improvements by his own industry.

FELKNER, W. H., school teacher ; P. O. Garrison ; born in Iowa in 1843 ; came to Benton Co., in 1860.

Fernir, L. M. ; P. O. Dysart.

Fike, C. C. ; P. O. Dysart.

FIKE, JOHN C., farmer, Sec. 22 ; P. O. Dysart ; born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1825 ; removed to Benton Co. in 1866 ; owns 160 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Elizabeth Bear in 1848 ; she was born in Somerset Co., Penn., 1824 ; they had eight children—Susanna, Barbara, Anna, Elizabeth, Juda, Jacob, John and Christian ; Elizabeth died Sept. 12, 1873. Married Mrs. Julia Ann Robinson in 1873. Republican in politics. Members of the River Brethren Church.

FIKE, MANUEL, farmer, Sec. 32 ; P. O. Dysart ; born in Somerset Co., Penn., 1823 ; removed to Ashland Co., Ohio in 1856 ; thence to Benton Co., in 1864 ; owns forty acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Mary A. Miller in 1844 ; she was born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1827 ; their children are Josiah M., born March 20, 1845 ; Daniel W., born June 2, 1846 ; Rosa A., Aug. 21, 1847 ; Susanna, Feb. 24, 1849, died Feb. 18, 1869 ; Jacob, Aug. 27, 1852 ; Mary A., Feb. 8, 1856, died Feb. 14, 1856. Independent in politics. Members of River Brethren Church.

FIKE, MOSES, farmer, Sec. 31 ; P. O. Dysart ; born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1836 ; removed to Benton Co. in 1856 ; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Emaline Yager in 1863 ; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1841 ; six children—Caroline, Laura, Samuel, Franklin, George and Edwin ; Emeline died Sept. 17, 1871. Married Catherine Rampton in 1872 ; she was born in England in 1835 ; came to America in 1854 ; two children—Albert and Mariah. Republican. Members of the River Brethren Church. Mr. Fike is among the earliest settlers, and has made the improvements on his farm by his own industry.

Fike, Peter, far., S. 33 ; P. O. Dysart.

FISS, JOHN G., farmer, Sec 35 ; P. O. Garrison ; born in Union Co. Penn.,

in 1830 ; removed to Benton Co. in 1868 ; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Nancy Gaman in 1868 ; she was born in Franklin Co., Maryland, in 1838, died July 30, 1871, leaving one child—Anna K., born in 1871. Then married Mrs. Blanchard, widow of Charles C. Blanchard. April, 1872 ; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1835 ; they have three children—Margaret M., born March, 1873 ; Mary J., born May, 1876 ; Ira T., born Feb., 1878. School Director. Enlisted in the 1st Ill. Light Artillery, Co. F. Capt. Cheeny, in 1861 ; participated in the battles of Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, thence to Memphis, Tenn., raid to Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge ; with Sherman to Moscow, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta ; thence to Nashville ; mustered out at Springfield, Ill., 1864.

Fletcher, Joseph, S. 16 ; P. O. Dysart.

GAMBLE, GEORGE, far., S. 8 ; P. O. Dysart.

GILBERT, IRA, farmer, Secs. 7 and 18 ; P. O. Dysart ; born in New York in 1821 ; removed to Cedar Rapids in 1854, thence to Benton Co. in 1868 ; has 292 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Susan Shaw in 1854 ; she was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1834. Republican. School Director. Financial Scribe for the Sons and Daughters of Temperance of Dysart. Members of the M. E. Church.

Goon, Elias, far., Sec. 1 ; P. O. Garrison.

Good, R. A., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Dysart.

Gowdy, J. M., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Dysart.

Grabill, D. R., far., S. 32 ; P. O. Dysart.

Guegy, Andrew, far., S. 28 ; P. O. Dysart.

HARWOOD, THOMAS, far., Sec. 26 ; P. O. Garrison.

Hanck, M., far., Sec. 2 ; P. O. Dysart.

HARWOOD, JAMES H., far., Sec. 26 ; P. O. Garrison ; born in England in 1836 ; immigrated to America in 1841, and to Benton Co. in 1866 ; has 280 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Louisa Pence in 1863 ; she was born in Henderson Co., Ill., in 1845 ; they have three children Cora A., born in 1864 ; Clayton A., born in 1868 ; Berton A., born in 1873.

Independent in politics. Township Trustee.

HAWKINS, SAMUEL M., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Dysart; born in Summit Co., Ohio, in 1836; removed to Lee Co., Ill., in 1850, thence to Benton Co. in 1860; owns eighty acres, of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Ellen J. Scott in 1861; she was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1840; have five children—James F., Geo. W., Ellen M., Bradley S. and Harriet A. Republican. Constable two years and Road Supervisor.

HAWLEY, NELSON, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Garrison; born in Connecticut in 1830; removed to Illinois in 1837, thence to Benton Co. in 1857; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Roanna Thompson in 1852; she was born in Vermont in 1828; they have eight children—Jennie L., Samuel R., Wilber N., Betsey A., Liman I., Linnie B., Hugh H. and Ray A. Republican in politics. Assessor ten years, Board of Supervisors eight years. Members of the Universalist Church.

Hawley, S. R.; P. O. Dysart.

HILEMAN, G. W., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Dysart; born in Cambria Co., Penn., in 1836; removed to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., in 1856; thence to Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1859; thence to Benton Co., in 1870; owns eighty acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Mary Lichty in 1860; she was born in Henry Co., Ind., in 1842; they have six children—Wm. E., Ira G., Holley A., Geo. C., Mary A. and Chas. L. Republican; Constable eight years, and School Director. Enlisted in the 93d Illinois Infantry in 1862; participated in the battles of Champion Hills, forty-eight days, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Allatoona Pass, Atlanta, Sherman's raid through Georgia; traveled 2,554 miles on foot, 2,296 miles by water, 1,237 miles by rail, a total of 6,087 miles.

Hill, Charles, far., S. 5; P. O. Dysart.

Hill, Jessie, far., S. 5; P. O. Dysart.

Hite, Henry, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Dysart.

HOWARD, GEO. C., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Dysart; born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1833; removed to Scott Co.,

Iowa, in 1845; thence to Poweshiek Co., Iowa, and to Benton Co. in 1865; owns 250 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Lizzie Witheral in 1855; she was born in Wakefield, Eng., in 1832; they have six children—Lizzie F., born Feb., 1856; Fred A., Nov., 1857; Clara M., May, 1861; Ida M., July, 1862; Geo. C., August, 1866; Arthur D., November, 1872. Republican Township Trustee five years; Secretary of the Township Board six years. Members of the Presbyterian Church of Dysart; also three of their children. Mr. H. is a member of the A. O. U. W. at Dysart.

Holtz, F., far., S. 33; P. O. Dysart.

Holtz, John, far., S. 33; P. O. Dysart.

Hupfeldt, H., far., S. 33; P. O. Garrison.

JOHNSON, J. B., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Garrison

Johnson, W., far., S. 10; P. O. Dysart.

Johnson, W. W., far., S. 26; P. O. Garrison.

KABRICK, S., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Dysart.

Kabrick, Wm., far., S. 36; P. O. Garrison.

Kelly, J., far., S. 3 and 10; P. O. Dysart.

Kessler, H., far., S. 3; P. O. Dysart.

Kimport, B., far., S. 11; P. O. Dysart.

Kimport, M., far., S. 10; P. O. Dysart.

Kinderfarder, A., far., S. 22; P. O. Dysart.

Kinderfarder, F., far., S. 26; P. O. Garrison.

Knupp, H., far., S. 32; P. O. Dysart.

Knupp, J. B., far., S. 33; P. O. Dysart.

LALLY, JAMES, far., S. 10; P. O. Dysart.

Lehman, H. B., far., S. 36; P. O. Garrison.

Lehman, J. P., far., S. 24; P. O. Garrison.

LICHTY, GEORGE D., Sec. 33; P. O. Garrison; born near Hagerstown, Md., in 1814; removed to York Co., Penn., in 1815; thence to Somerset Co., Penn., in 1825; thence to Fayette Co., Penn., in 1850; thence to Linn Co., Iowa, in 1854; thence to Benton Co. in 1865. Married Mary Plair in 1857; they have nine children—Jacob P., Matilda, David, Lemuel, Lena, Barbara, Harmon, Lea and John. Republican in politics. Supervisor three years, and School Director two years. Members of the Lutheran Church since 1836.

Lukins, R., far., S. 6; P. O. Dysart.

McCOY, H. H., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Dysart.

Mance, C., far., S. 35; P. O. Dysart.

Mauriet, P., far., S. 21; P. O. Dysart.

Meyers, H., far., S. 28; P. O. Dysart.

Milne, A., far., S. 3; P. O. Dysart.

MISKIMIN, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Dysart; born in Delaware July 18, 1813; removed to Richland Co., Ohio, in 1832; thence to Indiana in 1851; thence to Benton Co. in 1854; has 123 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Elizabeth Leedy in 1836; she was born in Ohio Dec. 5, 1818. An Old Line Whig, and now a Republican. County Supervisor three years. He is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. M. was one of the early settlers, there being no settler within twelve miles of here on the west at the time he came to this county.

MOORE, F. P.; P. O. Dysart; born in Wood Co., Ohio, in 1850; removed to Marshall Co., Iowa, in 1866; thence to Benton Co., in 1867. Married Katie A. Machamer in 1870; she was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., in 1859; three children—Herbie E., born July, 1871; Fred E., born June 4, 1873; Charles J., born Oct. 21, 1877. Republican.

PATTEN THOS., far., S. 24; P. O. Garrison.

PALMER, A. H., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Vinton; born in Wayne Co., Mich., in 1850; removed to Benton Co., in 1877; has eighty acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Miss Dora A. Coonley in 1873; she was born in Illinois in 1858; they have one child—Lida A., born in 1876. Republican.

PARSONS, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Vinton; born in England May 20, 1840; emigrated to Canada in 1855; thence to Sullivan Co., Wis., in 1859; thence to Mercer Co., Ill., in 1861; thence to Benton Co. in 1865; has 164 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Anna Pollock in 1860; she was born in Nova Scotia in 1837; they have five children—Wm. H., John E., Catharine E., Lavella J., infant. School Director. Members of the United Presbyterian Church.

PETERSON, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Dysart; born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1827; removed to Livingston

Co., Ill., in 1835; thence to Grundy Co., Ill., in 1863; thence to Linn Co., Iowa, in 1867; thence to Benton Co. in 1871. Married Elizabeth Curry in 1857; she was born in Virginia in 1837; eight children—Mary, Daniel R., Phebe A., Nancy J., Joseph, Margaret, Henrietta, William. Republican. He is a member of the Dunkard Church.

Pletcher, A., far., S. 7; P. O. Dysart.

Pletcher, J., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Dysart.

PORTER, S. M., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Dysart; born in New York in 1817; came to Benton Co. in 1860; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Harriet A. Hawkins in 1847; she was born in Vermont in 1830; they have seven children—L. Augusta, Harriet N., Wallace W., Samuel N., Helen M., Charles H., Allen A. Republican in politics. Township Trustee eight years. Member of (The) Church.

RAMPTON, ANTHONY, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Dysart.

Rampton, E., far., S. 9; P. O. Dysart.

Raymond, J., far., S. 36; P. O. Garrison.

Redmond, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Dysart.

Redmond, M., far., S. 16; P. O. Dysart.

Robinson, A., far., S. 5; P. O. Dysart.

Rodmond, T., far., S. 17; P. O. Dysart.

SAUNDERS, GEO. W., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Vinton.

Shafer, C., far., S. 25; P. O. Garrison.

SHAFER, G. W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Garrison; born in Huron Co., Ohio, in 1839; removed to Benton Co. in 1863; has 210 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Annette Brunson in 1861; she was born in Cleveland, Ohio in 1841; they have three children—Elmer E., Carrie E., Clayton A. Republican in politics. Enlisted in 2d Ohio Cavalry in 1861; skirmishing and running guerrillas; assisted in capturing several of Quantrell's men at Independence, Mo.; was mustered out in 1863. Members of the Christian Church. Mr. Shafer came to Iowa in 1863 with \$250; now has 210 acres of land, well improved, well fenced, has just completed a fine residence, and has accumulated a property by his industry and frugality worth \$8,000 or more.

Shafer, H., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Garrison.

SHOEMAKER, REUBEN B., far., S. 20; P. O. Dysart; born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1838; removed to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1852; thence to Benton Co., in 1871. Owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Buena Vista Robinson in 1867; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1847; two children—Frances W., born in 1871; William A., born in 1873. Independent in politics. Enlisted in the 14th Iowa Inf., in 1862; participated in skirmishing and detailed duty; mustered out in 1864.

Shore, C. W., far., S. 2; P. O. Garrison.
Sisk, B. W., far., S. 22; P. O. Dysart.
Smouse, George.

SMITH, H. R., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Dysart; born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, in 1852; removed to Benton Co., in 1854. Married Katy Hoke in 1874; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1859; they have two children—Molly L., born in 1875; Edgar R., born in 1877. Greenbacker. Good Templar.

SPAYDE, ALBERT, far., S. 20; P. O. Dysart; born in Kosciusko Co., Ind., in 1852; removed to Benton Co., in 1874. Owns 150 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Etta Howard in 1876; she was born in Scott Co., Iowa, in 1856; they have one child—Lizzie E., born in 1877. Republican.

Steece, Geo., far., S. 6; P. O. Dysart.

STEWART, JAMES, far., S. 8; P. O. Dysart; born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1814; emigrated to New York City in June, 1839, thence to Philadelphia in Feb., 1840; thence, on foot, to Pittsburgh in 1841; thence to Benton Co. in 1857. Owns 250 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Mary Elkin at Allegheny City, Penn., Oct. 25, 1843; she was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1821; they have had eleven children—William, born April 6, 1845, died for his country Aug. 16, 1864; Thomas H., born July 18, 1847; Mary T., Jan. 19, 1850, died Oct. 28, 1853; James H., born March 20, 1852; Mary E., Nov. 7, 1857, died Aug. 16, 1877; John F., born Feb. 4, 1857; Flora L., Feb. 17,

1859; Anny, May 18, 1861; Lovy E., April 3, 1862; Minna, April 11, 1866; Sadie, Aug. 11, 1868. Township Trustee, School Director, Road Supervisor. Have been members of the Presbyterian Church since 1843.

THORNPKINS, JOHN, far., S. 12; P. O. Vinton.

Thompson, R. E., far., S. 36; P. O. Garrison.

URMY, JONATHAN, far., S. 15; P. O. Dysart.

Urmy, J. F., far., S. 15; P. O. Dysart.

URMY, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Garrison; born in Indiana in 1833; came to Benton Co. in 1852. Has eighty acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Mary J. Clarrilse in 1856; she was born in Illinois in 1840; three children—Nancy J., Charles L., Anna E. Demoratic. Constable six years. Member of the Christian Church.

Utley, M. S., far., S. 24; P. O. Dysart.

VAN WINKLE, A. A., far., S. 11; P. O. Garrison.

VAN WINKLE, ISAAC I., far., S. 9; P. O. Dysart; born in Bergen Co., N. J., 1811; removed to Oakland Co., Mich., in 1855; thence to Benton Co., in 1861; owns 200 acres, worth \$35 per acre. Married Anna D. Brown in 1837; she was born in Essex Co., N. J., in 1841; they have five children—Phebe, born March 31, 1838, Hester, Jan. 25, 1840; Anna E., Feb. 5, 1844; Isaac, Jr., May 5, 1846; Cornelia, March 11, 1853. Republican. School Director, Justice of the Peace, Township Trustee. He is a member of the Presbyterian and she of the Methodist Church.

Welch, P., far., S. 9; P. O. Dysart.

Wheton, H. F., far., S. 20; P. O. Dysart.

WOOD, W. H., far., S. 23; P. O. Garrison; born in Ohio in 1843; came to Benton Co. in 1849; owns forty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Harriet Wilson in 1866; she was born in Indiana in 1846; two children—Stewart, born in 1869; Charles, born in 1871. Republican.

Wortcel, G., far., S. 34; P. O. Dysart.

YOUNG, JAMES.

BRUCE TOWNSHIP.

A DAIR, W. T., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. La Porte City.

ADAIR, J. M., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. La Porte City; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1841; came to Benton Co. in 1865; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Miss M. J. English in 1865; she was born in Clarion Co., Penn., in 1841; they have four children—Frank Milton, Margaret E., Anna M., and James A. Members of the Presbyterian Church. Enlisted in 1862 in the 15th Penn. V. C.; participated in the battles of Stone River, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Cumberland Mountain, Lookout Mountain and others; was mustered out in 1865, at Nashville.

ALT, GEORGE W., farmer and breeder of Clydesdale horses, Sec. 28; P. O. Mooreville; born in Johnson Co., Iowa, in 1843; came to Benton Co. in 1869; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Miss Elizabeth Ross in 1867; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1841; they have four children—Olive J., Mary Maria, George W., Jr., and an infant. Republican in politics. Is road Supervisor. Mrs. A. is a member of the United Brethren Church. Enlisted for the 18th Iowa V. I., Aug. 1, 1862; was discharged on account of ill health Sept. 10, 1862; re-enlisted in the 22d Iowa V. I. Feb. 27, 1864; participated in the battles of Winchester, Shenandoah Valley, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Va.; was mustered out July 25, 1865.

B EAL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. La Porte City.

BEACH, J. B., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Mooreville; born in the State of New York in 1842; came to Benton Co. in 1865; has 88 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Miss Mary J. Wilson in 1867; she was born in Michigan in 1845. Republican in politics. School Director. Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church.

BELL, J. H., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. La Porte City; born in Ohio in 1836; came to Benton Co. in 1870; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre.

Married Eliza Curtis in 1861; she was born in Michigan in 1839; they have four children—John W., Robert C., William E. and Carl. Democrat. Is School Director, Secretary of the Township. Members of the U. B. Church.

Betts, J., far., S. 3; P. O. La Porte City.

Betts, L., far., S. 3; P. O. La Porte City.

Bowman, P., far., S. 11; P. O. La Porte City.

BOYD, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Dysart; born in Ireland in Jan., 1812; emigrated to America in Dec., 1848; came to Benton Co. in 1855; has 440 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Sarah Stringer in 1853; she was born in Ireland in 1817; they have six children—George L., William A., Mary E., John M., Abram F. and Margaret. Republican; members of the Presbyterian Church. Is Township Trustee. Mr. Boyd is the oldest settler of his neighborhood, and has made the fine improvements on his farm by his own industry.

Brenneiser, H. E., far., S. 22; P. O. La Porte City.

Brenneiser, J. J., far., S. 22; P. O. La Porte City.

BROWN, F. G., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 32; P. O. Dysart; born in Jackson Co., Ohio, in 1820; removed near Columbus, Ohio, in 1825; thence to Sandusky Co., Ohio, in 1832; thence to Indiana in 1841; thence to Benton Co. in 1857; has 244 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Keziah Becker in 1841; she was born in Knox Co., Penn., in 1822, and died Sept. 18, 1873; has ten children—William H., Mary C., Isabel, John R., Emily, Erven L., Miland, Clara J., Melyette. Freeborn G., Jr. Republican. Supervisor. Trustee and School Director. Member of the United Brethren Church.

Brown, J., far., S. 2; P. O. La Porte City.

Brown, J. R., far., S. 31; P. O. Dysart.

BUCHAN, GEO., far., S. 10; P. O. La Porte City; born in Scotland in 1805; emigrated to America in 1837, and to Benton Co. in April, 1854; has 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Agnes Bruce in 1831;

she was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1812, died Sept. 9, 1849, leaving seven children—George, Jr., Ann Margaret, who died April 18, 1874; John, William, James, and Joseph. Was an old-line Whig; is now a Republican; is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

UCHAN, GEO., JR., far., Sec. 15; P. O. La Porte City; born in Scotland in 1831; emigrated to America in 1837; came to Benton Co. in 1855; has 160 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre. Married Mary J. Betts in 1862; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1840; they have three children—Agnes, Ellry J. and Willie. Republican in politics.

BURRELL, ALEXANDER, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. La Porte City; born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1822; came to Benton Co. in 1866; has 240 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Rhoda E. Ackerman 1858; she was born in Ohio in 1833; they have six children—Ellen E., Cynthia E., Olliver E., David R., Mercia E. and Clara E. Republican in politics.

urrell, R. E.

CARLISLE, J., far., S. 12; P. O. La Porte City.

Carlisle, L. M., far., S. 31; P. O. Dysart.

COOPER, DARWIN, far., S. 6; P. O. La Porte City; born in Will Co., Ill., in 1849; removed to Benton Co. in 1876; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Maria Walkerly in 1876; she was born in Will Co., Ill., in 1858. Republican in politics; members of the M. E. Church.

DEPEW, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. La Porte; born in Canada in 1830; removed to Clinton Co., Iowa, in 1864; thence to Benton Co., in 1868; has 124 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Republican in politics.

DAVIS, ELISHA, farmer, S. 1; P. O. La Porte City.

Dickerson, A. W., far., S. 12; P. O. La Porte City.

Does, V., far., S. 35; P. O. La Porte City.

DRISCOL, PETER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. La Porte City; born in Ireland in 1833; emigrated to America in 1856; came to Benton Co. in 1876;

eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Miss Mary Hagan in 1858; she was born in 1837; they have five children—Jeremiah, John, William James and Jemimah. Politics, Democratic.

EBERHART, B., far., S. 8; P. O. La Porte City.

FRANCIS, JOSEPH, far., Sec. 16; P. O. La Porte City.

FREEMAN, IRA L., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Dysart; born in Broome Co., N. Y., Nov. 7, 1822; removed to Benton Co. March, 1859; has 174 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Lucy E. Wilton March 19, 1846; she was born in Broome Co., N. Y., June 9, 1823; they have four children—Charles E., born Aug. 19, 1848; Martin E., July 19, 1851; Lyman E., Aug. 24, 1857; Roxy J., May 19, 1861. Republican. School Director, Township Trustee, Road Supervisor, and Justice of the Peace at the present time. Members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Freeman says there are no manufacturing interests in the county, and thinks the farmers should interest themselves in the matter and contribute a certain sum according to their means, to be used for that purpose.

Fritz, H., far., S. 24; P. O. La Porte City.

FRITZ, WILLIAM C., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. La Porte City; born in Pennsylvania in 1836; removed to Benton Co. in 1867; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Cordelia M. Agnew in 1862; she was born in Bureau Co., Ill., in 1843; five children—Lizzie B., Mary A., Henry F., Mertie M. and Claude W. Greenbacker; School Director and Road Supervisor; member of the I. O. O. F.

Fuller, S., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Dysart.

GALLIGER, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. La Porte City.

GANGE, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Dysart; born in England in 1840; emigrated to America in 1849; came to Benton Co. in 1869; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Susan Kine in 1865; she was born in Canada in 1845; they have seven children—Mary E., William H., Charles F., Sarah J., John E., Martha L., Harriet M. Members of the Church

of Christ. Enlisted in the 26th I. V. L., in 1862; participated in the battles of Arkansas Post and Vicksburg; wounded and taken prisoner at Raymond Station, Miss.; also at battles of Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Atlanta and others; was with Sherman in the march to the sea; mustered out in 1865.

Gates, L. R., far., S. 4; P. O. La Porte City.

Gay, J. R., far., Secs. 9 and 10; P. O. La Porte City.

Gibson, W. J., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Mooreville.

Gifford, Henry.

Gillespie, M., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Vinton.

GILLESPIE, ROBT. J., farmer. Sec. 36; P. O. Vinton; born in Philadelphia, Penn., May 25, 1843; removed to Benton Co. in 1866; owns eighty acres land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Emeline Kuhn in 1871; she was born in Ohio in 1842; have four children—Sarah Y., William L., Joseph H., John. Greenbacker; members of the United Presbyterian Church. Enlisted in the 98th O. V. I. in 1862; participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw, Rocky Falls, Resaca, and others; injured in spine while building breastworks, from which he has never recovered; mustered out July, 1865.

Gillespie, Z., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Vinton.

Goodwin, W. G., far., S. 1; P. O. La Porte City.

HAISLED, FREEMAN, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. La Porte City.

Haislet, G., far., Sec. 15; P. O. La Porte City.

Halboth, G., far., S. 35; P. O. La Porte City.

Halboth, J. N., far., S. 34; P. O. La Porte City.

HATCH, E. W., farmer. Sec. 2; P. O. La Porte City; born in Medina Co., Ohio, in 1831; came to Benton Co. in 1871; has 230 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Elizabeth A. Tuttle in 1855; she was born in Medina Co., Ohio, in 1831; they have nine children—Amanda A., Alice J., James P., Ernest W., Mary E., Nellie A., Andrew E., Amy C. and Linn B. Republican. Has held the offices of School Director four years, Township School

Treasurer four years, and Road Supervisor. Members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

Hathaway, O. C., far., S. 9; P. O. Dysart.

HAYWARD, C. B., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Mooreville; born in Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1843; came to Benton Co. in 1855; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Lucy E. Marsh in 1870; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1851; they have two children—Otis, born in 1871, and Bessie, in 1875. Republican in politics. Has held the offices of Supervisor and School Director. Members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Enlisted in the 12th Iowa V. I., Oct. 21, 1861; lost his health, and was mustered out May 12, 1862.

Haywood, H., far., S. 28; P. O. La Porte City.

Hayes, I. B., far., S. 26; P. O. La Porte City.

Heth, W. H., far., S. 31; P. O. La Porte City.

Hex, H., far., S. 32; P. O. Dysart.

Hiller, M., far., S. 22; P. O. La Porte City.

Hirst, H. T., far., S. 30; P. O. Mooreville.

Hoeffling, C., far., S. 28; P. O. Dysart.

Hoeffling, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Dysart.

Howitt, J., far., S. 14; P. O. La Porte City.

Hurd, L. W., far., S. 9; P. O. La Porte City.

Hurd, W. W., far., S. 9; P. O. La Porte City.

Johnson W. T., far., S. 28; P. O. La Porte City.

Judd, J. S., far., S. 17; P. O. Cedar Falls.

KENASTON, C. H., far., S. 6; P. O. La Porte City.

KAHL, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. La Porte City; born in Germany in 1826. Emigrated to America in 1856, and to Benton Co. in 1867. Has eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Catherine Hass in 1863; she was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1836; they have seven children—John, Jr., Annie, Mary, Henry, Lena, Peter and Willie. Republican in politics. Members of the Lutheran Church.

Kessler, D., far., Sec. 22; P. O. La Porte City.

Kitchil, G. L., far., S. 14; P. O. La Porte City.

Kunidy, N. R., far., S. 3; P. O. La Porte City.

LEWIS, J. W., far., S. 11; P. O. La Porte City.

LAWYER, WM. M., farmer and stock grower, Sec. 19; P. O. Mooreville; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., 1838; removed to Benton Co. in 1865; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Aurelia Schoolcraft in 1864; she was born in New York in 1835; they have three children—Lula J., Alonzo D., Hulbert A. Democrat. Road Supervisor. Members of the M. E. Church.

Longman, W., far., S. 14; P. O. La Porte.

Lyon, E. B., far., S. 1; P. O. La Porte.

Lyon, R. B., far., S. 1; P. O. La Porte.

MCCORMICK, JOHN, far., S. 5; P. O. La Porte.

McQuilkin, J. M., far., S. 7; P. O. La Porte.

McQUILKIN, R. R., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. La Porte City; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1814; removed to Benton Co. in 1862; has 870 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Isabel Wylie in 1842; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1819; they have eight children—Margaret A., Robert W., Martha J., Mary B., Andrew A., John N., William T., David K. Republican. Has held the office of School Director, Road Supervisor, and Justice of the Peace six years. Mr. and Mrs. McQ. and all their children are members of the Presbyterian Church.

McQUILKIN, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. La Porte City; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1818; came to Benton Co. in 1865; has 149 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Miss Kerr in 1847; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1822; they have five children—Joseph K., Robert R., Flora B., Nana J., Archie D. Justice of the Peace six years and County Supervisor. Mr. and Mrs. McQuilkin are members of and he an Elder of the Presbyterian Church for twenty-five years.

Mayes, W. P., far., S. 24; P. O. La Porte.

Meeker, J., far., S. 30; P. O. Mooreville.

Meirr, C., far., S. 23; P. O. La Porte.

Moore, C. M., far., S. 13; P. O. La Porte.

MOSES, H. D., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Mooreville; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1836; came to Benton Co. in 1861; has 302 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Rhoda Williams in 1861; she was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1835; they have six children—Albert M., Elmer, Arthur, Minnie, Johnie and Libbie. Democratic. Has held the offices of Road Supervisor and School Director. Member of Trowel Lodge (Masonic), 216, La Porte City.

Myers, J., far., S. 12; P. O. La Porte City.

NARBOR, Emanuel, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. La Porte City.

NARBEE, EMANUEL, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. La Porte City; born in Stephenson Co. Ill., in 1855; removed to Benton Co. in 1857; has 280 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Democratic in politics.

Nichols, J., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. La Porte City.

PERKINS, JOHN M., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Mooreville; born in Ohio in 1834; removed to Benton Co. in 1855; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. Married Cordelia Landakan in 1854; she was born in Ohio in 1834; they have three children living, and one dead—John L., born in 1855, died May 19, 1877; Mary E., born in 1858; Alpha C., born in 1861; Anna, born in 1865. Mr. P. is Republican in politics. Held the offices of Road Supervisor and Constable.

PERKINS, ROYAL A., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 21; P. O. Mooreville; born in Ohio in 1840; removed to Benton Co. in 1866; has 250 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Catharine Gingrich in 1875; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1840. Republican.

PERRY, WM., farmer and breeder of fine stock, Sec. 29; P. O. Mooreville; born in Kentucky in 1839; came to Benton Co. in 1875; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Tryphenia Hally in 1861; she was born in Ohio in 1845; their children are Effie, Mary, Lizzie, William,

Jasper, Lee, Ellie, Dollie, Bessie, and an infant. Democratic in politics.

RAHN, HANS, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. La Porte City.

RICE, MOSES W., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. La Porte City; born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1838; removed to Benton Co. in 1858; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Mrs. Mary J. Rodgers Sept. 20, 1865; she was born in Ohio in 1841, died Oct. 14, 1867; he married Miss E. P. Cromer Dec. 25, 1872; she was born in Missouri in 1851; they have one child—Frankie M., born April 6, 1877. Republican in politics. Was Assessor in 1868; Township Trustee and Road Supervisor. Enlisted in the 13th I. V. L., August, 1862; participated in battle of Vicksburg, although discharged; re-enlisted and in battle of Atlanta; there wounded and in hospital from July until the March following; mustered out in March, 1865.

Rice, O. A., farmer, S. 21; P. O. Mooreville.

Ripple, Chas., far., S. 2; P. O. La Porte City.

SANDERS, G. W., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Garrison.

Scheurer, J. F., far., S. 22; P. O. La Porte City.

Scheurer, J. F., Jr., far., S. 22; P. O. La Porte City.

SCHEURER, J. M., farmer, S. 22; P. O. La Porte City; was born in Germany in 1838; emigrated to America in 1843; to Black Hawk Co. in 1861, and to Benton Co. in 1867; has 100 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Mary A. Eimerman in 1861; she was born in Germany Nov. 7, 1839, died Sept. 5, 1875, leaving five children—Sarah J., William M., Allie, Louisa M. and Anna M.; married Mary Elizabeth Raher Aug. 5, 1876; she was born in West Prussia in 1852; they have one child—Hattie, born Jan. 26, 1878. Republican. School Director and Township Trustee. Member of the Evangelical Church; leader of the choir of that church.

SHIRER, J. J., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. La Porte City; born in Baden, Germany, in 1835; emigrated to America in 1843, and to Benton Co., in 1868;

has 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Republican in politics; member of the Evangelical Church.

SCHURER, W. W., farmer, Sec. 22; born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1846; came to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, in 1861; thence to Benton Co. in 1869; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Miss Carrie M. Triem in 1868; she was born in Ohio in 1847; they have three children—Lillian V., Leonard L. and Mabel May. Republican in politics. Has held the offices of School Director, Justice of the Peace. Trustee, and is Township Clerk at the present writing. Mr. and Mrs. Scheurer are members of the Evangelical Church. Scott, H. H., far., S. 36; P. O. La Porte City.

Shimer, J. A., far., S. 21; P. O. La Porte City.

Sloan, J. T., far., S. 18; P. O. La Porte City.

Smith, W. W., far., S. 19; P. O. Mooreville.

SOMERS, A. C., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. La Porte City; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1828; came to Benton Co. in 1856; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Susan Searle in 1859; she was born in Ohio in 1842; they have five children—Irene R., Eoline L., Lillie E., Leslie L. and Leon L. Republican in politics. Enlisted in the 31st I. V. L., in 1862; he participated in the battles of Arkansas Post and siege of Vicksburg; mustered out Nov. 6, 1863, from ill health.

Stull, J. S., far., S. 3; P. O. La Porte City.

STEWART, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Mooreville; born in Pennsylvania in 1823; removed to Benton Co. in 1867; has 240 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Sarah A. Young in 1847; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1822; they have four children—James B., Ashbell N., Charles D. and Frank Y. Republican in politics. Has held the office of School Director five years, Township Trustee three terms, and Road Supervisor. Volunteered, with about thirty others from North Washington, Penn., to prevent the rebels from making a raid into Pennsylvania from Antietam.

TALBOTH, SETH, farmer, Sec. 29 ;
P. O. La Porte City.

Thompson, C. O., far., S. 26 ; P. O. Vinton.

TREANOR, GEO., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 20 ; P. O. Mooreville ; born in the city of New York Jan. 28, 1816 ; removed to Benton Co. June 1857 ; has 390 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Lucy S. Allen Jan. 6, 1836 ; she was born in Massachusetts Sept. 3, 1846 ; died March 25, 1856, leaving two children—Harriett M., born July 3, 1844 ; Lucy A., born Dec. 24, 1848. Married Sarah L. Rice Nov. 9, 1856 ; she was born in Erie Co., N. Y., 1835 ; they have two children—George S., born Oct. 24, 1859 ; Belle A., born Oct. 3, 1862. Republican in politics. Has held the offices of Township Clerk, Trustee, School Director and County Supervisor, the first elected in the town. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

UNGER, CHARLES, far., S. 16 ; P.
O. La Porte City.

Unger, H., far., S. 26 ; P. O. La Porte
City.

VAN DUGAN, G. L., far., S. 10 ; P.
O. La Porte City.

VAN DEUSEN, M. B., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 17 ; P. O. La Porte City ; born in Medina Co., Ohio, in 1835 ; removed to Benton Co. in 1858 ; has 400 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Miss Harriet Treanor in 1859 ; she was born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1844 ; they have one child—Orpha, born in Nov., 1864. Republican in politics. Has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Assessor, School Director and others. Mr. Van Deusen was among the early settlers, and has made all he has by his own industry, working for wages the first year of his life in Iowa, at \$12 per month.

VAN DUYN, JAMES W., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 11 ; P. O. La Porte City ; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1824 ; came to Benton Co. in 1858 ; has 165 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. Married Mary J. Sayles in 1846 ; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1825 ; they have three children—Charles L., born Aug. 27, 1850 ; George L., born Oct. 6, 1852, and Ella J., in Jan. 6, 1862. Republican. Has

held the offices of Assessor, Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk, Road Supervisor and School Director. Member of the Trowel Lodge, 216, La Porte City.

WALKER, A. L., far., Se. 8 ; P.
O. La Porte City.

Warner, N. S., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Dysart.

Waterson, J., far., S. 25 ; P. O. La Porte
City.

Willmore, J., far., S. 8 ; P. O. La Porte
City.

Woodley, A., far., S. 9 ; P. O. La Porte
City.

WOODLEY JACOB, farmer, Sec. 16 ; P. O. La Porte City ; born in Lycoming Co., Penn., in 1823 ; removed to Erie Co., N. Y., in 1828 ; thence to Medina Co., Ohio, in 1838, and to Benton Co. in 1856 ; has eighty-five acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Malinda Treanor in 1848 ; she was born in New York in 1830 ; they have one child—Ann, born in 1849. Republican in politics. Township Trustee.

YOUNG, E. C., farmer, Sec. 11 ; P.
O. La Porte City.

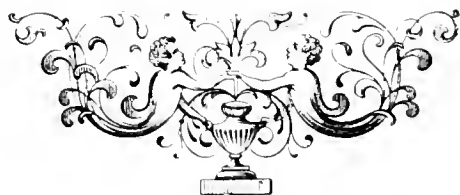
YERKES, S. A., farmer, Sec. 36 ; P. O. Vinton ; born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1837 ; removed to Benton Co. in 1855 ; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Catharine Hite in 1860 ; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1842 ; they have six children—Ollive V., Eldora, Cora B., Lulu May, Ostrum H. and Thomas E. Republican. Sub-School Director. Have been members of the United Brethren Church for five years. Mr. Yerkes is among the early settlers ; came to Bruce Tp. in 1869.

YOUNG, A. L. F., farmer, Sec. 14 ; P. O. La Porte City ; born in Pennsylvania in 1822 ; came to Benton Co. in 1861 ; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Lavinna Goodwin in 1844 ; she was born in Ohio in 1822 ; they have three children—Clarence V., Eugene C. and Mary C. Republican in politics. Township Clerk four years ; Justice of the Peace four years, and Township Trustee four years.

YOUNG, CLARENCE V., far., Sec. 21 ; P. O. La Porte City ; born in Hinckley, Medina Co., Ohio, in 1845 ; came to Benton Co. in 1861 ; has eighty

acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Anna Woodley in 1865; she was born in Ohio in 1849. Republican. Constable four years, Road Supervisor nine years, and Township Trustee. Is

a member of the Fire Company at La Porte City.
Young, E. C., far., S. 11; P. O. La Porte City.



POLK TOWNSHIP.

ALBERTS, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 6 ;
P. O. Urbanna.

Alberts, M., far., Sec. 6 ; P. O. Urbanna.

BABCOCK, R. D., far., Sec. 9 ; P.
O. Urbanna.

Baltus, T., far., Sec. 12 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Barnard, J., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Barnard, T., far., Sec. 2 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Beebe, D. W., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Berry, R., far., S. 1 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Berry, Robt., far., S. 4 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Black, J. C., far., S. 28 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Black, J. J., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Blackburn, D., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Urbanna.

BOARDMAN, HORATIO E.,
farmer, Sec. 10 ; P. O. Spencer's Grove ;
born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1841 ;
came to Benton Co. in 1854 ; has nine-
ty-five acres of land, valued at \$35 per
acre. Married Rachel Manwell in
1855 ; she was born in Indiana in 1848 ;
they have four children—Charles, Lo-
retta, Stephen and George F. Repub-
lican in politics.

RODY, HUGH, farmer, Sec. 3 ;
P. O. Urbanna ; born in Richland
Co., Ohio, in 1817 ; came to Benton
Co. in 1840 ; has 584 acres of land,
valued at \$35 per acre. Married Miss
Joanna Osborne in March, 1844 ; she
was born in Indiana in 1827 ; they have
nine children—Samuel, Clarinda, Ste-
phen, Hugh, Jr., John, William, Rebec-
ca, Henry and Alexander. Mr. Brody
was among the earliest settlers of the
county, and has made his property, with
extensive improvements, by hard labor
and economy since coming to the county.

Brody, Samuel, farmer, Sec. 4 ; P. O. Ur-
banna.

BROWN, ABRAHAM, farmer,
Sec. 4 ; P. O. Urbanna ; born in West
Virginia in 1806 ; came to Benton Co.
in 1852 ; has ninety-three acres of land,
valued at \$35 per acre. Married Mrs.
Charlotte Cagley in 1839 ; she was born
in Virginia in 1813 ; they have three
children—James, Samuel and Catherine.
Democratic in politics. Has held the
offices of Township Trustee and School
Director. Members of the Lutheran
Church.

Brown, J., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Urbanna.

BRYSON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 24 ;
P. O. Urbanna ; born in Tennessee in 1821 ;
came to Benton Co. July, 1845 ; has 98
acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Mar-
ried Miss Elizabeth Speak in 1851 ;
she was born in Lebanon Co., Ky., Aug.
22, 1827 ; they have three children—
John F., born in 1855 ; Emma V.,
born in 1857, and Julia E., born in 1860.
School Director ; Mr. and Mrs. Bryson
and the two girls are members of the
Evangelical Church. Enlisted August,
1862, in the 20th I. V. I. ; participated
in the battles of Prairie Grove, Vicks-
burg, Forts Blakely and Morgan ; mus-
tered out at Mobile, Ala., July, 1865.

Burk, J. L., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Burk, J. L., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Burk, W., far., Sec. 4 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Burkhart, C., far., S. 9 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Burrell, J. D., far., S. 9 ; P. O. Urbanna.

CAGLEY, J. C., far., Sec. 2 ; P. O.
Urbanna.

Carl, G., far., Sec. 22 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Casner, E. W., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Chambers, J., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Claser, M., far., Sec. 14 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Cline, C. M., far., S. 19 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Cline, J. C., far., S. 8 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Cook, R. E., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Cramer, A. B., far., S. 17 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Crawford, J. P., far., S. 21 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Cross, J., far., Sec. 35 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Cross, J. W., far., Sec. 2 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Crossland, J., far., S. 11 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Cumberland, P. C., far., S. 2 ; P. O. Ur-
banna.

DARIN, J. H., farmer, Sec. 30 ; P.
O. Urbanna.

Denison, S. H., far., S. 12 ; P. O. Urbanna

Derers, D., far., Sec. 12 ; P. O. Urbanna.

Dingman, G. W., Sr., far., Sec. 1 ; P. O.
Urbanna

Dingman, G. W., Jr., far., Sec. 1 ; P. O.
Urbanna.

DOTY, GILES, farmer, Sec. 31 ;
P. O. Urbanna ; born in the State of
New York in 1819 ; came to Benton
Co. in 1874 ; has 100 acres of land,
valued at \$35 per acre. Married Miss
Clarisa Brown in 1848 ; she was born
in New York State in 1828 ; they have
five children—Mariah, Helen M., May,

Eunice M. and Stephen. Democratic in politics.

Downs, J. C., far., S. 27; P. O. Urbanna.

Drips, A. J., far., S. 23; P. O. Urbanna.

EATON, T. J., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Urbanna.

Erving, Thos., far., S. 16; P. O. Urbanna.

FERGURSON, A. J., far., S. 23; P. O. Urbanna.

Ferguson, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Urbanna.

Fetherkile, A. A., far., S. 2; P. O. Urbanna.

FETHERKILE, ADAM F., S. 27; P. O. Urbanna; born in Nelson Co., Ky., April 1, 1812; came to Benton Co. in Oct., 1852; has 314½ acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Miss Jemima Bailey in June, 1832; she was born in Phillips Co., Ark., in 1817; died July 4, 1837; then married Miss Sidney Bailey in Dec., 1837; she died Aug. 27, 1841, leaving one child—Lucinda M., born Jan. 2, 1840; died March 22, 1860; Mr. F. married Amelia J. Holley in 1843; she was born in Indiana in 1820; divorced from Amelia in 1849; she left one child—George M., born March 17, 1844; Mr. F. married Nancy Pawley in 1849; she was born in Kentucky in 1819; died Oct. 5, 1850; he then married Sarah M. Weysong April 19, 1851; she was born in North Carolina Dec. 26, 1825; they have eight children—Adam A., Polly, John F., Abraham W., Sarah J., Mary E., Nancy C., Julia I. F. Democrat. Has held the office of Township Trustee. He is a member of the Dunkard Church. His son, George M., now a resident of Kansas, enlisted in the 28th I. V. I. in 1862; participated in the battles of Red River, Vicksburg, all through the Shenandoah Valley, Va., with Sheridan. Was a prisoner three months; taken foraging; mustered out at close of the war. Mr. F. is among the early settlers, and has made all he has, with his fine improvements, since coming to this State, by his untiring energy and perseverance.

Francis, A. W., far., S. 20; P. O. Urbanna.

Francis, J. S., far., S. 20; P. O. Urbanna.

Francis, W. W., far., S. 20; P. O. Urbanna.

Fulton, F. J., far., S. 23; P. O. Urbanna.

GARDENKAUF, ADAM, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Urbanna.

Gates, J. O., far., S. 32; P. O. Urbanna.

GILLMAN, E. D., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Brandon; born in Indiana in 1847; came to Benton Co. in 1873; has 320 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Calphurnia Andrews in 1867; she was born in Indiana in 1849; they have four children—Sarah O., Martin L., Lillie E. and Adelbert C. Independent in politics. School Director in Independent District. Enlisted in the 27th Iowa V. I. in 1864; was taken sick at Nashville, and was in hospital until mustered out in 1865.

Goasch, John, far.; P. O. Urbanna.

GOINGS, DELILA, farming, Sec. 11; P. O. Spencer's Grove; born in Ohio in 1830; came to Benton Co. in 1862; has 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Joseph A. Goings in 1844; he was born in Virginia in 1823, died June 18, 1877, from a stroke of lightning, leaving eight children—Susan, John, Sarah, George W., Alexander, James, William E. and Mary M. A. Members of the Free Methodist Church.

Goings, John, far., S. 11; P. O. Urbanna.

Goodwin, R., far., S. 35; P. O. Urbanna.

Gray, Wm. R., tinner, Urbanna.

Gresie, F., far., S. 28; P. O. Urbanna.

HAKE, G. W., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Urbanna.

Hardesty, M. W., far., S. 21; P. O. Urbanna.

Harrison, R., far., S. 24; P. O. Urbanna.

Haseltine, E. D., far., S. 12; P. O. Center Point.

Hawley, J. A., far., S. 21; P. O. Urbanna.

Hawley, William.

Heath, J. T., far., S. 4; P. O. Urbanna.

Hemphill, F., S. 2; P. O. Urbanna.

Hines, W. S., far., S. 6; P. O. Urbanna.

Holly, C., far., S. 16; P. O. Urbanna.

Holt, John, far., S. 29; P. O. Urbanna.

Hoon, J. W., far., S. 19; P. O. Urbanna.

Hunt, Wm., far., S. 12; P. O. Urbanna.

JOHNSON, G. W., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Urbanna.

Johnson, J., far., S. 31; P. O. Urbanna.

KATTERMAN, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Urbanna.

Keitges, Peter, far., S. 13; P. O. Urbanna.

Kelso, S., far., S. 9; P. O. Spencer's Grove.

Kelty, H. H., far., S. 28; P. O. Urbanna.

Kelty, S. D., far., S. 2; P. O. Urbanna.

Kelty, W. H., far., S. 33; P. O. Urbanna.
KETTERMAN, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Urbanna; born in Delaware Co., Ind., in 1838; came to Benton Co. in 1852; has 175 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Miss Lucy J. Storts in 1861; she was born in Perry Co., Ohio, in 1842; they have seven children—Alicia C., Chas. L., Emma V., Bell M., Olie, Effie, Eddie. Democrat in politics. She is a member of the Christian Church. Both are members of the Pleasant Valley Lodge, No. 1671.

Kimmus, Paul, far., S. 13; P. O. Urbanna.
 King, A. A., far., S. 30; P. O. Vinton.
 King, A. M., far., S. 32; P. O. Urbanna.
 King, Wm., far., S. 32; P. O. Vinton.
 Kirkland, C., far., S. 26; P. O. Urbanna.
 Kisling, John, far., S. 4; P. O. Urbanna.
 Kisling, Joseph, far., S. 34; P. O. Urbanna.
 Kieser, Mike, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Urbanna.
 Kizer, A., far., S. 11; P. O. Urbanna.
KIZER, B. F., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Urbanna; born in Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1838; came to Benton Co. in 1867; has eighty-six acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Miss Isabel Beckworth in 1865; she was born in Canada in 1843; they have four children—Maggie S., Ida May, George E. and Sidney. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 328, Marysville; has held the office of School Director.

Kuntz, H., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Urbanna.
 Kramer, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Urbanna.
LARSON, S. H., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Urbanna.
LANDON, L. D., blacksmith, Urbanna; born in Ithaca, N. Y., in 1824; came to Benton Co. in 1864. Married Miss A. M. Lapp in 1852; she was born in Tioga Co., Penn., in 1832. Is a member of the Church of God. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 324; also Altar Lodge, No. 362. Enlisted in the 1st Pennsylvania Rifles May, 1861; mustered out Aug., 1861; re-enlisted in the 132d Penn. V. I. in 1862; participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and others; mustered out in 1863; was promoted to Second Lieutenant. Democrat in politics.

Lash, H. F., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Urbanna.

Leaven, N., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Urbanna.
 Leaven, W., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Urbanna.
 Liebsch, J. H., far., S. 4; P. O. Urbanna.
 Likens, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Urbanna.
 Lockhart, C., far., S. 24; P. O. Urbanna.
LOCKHART, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Urbanna; born in Adams Co., Ohio, in 1812; came to Benton Co. in 1840; has 411 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Miss Malinda Wright in 1832; she was born in Spencer Co., Ind., in 1815; they have six children—Thomas, Milton, Cass, Grure, Nancy E. and Malinda. Is a Democrat in politics. Was County Commissioner six years; also School Director and Trustee. They are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 1761. Mr. Lockhart has the honor of building the first house erected in Benton Co.

Long, W. P., far., S. 19; P. O. Urbanna.
MCMILLER, R. F., far., S. 20; P. O. Urbanna.
McCULLY, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Urbanna; born in Pennsylvania in 1818; came to Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1840; then went to Guernsey Co., Ohio in 1849; then went to Tuscarawas Co. in 1852; then went to Guernsey Co. in 1861, and to Benton Co. in 1865; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Mary A. McCulley in 1841; she was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1825; died in 1849, leaving four children—Eliza M., John H., Mary C. and James A. Married Carterette Fiester in 1850; she was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1830; died in 1857, leaving one child—Olinthus A., born in 1854. Married Miss Lucy J. Ward in 1858; she was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1830; they have five children—Eugene W., Florence L., Elmira J., Jessie V. and Carrie A. Mr. and Mrs. McCulley are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Urbanna Lodge, No. 328.

Merideth, W. J., far., S. 5; P. O. Vinton.
 Mikiel, N., Sr., far., S. 23; P. O. Urbanna.
 Mikiel, N., Jr., far., S. 9; P. O. Urbanna.
 Miller, C., far., S. 6; P. O. Urbanna.
 Miller, D. D., far., S. 16; P. O. Urbanna.
 Miller, G., far., S. 36; P. O. Urbanna.

Miller, J. F., blksmith, Urbanna.

Moore, J. M., far., S. 22; P. O. Urbanna.

Moore, J. W., far., S. 22; P. O. Urbanna.

Mossman, A. P., far., S. 23; P. O. Urbanna.

Mossman, B., far., S. 23; P. O. Urbanna.

Mossman, J. H., far., S. 15; P. O. Urbanna.

Mossman, W., ret. far.; P. O. Urbanna.

Moulton, G. C., far., S. 7; P. O. Burk.

NEWLAND, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Urbanna.

Nichols, C. S., far., S. 9; P. O. Urbanna.

Northrop, J. R., far. S. 10; P. O. Urbanna.

O'NEAL, T. K., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Urbanna.

Osborn, T. F., far., S. 2; P. O. Spencer's Grove.

PHELPS, R. G., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Urbanna.

Pitts, W. H., far., S. 5; P. O. Urbanna.

PORTER, W. H. H., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Urbanna; born in Ireland in 1828; emigrated to America in 1847; came to Benton Co. in 1865; has 345 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Grace Sloan in 1856; she was born in Ireland in 1835; they have five children—Wm. H., James, Mary J. and Angeline (twins) and John. Democratic in politics. Members of the Evangelical Church. Enlisted at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1855, in the 10th Regulars, under Col. E. B. Alexander, for the frontier; was on the expedition to the Red River; crossed the plains in 1857 on foot; on half rations the whole of the Winter of 1856, and again the Winter of 1857; the officers, all Southern men except three or four, going with the South at the breaking-out of the war.

Powley, E. H., far., S. 31; P. O. Urbanna.

Primmer, P. E., far., S. 6; P. O. Vinton.

REED, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Urbanna.

Remer, A. L., far., S. 5; P. O. Urbanna.

Remington, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Urbanna.

Rice, A., dry goods merchant, Urbanna.

Ribble, J. S., far., S. 8; P. O. Urbanna.

Richards, J. W., far., S. 8; P. O. Urbanna.

Robinson, J. D., far., S. 12; P. O. Urbanna.

Robinson, J., retired far., P. O. Urbanna.

ROLLINSON, FRANKLIN, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Vinton; born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1847; came to Benton Co. in Sept., 1877; has eighty

acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Miss Florence Berkhardt in 1878; she was born in Benton Co. in 1854. Republican in politics. Was Supervisor of the township which he left. Members of the M. E. Church.

Rouse, J. C., far., S. 25; P. O. Urbanna.

SAND, PETER, farmer; P. O. Urbanna.

SAUNDERS, S. T., farmer, S. 31; P. O. Urbanna; born in Nicholas Co., Ky. in 1837; came to Benton Co. in 1868; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Miss Lucy J. Wilson in 1866; she was born in Iowa, in 1845; they have three children—George W., Frank N. and Josie M. Republican in politics. Has been Justice of the Peace; is now President of the Independent School District. Members of the Disciple Church.

Sargeant, G. W., far., S. 25; P. O. Urbanna.

Shepard, D. G., far., S. 13; P. O. Urbanna.

SMITH, FERDINAND, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Urbanna; born in Prussia, Germany, in 1828; emigrated to America in 1852; came to Benton Co. in 1855; has 170 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Magdalena Graff in 1858; she was born in South Germany in 1837; they have eight children—Joseph, Frank, Louis, Ferdinand, Jr., Emma, John, Willie and George. Democratic in politics. Has held the office of School Director. Are members of the German Catholic Church.

SMITH, JOHN N., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Urbanna; born in Clark Co., Ind., in 1828; came to Linn Co., Iowa, in Feb., 1853, and to Benton Co. in 1867; has ninety-two acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Charlotte E. Smith in 1853; she was born in Ohio in 1829, died Nov. 5, 1861, leaving two children—Mary E. and William H.; then married Mary C. White in 1863; she was born in Greene Co., Ohio in 1830; they have three children—James C., M. Almira and Emeline. An Old-Line Whig, and now a Republican; members of the M. E. Church.

Spencer, A. N., far., S. 10; P. O. Spencer's Grove.

Spencer, C. H., far., S. 11; P. O. Spencer's Grove

Squires, W. S., far., S. 12; P. O. Urbanna.

STARFF, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Vinton; born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1849; came to Benton Co. in 1849; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Mariah Lash in 1873; she was born in Keokuk Co., Iowa, in 1855; they have one child—Dallas Earle, born Aug. 9, 1876. Democrat in Politics. Road Supervisor. He is a member of the Christian Church.

Stevens, T., blacksmith, Urbanna.

Stevenson, B. M., far., S. 7; P. O. Urbanna.

Stevenson, J. H., far., S. 29; P. O. Urbanna.

Storts, J. H., far., S. 13; P. O. Urbanna.

TAGUE, DAVID, far., S. 18; P. O. Burk.

Titus, G. D., far., S. 33; P. O. Urbanna.

Todd, J. V., far., S. 35; P. O. Urbanna.

USHER, G. S., farmer, S. 8; P. O. Urbanna.

VANDEVENTER, W. H., far., S. 16; P. O. Urbanna.

Volentine, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Urbanna.

WAITMAN, J. G., Sr., far., S. 28; P. O. Urbanna.

WAHL, ANTHONY, farmer, S. 24; P. O. Urbanna; born in France in 1820; emigrated to America to Erie Co., N. Y., in 1848; thence to Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1852; thence to Benton Co. in 1864; has 165 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Mary A. Aman in 1842; she was born in France Sept. 3, 1817; they have three children—Lana, born in France in 1843; Catharine, born in France in 1846, and Charles, born in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1850. Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Wahl, and all their children, are members of the Catholic Church.

Walters, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Urbanna.

Wariner, J. G., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Burk.

Wheeler, P. V., far., S. 23; P. O. Urbanna.

Whitney, S. H., far., S. 29; P. O. Urbanna.

Whitus, U. B., physician, S. 22; P. O. Urbanna.

Wilson, G. W., far., S. 32; P. O. Urbanna.

Wilcox, Wm., druggist, Urbanna.

WYCKOFF, A. J., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 33; P. O. Urbanna; born in Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1821; came to Benton Co. in 1840; has 277 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Miss Rebecca Permenter in 1847; she was born in Hopkins Co., Ky., in 1831; they have six children—Richard A., John W., Harriet P., Robert E., Nancy J. and Edmond E. Greenbacker in politics. Has held all the township offices; also County Supervisor. Mr. W. and son, John W., are members of Altar Lodge, No. 362; Mr. W., wife, two boys and daughters are members of Cedar Ridge Grange; he is a member of the State Grange.

WYCKOFF, ELIJAH, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Urbanna; born in Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1826; came to Benton Co., in 1850; has 278 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Miss Mary Bryson in 1852; she was born in Sumner Co., Tenn., in 1836; they have eight children—Lenora A., John F., Nathaniel G., Mary E., Charles H., Samuel F., George L. and Eugene F. An Old Line Whig; now a Republican; has held the offices of Assessor, Trustee and Treasurer. Mrs. W. has been a life-long member of the M. E. Church. He is a member of Altar Lodge, No. 362, Marysville; Treasurer; was Warden until last meeting. While District Treasurer, he held from \$17,000 to 18,000; paid for every school house in his township.

HOMER TOWNSHIP.

ALBERS, HARTWICK, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Garrison.

Anson, J. W., far., S. 6; P. O. Paul.

BENNETT, C., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Dryden.

Bennett, E. W., far., S. 19; P. O. Dryden.

Bennett, C. J., far., S. 19; P. O. Dryden.

Bennett, Mortimer; P. O. Dryden.

Berenberg, H., far., S. 29; P. O. Dryden.

Bermister, H., far., S. 29; P. O. Dryden.

Boge, J., far., S. 25; P. O. Luzerne.

Boromaster, H., far., S. 28; P. O. Dysart.

Bowen, P., far., Secs. 11 and 12; P. O. Garrison.

BRODE, D. D., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Dryden; born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., Feb. 18, 1823; removed to Warsaw, Ind., in 1852; thence to Bureau Co., Ill., in 1855; thence to Benton Co. in 1856. Mr. Brode drove the first nail driven at Shellsburg, this county; his occupation being that of carpenter and millwright; built a mill at Shellsburg, and entered land within one mile of the village; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Miss Mary N. Ditch Nov. 21, 1861; she was born in Cambria Co., Penn., in 1836; they have five children—Lulla, born Feb., 1863; John A., born Feb., 1865; Cora M. and Flora M., born June, 1867; Daniel, born Nov., 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Brode are members of the M. E. Church; Republican in politics.

BURDICK, DANIEL G., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Dryden; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Nov., 1810; removed to Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1821; thence to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1831; thence to Washington Co., Wis., in 1845; thence to Outagamie Co., Wis., in 1866; thence to Benton Co. in 1874; owns seventy acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Harriet C. Gile Jan. 1, 1833; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1816; their children are Orlando, born Oct., 1833; Charles, Aug., 1836, died Feb. 5, 1856; Christopher G., Oct., 1871; Lucy M., Nov., 1873; Amos, Nov. 7, 1877; Harriet died June 14, 1876. Married Mrs. Rolina Lathrop Dec., 1877; she was born in Herkimer Co.,

N. Y., in 1821. Republican in politics. Keeps the Dryden post office. Members of the Baptist Church.

Burris, W. E.; P. O. Dryden.

BUTTERFIELD, JOSEPH

A., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Garrison; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., March, 1843; removed to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1866; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Ellen Hite in January, 1870; she was born in Bedford Co., Penn., in 1848; they have two children—Fred E., born in May, 1872; Hattie E., born in March, 1875. Republican in politics. Enlisted in the 130th N. Y. V. I. in 1862; transferred to the First New York Dragoons in 1863; participated in the battle of the Wilderness and capture of Richmond, and other important battles under Sheridan.

BYAM, C. O., farmer and stock raiser, Secs. 33 and 28; P. O. Dryden; owns 1,120 acres, valued at \$35 per acre; born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1830; removed to Jones Co., Iowa, in 1853; thence to Benton Co. in 1868. Married Elizabeth A. Starry May 1, 1857; she was born in Jones Co., Iowa, in 1842; have six children—Bessie L., born March 5, 1860; Daniel E., born April 29, 1862; Dora J., born May 30, 1865; Etta, born May 25, 1867; Richard, born Sept. 30, 1872; Nellie E., born Aug. 18, 1876. Supervisor two years; Assessor two years; Township Trustee two years; Clerk one year; on the School Board—before they became independent—Secretary, President and Treasurer four years. Republican in politics.

Byam, E., far., S. 32; P. O. Dryden.

Byam, G. W., far., S. 31; P. O. Dryden.

Byam, Lorin, far., S. 31; P. O. Dryden.

CARSTAN, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Paul.

CHASE, E. G., Sec. 9; P. O. Garrison; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1834; moved to Benton Co. in 1867; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Orpha A. Rose in 1857; she was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1840; they have four children—Aurelia E.

born Aug. 22, 1858; Jane L., March 18, 1863; Clement R., Jan. 27, 1867; Orpha R., Nov. 28, 1877. Republican in politics. School Director five years, Road Supervisor five years. Mr. and Mrs. Chase have been members of the Baptist Church twenty-five years. Mr. Chase enlisted in the 91st New York Artillery September, 1864; and detailed as Post Machinist; mustered out in June, 1865.

CHASE, LYMAN J., Sec. 25; P. O. Luzerne; born in Bureau Co., Ill., in 1837; removed to Benton Co., Iowa, in March, 1869; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Mary A. Shultz; she was born in Columbia Co., Penn., Nov. 22, 1831; they have six children—Clarrie E., born July 2, 1861; Charles, Sept. 26, 1863; Idella, Nov. 16, 1868; Frank L., Feb. 26, 1871; Jennie I., Aug. 12, 1872; Laura M., Dec. 9, 1875.

Christian, J. G., far., S. 3; P. O. Garrison.

CHRISWELL, MARY, MRS., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Belle Plaine. Mrs. Chriswell was born in Centre Co., Penn., in August, 1823, her maiden name being Mary Stearn; she has 120 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Robt. Chriswell in 1843; he was born in Mifflin Co., Penn., in June, 1822; removed to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1855; thence to Benton Co. in 1870; she has eight children—Sarah C., Rebecca J., Elmira, Luther, Emma, John, Alonzo, and Robert. She is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Chriswell enlisted in 1861 in the 20th Iowa Infantry; lost his health and served in the hospital during the war. Died from a stroke of lightning July 18, 1871.

COAN, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 2; P. O. Garrison; born in Galway, Ireland, in 1832. Emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1847; thence to Johnson Co., Iowa, in 1858; thence to Benton Co. in 1861; has 200 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Catherine Winter in 1852; she was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1830; four children—Sarah, Onora, Margaret and Martin. Catherine died in September, 1863. He then married Bridget Gabenny in 1873; she was born in Cavan, Ireland, in 1838. Democrat in politics.

School Director two years; Path Master one year. Members of the Catholic Church.

Collins, Thos., far., S. 1; P. O. Garrison.

Condon, Michael, farmer; P. O. Garrison.

Cook, Christ, far., S. 9; P. O. Paul.

Cray, Thomas, far., S. 3; P. O. Garrison.

Cruik, John, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Paul.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN S., Sec. 19; P. O. Dryden; born in Madison Co., N. Y., in August, 1846; removed to Onondaga in 1852; then to Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1853; thence to Broome Co., N. Y., in 1857; thence to Benton Co. in 1861; owns forty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Eliza A. Lewis in November, 1876; she was born in Onondaga, N. Y., in 1843. Republican; Members of the M. E. Church.

DEPPE, Phillip, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Dilger, N., farmer, S. 2; P. O. Garrison.

DONNELLY, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Garrison; born in Galway, Ireland, in 1832; emigrated to New Orleans, La., in 1849; thence to Benton Co. in 1870; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Mary Corran in 1863; she was born in County Sligo, Ireland, in 1833; they have three children—Ellen F., Mary A. and William J. Democrat. President of the School. Members of the Catholic Church.

Donnelly, T., far., S. 13; P. O. Garrison.

FIKE, C. J., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Waterloo.

FIKE, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Dysart; born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1843; removed to Benton Co. in 1856; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Married Anna Lichty in 1863; she was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., June 11, 1843; their children are Peter L., born Nov. 14, 1866; Ellen, Dec. 12, 1867; Jeremiah, Sept. 5, 1869; Abel, April 19, 1871; Eneas, June 23, 1872, died Nov. 1, 1872; Mary L., born Jan. 20, 1874; Andrew L., April 21, 1875, died July 22, 1877; Benjamin and Joseph, born Aug. 24, 1876; Magdaline, Sept. 14, 1877. Republican. Has been the farrier of the county since 1857. Elected to the ministry in 1865; ordained to

the eldership in 1871 of the River Brethren Church, organized in 1858. Mr. Fike has organized two churches in Kansas, one at Clay Center and one at Hamlin.

Finellay, James, far., S. 18; P. O. Paul.

Fintel, H., far., S. 14; P. O. Garrison.

GAYHEGEN, A. R., farmer.

GAREY, JAMES W., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Paul; born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1835; removed to Benton Co. in 1870; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Susanna Thomas in 1859; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1834; they have four children—Hermon H., born in 1860; Georgianna, in 1862; Eva K., in 1869, and Isabel M., in 1871. Republican. School Director of District No. 5 six years, Justice of the Peace three years and Township Clerk since 1877.

Gebers, Fred., farmer.

GOKIN, TAIK FREDERICK, farmer, Secs. 14 and 11; P. O. Garrison; born in Groszherzogthrum, Oldenburg, Germany, Dec. 1, 1840; emigrated to Lee Co., Ill., in 1866; thence to Benton Co. in 1869; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Fredereke Kohler; she was born in Corchersenger, Germany, in 1850; they have three children—Christian, born Nov. 28, 1871; Carl, Oct. 15, 1874, and Anna, Oct. 16, 1877. Republican. Road Supervisor.

Grapler, Chas., far., S. 4; P. O. Dysart.

MAACK, CLAUS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Luzerne.

Hadenfelt, H., far.; P. O. Paul.

HARMON, H. S., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Garrison; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Maryland May 18, 1842; came to Benton Co. in 1854. Married Mary Etta McCord; she was born in Jasper Co., Ind., in 1843; they have one child—John F., born Aug. 18, 1867. School Director two years, and Treasurer three years. Democratic in politics. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the M. E. Church.

Hansen, Carson, farmer.

Hansen, Fred., far., S. 36; P. O. Luzerne.

Hansen, W., far., S. 7; P. O. Paul.

HAY JOHN E., far., S. 32; P. O. Dryden; born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1845; removed to Jones Co., Iowa, in 1876; thence to Benton Co. in 1878. Married Agnes Boger in 1870; she was born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1842; they have four children—Robert Morris, born in Dec., 1871; Fred K. Warren, in June, 1873; Wm. Calvin, in Jan., 1875, and Minnie, in Sept., 1877. Members of the German Reformed Church. A member of the I. O. O. F. Enlisted in Aug., 1862, in the 142d Pennsylvania V. I.; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Weldon Railroad, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Long Hill, Topotomy Creek, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Poplar Grove Church, Peeble's Farm, Dafney's Mills, Ford's Crossing and raid to Bellfield.

Hiepenthal, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Paul.

Hinneman, J., far.; P. O. Garrison.

Heyer, P., farmer; P. O. Luzerne.

Holek, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Paul.

Holm, F., far., S. 33; P. O. Luzerne.

Hoover, A., far., S. 5; P. O. Dysart.

Houghton, M. T., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Paul.

HUDSON, JOHN, school teacher; born in Essex Co., N. J., in 1847; removed to Fulton Co., Ill., in 1849; thence to Warren Co. in 1858; thence to McDonough Co. in 1859; thence to Henderson Co. in 1862; thence to Benton Co. in 1863; thence to Kansas in 1868; thence to Benton Co. in 1873; thence to Nebraska in Jan., 1875; thence to Benton Co. Dec. 26, 1875. Member of the I. O. O. F.

Huffman, I., farmer.

LILLIAM, LEWIS, far., S. 28; P. O. Belle Plaine.

IRWIN, A. W., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Garrison; born in Indiana Co., Penn., Oct. 13, 1851; removed to Iowa in 1876. Married Unice McAlister on the 27th of September, 1870; she was born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1852; they have four children—William P. Smith, born Feb. 14, 1872; Inalionetta, born May 28, 1873; Winnie C., born Dec. 7, 1874; John Ambrose, born June 13, 1876. Democrat in politics. Members of the Evangelical Church.

JANNSEN, JOHN, far., S. 26; P. O. Luzerne.

James, J., far.; P. O. Benton.

Johnson, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Benton.

Jungklaus, P., far., S. 23; P. O. Luzerne.

Jurgens, F., far.; P. O. Dysart.

KEBACH, ERNEST, far., S. 20; P. O. Paul.

Keith, C. W., far., S. 28 and 34; P. O. Dryden.

Keiper, F., far., S. 23; P. O. Robin.

Kerr, S. J., far., S. 10; P. O. Garrison.

Kerston, H., far.; S. 9; P. O. Garrison.

King, B., far., S. 15; P. O. Paul.

King, J. H., far., S. 20; P. O. Dryden.

Kinner, P. P., far., S. 30; P. O. Dryden.

Kinner, W. H., far., S. 30; P. O. Dryden.

KIRCHNER, CLAUS, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Garrison; born in Holstein, Germany, Jan. 8, 1837; emigrated to Davenport, Iowa, in 1855; thence to Benton Co. in 1868. Married Louisa Dorthia Meyer March 11, 1868; she was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1852; they have three children—Mary, born June 2, 1871; Henry, born Jan. 4, 1874; Fred W., born June 21, 1877. Secretary of school while independent district four years. Has 160 acres, valued at \$30 per acre.

KIRCHNER, JOHN H., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 23; P. O. Luzerne; born in Holstein, Germany, in 1832; emigrated to Iowa in 1854; has 160 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Margaret McKeals in July, 1855; she was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1836; they have five children—Anna E., born Oct. 28, 1857; Wilhelmina, born Dec. 26, 1859; Cecelia C., born March 26, 1863; Alvina M., born in June, 1871; Ella S., born June 12, 1873. Margaret died June 23, 1874; he then married Lena Peters, who was born in Denmark in 1828. Republican in politics. District Treasurer three years; Trustee two years; Supervisor two years. Members of the German Lutheran Church.

Koep, Peter, far., S. 16; P. O. Paul.

Krug, Henry, far., S. 26; P. O. Robin.

Krug, John, far., S. 35; P. O. Robin.

Krisel, Chas., far., S. 11; P. O. Paul.

LICHTY, SAMUEL, farmer.

Landgrebe, J., far., S. 5; P. O. Paul.

Lynch, Jas., far., S. 35; P. O. Dryden.

Lynch, Jno., far., S. 35; P. O. Luzerne.

MATTHEWS, W. A., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Paul.

MARTEENY, J. J., Sec. 33; P. O. Dryden; born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1838; removed to Lee Co., Ill., in 1863; thence to Benton Co. in 1873; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Married Mary Wilhelm in 1866; she was born in Maryland Co., Penn., in 1836; they have one child—Edith R., born Jan. 10, 1869. Democratic in politics. Members of the M. E. Church. Enlisted in the 133d Penn. Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville and others; mustered out May 26, 1863; lost his health while in the army.

Miller, Henry.

Millhouse, G., far., S. 3; P. O. Garrison.

MEYER, HENRY J., Sec. 25; P. O. Luzerne; born in Holstein, Germany, in 1841; emigrated to Davenport, Iowa, in 1865; thence to Benton Co. in 1868; has 280 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Elsabea Peters in 1868; she was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1842; they have five children—Henry N., born in 1869; Anna M., born in 1871; Emma E., born in 1874; Herman H., born in 1875; Maria K., born in 1877. Independent in politics. School Director five years; Trustee one year. Members of the Lutheran Church. Minish, N., far., S. 15; P. O. Garrison.

Mohr, G., far., S. 13; P. O. Garrison.

MORGAN, W. A., S. 31; P. O. Dryden; born in Tioga Co., Penn., Oct. 12, 1842; removed to Linn Co., Iowa in 1854, thence to Benton Co. in 1862; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Susan Byam in 1866; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 10 1841; they have four children—Alf, born Jan. 7, 1868; Hubert, born March 19, 1871; Cora, born Aug. 4, 1872; Harry, born Oct. 30, 1875. Republican in politics. Was Assessor three years, Justice two years, School Director four years. Enlisted in Sept., 1862, in the 6th I. V. C.; participated in the battle of White Stone Hill, in the frontier skirmishes, etc.

Mosebergh, C., far., S. 4; P. O. Paul.

NYTTING, IRA G., far., S. 8; P. O. Dysart; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1842; removed to Davenport, Iowa, in 1851, thence to Iowa Co., Iowa, in 1871, thence to Benton Co., in 1873; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Maranda Tollman in 1864; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1844; they have three children—Evert, born in 1864; Florence, born in 1867; Esther, born in 1875. Republican. School Director, Road Supervisor, and President of the School Board.

PECK, SHELDON, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Dryden.

PARKER, DANIEL, P. O. Paul; born in Indiana in 1828; removed to Clinton Co., Ohio in 1837; thence to Grant Co., Ind., in 1847; thence to Kosciusko Co., Ind., in 1853; thence to Lee Co., Ill., in 1867, thence to Benton Co., in Oct., 1877. Married Elizabeth J. Sisk in 1857; she was born in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1837; two children—Sarah M., born in 1859; Chester M., born in 1861. Democratic. Member of the Grange; Mrs. Parker is a member of the Dunkard Church.

PECK, ROLLIN, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Paul; born in Rutland Co., Vt., in 1850; removed to Benton Co. in 1857; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Dora Grase in 1871; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1853; they have two children—Carry, born in 1873, and Charlie, born in 1877. School Director and Road Supervisor.

Pegl. William, farmer.

Peterson, W., S. 20; P. O. Paul.

Pierce, N. R., far., S. 11, 13 and 22; P. O. Vinton.

PIPPERT, A. ADAM, far., S. 22; P. O. Paul; born in Hessen, Ger., Feb. 24, 1830; emigrated to York Co., Penn., in 1854; thence to Lee Co., Ill., in 1858; thence to Benton Co. in 1873. Married Elizabeth Witzel in 1860; she was born in Hessen, Germany, in 1835; they have eight children—Catharine, Henry, Adam, Elissa, Jacob, Mary, John and William. School Director. Member of the Evangelical Church for fourteen years.

RIPPLE, JOHN, farmer.

RANDALL, EDWARD V. farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Garrison; born in Franklin Co., Me., in 1831; removed to Allamakee Co., Iowa, in 1854; thence to Benton Co. in 1870; owns 480 acres of land, worth \$35 per acre. Married Sarah Allen in 1857; she was born in Franklin Co., Me., in 1832; they have seven children—Anna A., born April 27, 1859; Edward, born April 21, 1861; Caleb, born Aug. 3, 1864; Mary L., born Sept. 20, 1866; Eben, born June 14, 1869; Howard, born Aug. 27, 1871; Bently, born July 25, 1874. Republican in politics; members of the M. E. Church.

REDINGTON, HENRY H., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Paul; born in Lorraine Co., Ohio, in 1822; removed to La Salle Co., Ill., in 1856; thence to Henry Co., Ind., in 1866; thence to Wayne Co., Ind., in 1868; merchandising; thence to Benton Co., in 1877; owns 154½ acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Mary E. Slater in 1850; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1830; their children are Emily L., born Nov. 6, 1864; Edward C., born April 5, 1856; Leslie J., born Feb., 21, 1858; Elizabeth, born July 21, 1860, died June 5, 1875; Franklin E., born Sept. 17, 1862, an inmate of the Vinton Blind Asylum; Lucy, born Dec. 3, 1865; Harry, born March 5, 1869. Republican; member of M. E. Church.

Rose, J. W., far., S. 10; P. O. Garrison.

ROSE, N. D., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Garrison; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1838; removed to Benton Co. in 1868; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Sarah E. Herring; she was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., in 1839; they have four children—Adora, born in Feb., 1866; Ethelwyn, in May, 1871; Joseph E., in Aug., 1872, and Mary Esther, in March, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Rose are members of no orthodox church, but Christians, worshipping as instructed by the Bible.

Rost, C., far., S. 13; P. O. Garrison.

Ryan, M., far., S. 24; P. O. Garrison.

SCHHEEL, M., far., S. 35; P. O. Lu-
zerne.

SCHAEFFER, HENRY, Sec. 25; P. O. Garrison; born in Waldriek, Prussia, Jan. 14, 1843; emigrated to Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 1, 1858; thence to Muscatine Co., Iowa, in 1871; thence to Benton Co. in 1875; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Louisa Burkimp in 1871; she was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1850; they have four children—Mena, born in Aug. 1871; Willie, Dec. 6, 1872; Henry, July 3, 1874, and Louie, May 20, 1876.

Schell, H., far., S. 16; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Schnell, A., far., S. 17; P. O. Dysart.

SCHOELERMAN, REIMER N., Sec. 36; P. O. Luzerne; born in Holstein, Germany, Sept. 27, 1842; emigrated to Davenport, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1863; thence to Benton Co. in 1867; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Sophia Foss Dec. 4, 1867; she was born in Holstein, Germany, June 4, 1848; they have six children—Peter F., born Dec. 25, 1868; Wm. H., born April 29, 1870; John J., April 16, 1872; Hermon F., June 1, 1873; Adolph A., Nov. 29, 1874, and Caroline M., April 3, 1877. Republican. Has been School Director three years.

SCHOLERMAN, PETER J., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Luzerne; born in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 22, 1837; emigrated to America Dec. 21, 1862; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Enlisted in the engineer department in New York for the South in 1863; sent to Port Royal Bay, South Carolina; remained in that department until Nov., 1865; thence to New York, and, in 1866, came to Scott Co., Iowa, and in 1867, to Benton Co. Married Cecelia Rostermund in 1869; she was born in Holstein, Germany, March 21, 1847. Trustee one term; School Director four years, and Justice of the Peace one year.

Seeck, Clans, far., S. 36; P. O. Luzerne.

SEICK, PETER, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Luzerne; born in Holstein, Germany, Jan. 6, 1838; emigrated to Davenport, Iowa, in 1858; thence to Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1865; thence to Benton Co. in 1868; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Chris-

tena Mier; she was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1850; they have two children—Gustof, born June 6, 1875, and Ferdinand W., June 16, 1877. School Director and Supervisor. Republican in politics. Members of the German Lutheran Church. Enlisted in the 27th Missouri V. I., from St. Louis, in 1861; participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Kingston, Atlanta and others; mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.

Shellhaus, R., far., S. 1; P. O. Garrison.

Shildroth, P., far., S. 16; P. O. Garrison.

Shremser, F., far., S. 4; P. O. Dysart.

SMITH, D. L., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Paul; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., in 1836; removed to Lee, Ill., in 1857; thence to Rochester, Minn., in 1857; thence to St. Louis, Mo., in 1858; thence to St. Clair, Mo., in 1859, to the lead mines; thence to Lee Co., Ill., in 1861; thence to Ogle Co., Ill., in 1862; thence to Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1865; thence to Benton Co., in 1867; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$25. Married Permelia Putnam in 1861; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1840; they have seven children—Maria R., Charles L., Davias V., Theadocia E., Charlotte, Daisy and D. L., Jr. Republican. Town Clerk and School Director.

Smith, G. W., far., S. 11; P. O. Garrison.

SNYDER, S. W., P. O. Dysart; born in Whiteside Co., Ill., in 1847; removed to Labette Co., Kan., in 1870; thence to Whiteside Co. in 1873; thence to Benton Co. in 1877. Married Miss M. J. Heleman in 1867; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1849; they have three children—Gertie M., born March 5, 1869; Joseph E., Aug. 28, 1871, and Mandie L., Aug. 5, 1874. Republican in politics.

Stine, Henry, far., S. 20; P. O. Dryden.

Storey, James, far., S. 3; P. O. Garrison.

Strube, A., far., S. 14; P. O. Garrison.

STRUCK, J., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Garrison; born in Holstein, Germany, May 13, 1835; emigrated to Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 16, 1857; thence to Benton Co. March 21, 1873; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Margaret Meyer in 1866; she was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1847; they

have four children—Willie, born March 12, 1869; Fred, May 22, 1871; Henry, Feb. 20, 1875; Rodolph, April 20, 1877. Republican; members of the German Lutheran Church.

Stuck, William, farmer.

TAYLOR, N. S., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Garrison.

Taylor, Solon, far., S. 14; P. O. Garrison.

Thiessen, P. M., farmer.

Thiessen, Thies, far., S. 35; P. O. Luzerne.

Thoele, Geo., far., S. 26; P. O. Luzerne.

TILLY, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Garrison; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1839; emigrated to Chicago in 1859; thence to Lee Co., Ill., in 1860; thence to Idaho in 1862; thence to Lee Co., Ill., in 1864; thence to Benton Co. in 1872. Owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Anna C. Homon; she was born in Hesse, Germany, in 1840; they have two children—Anna M., born in Feb., 1872, and G. Henry, in March, 1874. Members of the German Lutheran Church.

TWOGOOD, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Belle Plaine; born in Delphi Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1825; removed to Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1828; thence to Jackson Co., Mich., in 1849; thence to Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1851; thence to Benton Co. in 1856; has seventy-eight acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Juliet Stebbins July 19, 1848; she was born in Syracuse, N. Y., June 15, 1826; their children are Sarah A., born June 15, 1849; Harriet A., Nov. 15, 1851; Willie E., Feb. 2, 1856; Milo C., Sept. 11, 1858; Alva C., Aug. 9, 1861, died Oct. 23, 1873; Augustus, born March 24, 1868. Republican in politics for thirty years; Road Supervisor for twelve

years; Township Trustee one year. Members of the Baptist Church since 1852.

Twogood, W. E., farmer.

WAHL, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Dryden.

Waller, J. P., far., S. 7; P. O. Paul.

Waller, Robert, far., S. 7; P. O. Paul.

Waller, W. H., far., S. 6; P. O. Paul.

WAREHAM, D. H., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Dryden; born in Lawrence Co., Penn., in 1842; removed to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1864; thence to Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1865; thence to Benton Co. in 1870; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Married Sarah C. Criswell Feb. 15, 1866; she was born in Blair Co., Penn., in 1844; they have two children—Mary Alice, born in March, 1867, and Mertie, in Aug., 1877. Democratic in politics. School Director four years; Supervisor one year. Members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Wareham enlisted in July, 1862, for nine months in the 134th Penn. V. I.; participated in the battles of South Mountain, Fredericksburg and the Wilderness; mustered out in March, 1863.

Wareham, Stephen., far., S. 32; P. O. Belle Plaine.

Wilson, A., far., S. 10; P. O. Garrison.

WILSON, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Garrison; born in North of Ireland in 1827; emigrated to Upper Canada in 1842; thence to Benton Co. in 1872; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Married Elizabeth Arnt in 1852; she was born in Ottawa, Canada; they have eight children—Adam H., James, John, Jane, Mathew, Edward, Albert and William Henry. Members of the Presbyterian Church.

Witt, M., far., S. 35; P. O. Luzerne.



UNION TOWNSHIP.

ALDEN, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Blairstown.

Asshaur, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Blairstown.

BACHMAN, WM.; P. O. Blairstown.

Barry, P., far., S. 16; P. O. Blairstown.

Barry, Wm., far., S. 17; P. O. Blairstown.

Bean, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Blairstown.

Benson, C., far., S. 17; P. O. Luzerne.

Bender, J., far., S. 5; P. O. Luzerne.

Bonenitz, H., far., S. 18; P. O. Luzerne.

Bonenitz, H., far., S. 7; P. O. Luzerne.

Brigle, G., far., S. 36; P. O. Blairstown.

Burk, P., far., S. 27; P. O. Blairstown.

Burk, T., far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Burk, T., far., S. 26; P. O. Blairstown.

Butler, W. S., far., S. 4; P. O. Benton Station.

CALLAGHAN, P., far., S. 16; P. O. Blairstown.

Cantwel, P., far., S. 15; P. O. Blairstown.

Collins, J. S., far., S. 32; P. O. Luzerne.

Conkannon, T., far., S. 10; P. O. Blairstown.

Corchran, A., far., S. 29; P. O. Luzerne.

Cratty, M., far., S. 31; P. O. Luzerne.

Crist, J. F., far., S. 36; P. O. Blairstown.

Cronk, H.

Cullen, P., far., S. 35; P. O. Blairstown.

Cummins, T., far., S. 27; P. O. Blairstown.

DARCY, JAMES, far., S. 18; P. O. Luzerne.

Ditcler, Samuel; P. O. Blairstown.

Duncalf, Jos., far., S. 33; P. O. Luzerne.

Duncalf, R. T., far., S. 32; P. O. Luzerne.

ELFET, CHARLEY, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Blairstown.

FIRBAUGH, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Luzerne.

Fisbaugh, Philip, far., S. 6; P. O. Luzerne.

Fry, Daniel, far., S. 12; P. O. Blairstown.

Fry, David, far., S. 12; P. O. Blairstown.

Fry, John, far., S. 12; P. O. Blairstown.

Fry, Uria, far., S. 12; P. O. Blairstown.

GARDNER, WILLIAM, far., S. 29; P. O. Luzerne.

Glouce, Jacob, far., S. 26; P. O. Blairstown.

Green, Jas., far. S. 28; P. O. Blairstown.

Green, John, far., S. 21; P. O. Blairstown.

HAGEN, FREDERICK, far., S. 24; P. O. Luzerne.

Hagen, Lue, far., S. 30; P. O. Luzerne.

Hagge, Clous, far., S. 3; P. O. Blairstown.

Handley, C., far., S. 21; P. O. Blairstown.

Hanning, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Luzerne.

Heenich, Gus., far., S. 35; P. O. Blairstown.

Helzerty, Henry, far., S. 7; P. O. Luzerne.

Hickey, Jas., far., S. 23; P. O. Blairstown.

Hickey, M., far., S. 10; P. O. Blairstown.

Horn, Clous, far., S. 11; P. O. Blairstown.

Hotzel, Geo., far., S. 24; P. O. Blairstown.

Hughey, J. W., far., S. 1; P. O. Blairstown.

KEENAN, CORNELIUS, far., S. 27; P. O. Blairstown.

Keenan, M., far., S. 23; P. O. Blairstown.

Kelly, M., far., S. 15; P. O. Blairstown.

Kelly, P., far., S. 26; P. O. Blairstown.

Kelly, T., far., S. 33; P. O. Blairstown.

Kenaly, J., far., S. 14; P. O. Blairstown.

Kerins, P., far., S. 9; P. O. Blairstown.

Kerins, T., far., S. 9; P. O. Blairstown.

Ketler, F., far., S. 31; P. O. Luzerne.

King, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Blairstown.

LAFERTY, O., far., S. 18; P. O. Luzerne.

MCCORMICK, JOHN, far., S. 23; P. O. Blairstown.

McCormick, P., far., S. 14; P. O. Blairstown.

McGowen, A., far., S. 21; P. O. Blairstown.

McGuire, John, far., S. 17; P. O. Luzerne.

McKanna, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Luzerne.

McKanna, M., far., S. 20; P. O. Blairstown.

McKanna, P., far., S. 21; P. O. Blairstown.

Mahar, E., far., S. 27; P. O. Blairstown.

Manuel, R., far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Masser, A., far., S. 2; P. O. Blairstown.

Mericle, A., far., S. 20; P. O. Blairstown.

Mickey, J., far., S. 35; P. O. Blairstown.

Mickey, M., far., S. 35; P. O. Blairstown.

Mier, A. B., far., S. 31; P. O. Luzerne.

Moleen, A., far., S. 3; P. O. Blairstown.

NUDEL, JOSEPH, far., S. 15; P. O. Blairstown.

O'BRIEN, JAMES, far., S. 16; P. O. Blairstown.

O'Brien, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Blairstown.

O'Brien, T., farmer, S. 22; P. O. Blairstown.

Outland, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Blairstown.

PARRY, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 28 ;
P. O. Blairstown.

QUINN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 28 ; P.
O. Blairstown.

RILEY, HENRY J., farmer, Sec. 34 ;
P. O. Blairstown.

Ryan, A. D., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Blairstown.

Ryan, James, far., S. 4 ; P. O. Blairstown.

Ryan, John, far., S. 14 ; P. O. Blairstown.

SAUER, JULIUS, farmer, S. 30 ; P.
O. Luzerne.

Seeman, J., far., S. 27 ; P. O. Blairstown.

Scheal, M., far., S. 23 ; P. O. Blairstown ;

Shapperd, J., far. ; P. O. Blairstown.

Sharger, J., far., S. 32 ; P. O. Luzerne.

Shumaker, L., far., S. 35 ; P. O. Blairstown.

Shultz, L., far., S. 4 ; P. O. Blairstown.

Sindlings, John, far. ; P. O. Blairstown.

Sint, C., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Luzerne.

Smith, J., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Luzerne.

Smith, S., far., S. 2 ; P. O. Blairstown.

Smith, T., school teacher, Blairstown.

Speaker, H., far., S. 5 ; P. O. Luzerne.

Stiegelmeier, A., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Blairs-
town.

Stiegelmeier, C., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Blairs-
town.

Stiegelmeier, G., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Blairs-
town.

Stiegelmeier, H., far., S. 13 ; P. O. Blairs-
town.

Stortz, M., far., S. 9 ; P. O. Blairstown.

TILER., JAMES, farmer, Sec. 2 ; P.
O. Blairstown.

Tile, W., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Blairstown.

Tranor, J., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Blairstown.

Tranor, O., far., S. 15 ; P. O. Blairstown.

UTHE, A., farmer, Sec. 1 ; P. O.
Blairstown.

Utke, F., far., S. 1 ; P. O. Blairstown.

VANDRESEN, F. D., farmer, Sec.
16 ; P. O. Blairstown.

Vanmeter, H. C., far., S. 32 ; P. O. Blairs-
town.

WARWICK, WILLIAM, farmer,
Sec. 32 ; P. O. Luzerne.

Wasmand C., far., S. 10 ; P. O. Blairstown.

Witrouck, W., far., S. 5 ; P. O. Luzerne.

Woodruff, J., far., S. 30 ; P. O. Luzerne.



BENTON TOWNSHIP.

ADDY, GEORGE, far., S. 27; P. O. Shellsburg.

Arble, W. B., far., S. 32; P. O. Shellsburg.

BARNARD, J. W., far., S. 25; P. O. Shellsburg.

Barr, T., far., S. 14; P. O. Shellsburg.

Benfer, F., far., S. 28; P. O. Shellsburg.

BERRY EBENEZER, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Vinton; born in Orange Co., Vermont, July 2, 1810; lived in that State thirty-nine years; engaged in farming and coopering; came to Iowa in Oct., 1849, and located where he now lives, and entered land from the Government. He was one of the early settlers here; the Indians were here at that time; has sold dressed pork for 2c per pound, and wheat at 50c per bushel; used to take two days to go to mill with ox team. The first wagon he had, he made himself; it was an ox cart without iron. He owns 193 acres of land. He married Miss Permelia Floyd, from Clinton, Ohio, May 8, 1861; she came to Linn Co., Iowa, in Oct., 1854; they have two children—Ella, born Nov. 23, 1863, and Lulu, born July 13, 1874.

Berry, J., far.; P. O. Shellsburg.

Bort, S. B., far., S. 32; P. O. Shellsburg.

Broddy, E., S. 7; P. O. Vinton.

Broddy, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Vinton.

Broddy, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Vinton.

Brooks, C. B., far., S. 32; P. O. Shellsburg.

BROOKS, L., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 32; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1818; came to this county in 1855; has 320 acres of land, valued at \$9,000. Held nearly all the Township offices; belongs to the M. E. Church. Married Jane S. Pease in 1839; she was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1820; mother of five children—Marianne (now Mrs. Dr. Dickerson), was born Dec. 12, 1842; Charles H., April 13, 1846; Chester B., May 8, 1851; Alfred Le Roy, June 6, 1859; Emory L., July 20, 1861. In 1852, emigrated to Williamson Co., Ill., and lived there three years; then came to Benton Co.;

came with teams, camped out, and did their own cooking; when they came here, there were only three shanties on the prairie south and west; now, from his farm, he can count nine churches, showing what the development of the country has been in the last twenty two years. Came here poor, and, by industry, has made him a good home.

Brumwell, F.; P. O. Shellsburg.

Brumwell, J., far., S. 30; P. O. Shellsburg.

Brumwell, J. H.; P. O. Shellsburg.

Brumwell, Wm., far., S. 30; P. O. Shellsburg.

Buttolph, A. M., far., S. 25; P. O. Shellsburg.

CALLICOTT, F. C., farmer; P. O. Shellsburg.

Cantonwine, David, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Shellsburg.

Carriher, G. E., far., S. 31; P. O. Shellsburg.

CARRIHER, JOSEPH, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 31; P. O. Vinton; born in Lycoming Co., Penn., Jan. 26, 1833; came to this county in 1853; has 185 acres of land, valued at \$7,400. Republican in politics. Held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Assessor, Township Trustee, Town Treasurer, etc. Married Cynthia Ann Raelsback, who was born in Indiana Nov. 12, 1834; they have seven children—George E., born Sept. 18, 1859; John C., Aug. 2, 1861; Joseph G., Dec. 29, 1864; Clarence S., June 10, 1866; Jerry F., Nov. 10, 1869; William E., Aug. 13, 1870; Nellie May, May 8, 1875. Emigrated from Pennsylvania to Indiana; lived there thirteen years; thence to Ohio; stayed there three years; thence came to Benton Co., where he has lived since; when he came here brought twenty-seven head of horses; sold them to the emigrants; has dealt in horse more or less ever since he came here; has handled as many as 600 head, and never lost one in his life; the second year he was here went to Missouri, and bought steers and brought them to this county and fed; the first ever fed in the county. Mr. C. has a fine farm and a good, comfortable home.

Casefeer, J. M., far.; P. O. Shellsburg.

DEWITT, D. H., farmer; P. O. Shellsburg.

Dickenson, J. N., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Shellsburg.

DINE, JOHN C., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Vinton; born in Decatur Co., Ind., Dec. 19, 1840; lived there until 11 years old, and came with parents by wagon to Iowa; was four weeks on the way; arrived in this county in Sept., 1852; they were among the early settlers. Was in the army; enlisted in Co. A, 28th Iowa V. I.; was in the battles of Port Gibson and Grand Gulf; was wounded at Port Gibson—shot in the leg; was in the service eighteen months; returned and engaged in farming. Owns a farm of 100 acres. Has held the office of School Director for the past five years, and is President of the Board. Married Miss Louisa M. Wheeler, from Pennsylvania, in Feb., 1865; they have four children—Alicie A., Myrtie, Edson and Electa; lost two children in infancy.

Donels, J., far., S. 34; P. O. Shellsburg.

Donels, W. G., far., S. 34; P. O. Shellsburg.

DORSEY, BEAL, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 31; P. O. Vinton; born in Lexington, Ky., April 29, 1823; came to this county in the Fall of 1845; has 335 acres of land, valued at \$10,000. Republican in politics. Held the offices of Township Trustee, Deputy Sheriff, etc. Married Eliza J. Railsback; she was born in Parke Co., Ind., July 13, 1827; they have nine living children—Mary Ann, George, Samuel, Allie, James F., Lucinda J., Charles, Richard and Malissa E. Emigrated from Kentucky to La Salle Co., Ill.; lived there one year; thence to Tazewell Co., Ill.; nine years; thence to Carroll Co., Ill.; stayed there one year; from there to Linn Co., Iowa, in May, 1839; thence to Benton Co., where he has resided since. Was at the first election held in Benton Township. When he came here there was not a house in Vinton, and only four families in the neighborhood. Had in his pocket \$120, team, one plow, an old dray, two cows and five hogs, which was the extent of his wealth. Mr. D. has by industry and economy made himself and family a good home,

and is one of the sound farmers of the township.

Dorsey, J. F., far., S. 31; P. O. Vinton.

ELWOOD, E. Z., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Vinton.

ELSON, DANIEL, farmer, S. 36; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Jan. 15, 1834; came to this county in 1852; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$3,200. Politics, Republican. Married Catherine Swallow, who was born in Merrill Co., Ohio, Oct. 26, 1837; mother of ten children—Sylvester H., Albert A., Mary A., James E., Roxa L., Phebe L., Cora A., Rebecca J., Sarah E. D., and Oliver Thomas. Emigrated from Ohio, direct to Benton Co., where he has resided since; was amongst the first who come to the county; had to rough it, and knows what it is to lead a pioneer life; when he first came here he worked for \$13 per month, and by hard work has made a good home.

Elson, S. H., far., S. 36; P. O. Shellsburg.

FREEMAN, GEORGE, farmer and fruit grower, S. 27; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Broome Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1820; came to this county in 1857, in the Spring; has 180 acres of land, valued at \$3,600. Politics, Republican. Held the offices of Town Trustee, Town Clerk and Treasurer; belongs to the Christian Church. Married Mary E. Keeler in 1848; mother of five living children—Ella H., born Aug. 20, 1850; Mary B., born Aug. 24, 1852; Stacey H., born Aug. 22, 1856; Ida F., born March 2, 1863; Alice E., born March 5, 1870. Emigrated to Bradford Co., Penn., where he lived for three years, thence to Luzerne Co.; taught School three years; run a canal boat at the time of the epidemic in the Wyoming Valley in 1844; thence to Bradford Co., where he was married; thence to Burlington, N. J.; lived there two years; thence to Broome Co., N. Y.; bought a farm and built a saw-mill, stayed there three years and lost \$500 in the undertaking; thence to Bradford Co., Penn., to Mrs. Freeman's old home; lived there three years, and then came to Linn Co., Iowa, and from there to Benton Co. Mr. F. has one orchard of 450 trees of

the choicest fruit. Mr. Freeman takes a great interest in the township, and is one of its leading spirits.

G LIMES, W. N., far., P. O. Shellsburg.

GRUBB, JACOB, farmer and stock raiser, S. 33; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Huntingdon Co., Penn., Nov. 30, 1825; has 197 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; also ten acres in Canton Tp., valued at \$800. Politics, Republican. Married Elizabeth Acker, who was born in Blair Co., Penn.; mother of two children—Henry L., born Aug. 25, 1853; Mary C., born May 18, 1861. Emigrated from Pennsylvania to Benton Co., direct; located on eighty acres of land; bought the balance second handed; came here in limited circumstances, but has made himself a good and comfortable home. Was at the first election in Benton Tp.; there were only three families between here and Parker's Grove; the most of the prairie where he now lives was covered with hazel brush, where now you can find groves from fifteen to twenty-five feet high; at the time he came, there were plenty of Indians and wild game; built a shanty the first year he came here; lumber was scarce and hard to get; was amongst the pioneers, and knows what a pioneer life is.

Grubb, U. L., far., S. 33; P. O. Shellsburg.

H ALL, ELIE, far., S. 24; P. O. Shellsburg.

Hanover, F. W., far., S. 27; P. O. Shellsburg.

Hanover, G. C., far., S. 27; P. O. Shellsburg.

Harrison, J. W., far., S. 18; P. O.

Harrison, R. C., far., S. 7; P. O. Vinton.

Hite, J., far.; P. O. Vinton.

Hopper, W., carpenter, S. 36; P. O. Shellsburg.

I SSENHUTH, M., far., S. 36; P. O. Shellsburg.

J OHNSON, R. E., far., S. 36; P. O. Shellsburg.

K IMBALL, G., far., S. 28; P. O. Shellsburg.

KIMBALL, IRA C., farmer Sec. 28; P. O. Shellsburg; born in La-Moille Co., Vt., Nov. 14, 1840; came to this county in 1854; has eighty acres

of land, valued at \$1,600. Held the office of Town Trustee. Married Caroline I. Marshall; she was born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., June 7, 1847; mother of three children—Abbie E., born June 9, 1868; Carrie C., Dec. 19, 1872, and Roy, March 31, 1876. Emigrated from Vermont to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., when he was 8 years old, and lived there about five years; thence to Linn Co., Iowa, where he lived one year; then came to Benton Co., where he has resided since; when he came to this county, it was new, and very few inhabitants; has lived to see it develop into one of the finest of farming counties.

KING, S. N., REV., minister, Sec. 12; P. O. Vinton; born in Armstrong Co., Penn., March 12, 1833; lived in Pennsylvania for twenty years. He educated himself by his own efforts, and prepared himself for the ministry; studied two years in Pennsylvania, then came to Ohio, and pursued his studies four years longer, and graduated; he received a call from a church in New Lisbon, Ohio, which he accepted, it being his first pastorate; he remained there for ten years, and then accepted a call to preach in Fulton Co., Ill., four years; came to Vinton in 1873, and united with the Cedar Rapids Presbytery; is now engaged in preaching under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society of New York, preaching regularly both at Ely and Fairfax, where he has been the means of doing great good. He owns 160 acres of land. Married Miss Sarah Ann Krilley, from Ohio, April 1, 1857; they have five children—John A., Franklin M., Harriet A., Mary L. and Benjamin A.

L EACH, J., farmer; P. O. Shellsburg.

Lee, A., far., S. 28; P. O. Shellsburg.

Lee, A. W., far., S. 28; P. O. Shellsburg.

Lee, C., far., S. 28; P. O. Shellsburg.

Lehew, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Shellsburg.

Lehew, W. I., S. 15; P. O. Shellsburg.

Linderman, M., far., S. 6; P. O. Vinton.

Livermore, D. A., far.; P. O. Shellsburg.

M cBROOM, T., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Shellsburg.

McClintock, A. J., far., S. 25; P. O. Shellsburg.

McCormick, R., far., S. 24 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

McCoy, J. F., far., S. 24 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Magill, J., far., S. 29 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Maxon, T., far., S. 31 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Mirkmans, D., far., S. 25 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Mirkmans, M., far. ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Mushawick, W., far., S. 24 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Myers, C., far. ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Myers, W., far. ; P. O. Shellsburg.

POWERS, I., farmer, S. 16 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

PARKER, JOHN, farmer and President of the Farmers' Exchange Bank, Shellsburg, Sec. 36 ; born in Ireland in 1817 ; came to this county in the Fall of 1849 ; has 600 acres of land, valued at from \$16,000 to \$20,000. Belongs to the Presbyterian Church. Married Harriet Kirkpatrick ; she was born in Ohio April 5, 1833 ; they have five children—David K., born July 20, 1855 ; Thomas A., Oct. 13, 1857 ; Nancy A., July 18, 1860 ; Sarah A., June 6, 1864 ; Mattie E., Sept 9, 1868. Emigrated from Ireland in 1843 to Coshocton Co., Ohio, where he lived seven years ; then came to Benton Co., where he has resided since. Worked the first year after he came here for a man of the name of Thomas P. Johnson for \$12 per month ; entered the land he now lives on the same year ; went back to Ohio in the Spring of 1851 ; lived there one year ; then came to Benton Co. Was married in 1854. The first election was held at John Pogue's, in Benton Tp. When he first came here he could have bought Parker's Grove for \$700—a claim of about 600 acres ; within two years some of the timber land was sold for \$50 per acre. The first sermon preached in Vinton was by Rev. Dr. Wood, from Iowa City (a Presbyterian) ; Mr. P. was instrumental in getting up the meeting ; it was held in a little frame court house, not finished ; laid planks down upon sleepers for seats. When he came to Iowa he was very poor ; worked out by the month, and rented land, and in seven years had \$500 to start into his Benton Co. farm ; by good management has accumulated a fine property.

QUACKENBUSH, C. L., far., Sec. 20 ; P. O. Vinton.

Quinn, Robert, far., S. 24 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

RICHART, J., far., Sec. 31 ; P. O. Vinton.

RICE, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 12 ; P. O. Vinton ; born in Rockingham Co., North Carolina, Dec. 10, 1810 ; when 16 years of age, he went to Virginia, and served an apprenticeship in the tailoring business at Danville ; in 1835, went to Tennessee, and lived there fourteen years ; came to Benton Co., and located where he now lives April 18, 1849 ; bought the claims of Jesse Brody, and was one of the early settlers, only several living here now that were here when he came ; carted his first crop of wheat to Muscatine, and sold it for 57c per bushel ; at one time, he and F. Brison and A. Johnson, went together, and were gone two weeks. He was elected County Commissioner of this county in 1851 ; held the office of Supervisor of Roads, represented his town in the Board of Supervisors for eight years, and has held the office Justice of the Peace for fifteen or twenty years in all, and still fills that office ; owns farm of 140 acres. He has been married three times ; his first wife was Margaret Hunt, of Virginia ; she died in Tennessee, leaving three children—Mary Spencer, Sallie Gaylord and Nathan, who was in the army, having gone as First Lieutenant, and acted as Captain of Company C, 9th Iowa V. I. ; was shot and killed at the battle of Pea Ridge. His second wife was Lucinda Brison, daughter of Fielding Brison ; she died Jan. 22, 1854, leaving five children—Le Roy, Henry C., Elizabeth and Lucinda ; lost one son—Fielding—in 28th Iowa V. I., Company A ; he was killed in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va. He married his present wife, Mrs. Mary Floyd, from Ohio, in April, 1856 ; they have one son—Wm. O.

Rife, S. M., far. ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Rodecap, J., far., S. 18 ; P. O. Vinton.

Roll, F., Sr., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Roll, F., Jr., far., S. 33 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Roll, P., S. 33 ; P. O. Shellsburg.

SANDERS, C. C., far. ; P. O. Shellsburg.

Sanders, W. I., far.; P. O. Shellsburg.
 Scott, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Shellsburg.
 Smith, A. K., far.; P. O. Shellsburg.
 Snyder, D., far., S. 26; P. O. Shellsburg.
 Soden, J. H., far.; P. O. Shellsburg.
 Spangler, J., far., S. 12; P. O. Vinton.
 Spencer, J. D., far., S. 8; P. O. Vinton.

STARFF, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Vinton; born in Germany Jan. 27, 1814; emigrated to America, and landed in New Orleans Dec. 1, 1839, without a cent; after being there without work for three months, he hired to a gardener; received \$8 for the first month, \$12 for the second, and \$30 for the third month; then went to Little Miami, Ohio, and worked in harvest for five bits per day—and the whisky; but it was very good whisky; worked in Ohio a year and a half, working on farm and in distillery and chopping wood; went to St. Louis and drove omnibus there; worked in Iowa City and in Cedar Co., this State; after living in this county seven years alone, taking it rough and tumble, up and down, sweet and sour, he got married to Mrs. Lizzie Young, from the old country, Aug. 28, 1847; they came to Benton County in April, 1849, and were early settlers. He traded a pair of pants, jacket, vest, and a bridle, for the first horse he ever owned, and it was blind; his first wagon was a cart, made by himself, E. Berry and Berry Way, without iron; he used to cut and cart to Vinton three loads of wood a day, three-fourths of a cord in a load, and has cut a cord of wood in forty-five minutes. He owns 453 acres of land. They have three children—Daniel, Matilda and Thomas, and lost two in infancy.

Starf, T., far., S. 12; P. O. Vinton.

STEPHENS, J. H., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 31; P. O. Vinton; born in Clarion Co., Penn., Jan. 26, 1850; came to this county in April, 1852; has an undivided interest in 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Held the offices of Township Trustee and Assessor. Married Annie Kimball, who was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1851; mother of two living children—Nellie, born Jan. 7, 1875; Jessie, born Aug. 5, 1877. Henry Stephens, father of the above sketch, was born in Blair Co., Penn., Dec. 2, 1810. He married Margaret McDowell, who was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 3, 1810; she was mother of five children, three of whom are now living—James, J. H. and Mollie. Was among the earliest settlers in Benton township. He had one brother in the 28th I. V. I., Co. D; was in the battles of Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Red River expedition, in the two last fights of the Wilderness; was shot through the hip, which caused his death.

Sterns, P., far., S. 36; P. O. Shellsburg.

Tracy, M., far., S. 14; P. O. Shellsburg.

Wence, A., far., S. 18; P. O. Vinton.

Wence, J. H., far., S. 18; P. O. Vinton.

Whitney, H. E., far.; P. O. Shellsburg.

Wilcox, W., farmer, S. 24; P. O. Shellsburg.

Williams, C., Sec. 36; P. O. Shellsburg.

Williams, E., Sec. 36; P. O. Shellsburg.

Williams, I. Z., far., S. 36; P. O. Shellsburg.

Williams, T., S. 36; P. O. Shellsburg.

Wilt, J. W., far., S. 35; P. O. Shellsburg.



FLORENCE TOWNSHIP.**FLORENCE.**

ALSPACH, WASH'N., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Fairfax.

Alspach, West, far., S. 13; P. O. Fairfax.
Amanawel, N., blacksmith, Florence.

ANDERSON, JOHN, section foreman, C., N. W. Ry., Florence; born in Sweden Jan. 1, 1844. Married Christena Johonas in Sweden; she was born in Sweden, in 1841; have four children—John A., Anderson, Charlotte and August. Owns house and three lots, valued at \$1,000; came from Sweden to Iowa, in 1869.

ATKINSON, W. F., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Florence; born in Cook Co., Ill., Sept. 8, 1840. Married Ellen L. Phillips in Florence, Iowa, in 1867; she was born in Joliet, Ill., Feb. 24, 1848; they have four children—Paul W., Ada E., Frederick W. and Charles D. Has 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. Atkinson enlisted in Co. G, 18th United States Infantry March, 1862; was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, 1864; was taken to Libby Prison at Richmond; kept two and a half months, and then taken to Danville, Va.; remained in prison five months; was paroled and exchanged and discharged at Parole Camp, at Annapolis, Md., April, 1865. Mr. Atkinson is County Supervisor of Benton Co.; he came to Iowa in 1865, and carried on the mercantile business twelve years at Florence, Iowa; was Postmaster in Florence twelve years. Mr. Atkinson is a member of the Good Templar, A. F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W. Lodges.

Austin, O., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Florence.

BAKER, A. B., farmer, Sec. 36.

Baker, Freeman, farmer, Sec. 36.

Baker, J., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Florence.

Barrett, J. A., railroad agt.; Florence.

Behle, H., blacksmith, Florence.

Berge, H. O., far.; P. O. Florence.

BERG, O. G., wagon maker, Florence; born in Norway, Europe. Sept. 12, 1824. Married Carn Sophia in Norway; she was born in Norway Sept. 22, 1822; they have four children—

Hans, born in Norway; Barletta, Thomas and Albert, born in Iowa. Mr. Berg came to Chicago from Norway, 1854, and located in Leland, Ill.; carried on wagon making thirteen years, and moved to Florence, Iowa, in 1869, where he now carries on wagon making. Mr. and Mrs. Berg are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Berg owns a house and lot, shop and stock, valued at \$1,500.

Bergeson, L. W., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Florence.

BIRDSALL, OLIVER, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 26; P. O. Florence; born in Erie Co., N. Y., March 20, 1824. Married Avoline A. Dunham in New York in 1846; she was born in New York Sept. 24, 1823; they had three children, two are living—William H. and Mary Jane; Emma, died at the age of 19 years. Has 165 acres of land, valued at \$7,000; moved to Michigan, in 1856; came to Iowa in 1859. Mr. Birdsall is a member of the Quaker Church.

Bjilland, Ener, laborer; P. O. Florence.

Blogil, Joseph, R. R. lab., Florence.

Boddaker, F., far., S. 7; P. O. Florence.

Brecht, R., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Florence.

Brickal, Chris, far., Florence.

Broderick, M. A., saloon, Florence.

BROWN, E. G., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Florence; born in North Carolina Aug. 10, 1822. Married Harriet Conklin in Indiana, in 1840; she was born in Ohio in 1819; they have seven children—Anna Eliza, Volinda, Wm. J., Phebe H., Newton, Josephine and Amanda. Has 160 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Brown moved to Indiana in 1835, and to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1855; is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Lodge, and Chapter and Commandery; has held several town offices.

Brown, J., far., S. 13; P. O. Fairfax.

Brown, J. W., far., S. 30; P. O. Florence.

Brown, John, clerk, Florence.

Brown, Thos. H., agricultural store and lumber yard, Florence.

Browlie, R., far., S. 1; P. O. Fairfax.

Browning, R., far., S. 1; P. O. Fairfax.

Buchan, Daniel, far., S. 2; P. O. Fairfax.

BUCHANAN, THOMAS, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Florence; born in Scotland in 1848. Married Delia Listerberger in Linn Co., Iowa, in 1873; she was born in Linn Co., Iowa, in 1856; they have two children—Charles and Elizabeth; they have 120 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. Buchanan came to America in 1850, to Ohio; moved to Linn Co., Iowa, in 1853; located in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1868, where he now resides.

Buchanan, W., far., S. 22; P. O. Florence.

BUSMANN, G., far. and preacher, Florence; born in Hanover, Germany, Feb. 27, 1828. Married Jophia Welp in New Orleans, in 1851; she was born in Prussia Jan. 11, 1833; they had twelve children; six are living—Caroline, John, Lydia, Amelia, Addoline and Edwin; they have 115 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Busmann came to New Orleans in 1849; studied for the ministry; lived there as Methodist Episcopal clergyman nine years; followed the ministry of the M. E. Church six years; moved to Quincy, Ill., in 1858, and followed the ministry as the New Jerusalem; moved to Iowa Co., Iowa, in 1863; remained five years and moved to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1873; preached at Lenox, Iowa, Fremont and church near Ely, for several years, where he now presides as Pastor. Mr. Busmann was ordained in the New Jerusalem Church in 1859, by Dr. J. R. Hibbard, of Chicago, Ill.

Busman, J., far., S. 17; P. O. Florence.

CHRISTIAN, E. F., grocery store, Florence.

CALKINS, E. M., druggist and book store, Florence; born in Wisconsin Jan. 22, 1847. Married Miss S. J. Loomis in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1873; she was born in Detroit, Mich. Mr. Calkins owns stock and store; came to Iowa in 1867. Holds the office of Township Clerk, and is a member of A., F. and A. M., No. 164; holds the office of Secretary in Lodge.

CHRISTIANSON, C. P., dealer in grain and stock, and farmer, Florence; born in Norway, Europe, Sept. 14, 1848. Married Rebecca Quam in La Salle Co., Ill., in 1870; she was born in

La Salle Co., Ill., in 1852; they have three children—Noah Webster, Porter Ollen and Rosa Barthema. Has 232 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; owns warehouse and elevator, valued at \$4,000; cattle, worth \$1,000; house and lot in Florence, valued at \$800.

Churchill, N. B., general store and post office, Florence.

Collet, Geo. A., blacksmith, Florence.

Conley, A., far., S. 2; P. O. Fairfax.

Conley, Wm., far., S. 2; P. O. Fairfax.

CORBIN, JEROME, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Florence; born in Knox Co., Ohio, in 1828. Married Caroline McMurtrey in Wisconsin, in 1854; she was born in New Jersey April 23, 1838; they have four children—Adalade, William, Jerome and Catherine. Has 264 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; Mr. Corbin moved to Wisconsin in 1852; returned to Ohio in 1855; moved to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1865.

Crowley, Wilson, grocer, Florence.

DARIN, THOMAS, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Florence.

Deklotz, John, far., S. 26; P. O. Florence.

Donor, D., far., S. 24; P. O. Fairfax.

Dyrland, E., far., S. 4; P. O. Florence.

Dyrland, G. G., far., S. 4; P. O. Florence.

Dyrland, G., far., S. 4; P. O. Florence.

Dyrland, Ole, far., S. 4; P. O. Florence.

ELLERSTON, CHRIS, miller, Florence.

Ellingson, E., far., S. 5; P. O. Florence.

Ellingson, L., far., S. 4; P. O. Florence.

Elliott, B., far., S. 35; P. O. Florence.

Elliott, J., far., S. 35; P. O. Florence.

Elliott, J., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Florence.

Elsinghans, J., far.; P. O. Florence.

FRAZE, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Florence.

Furstinberg, Anton, saloon, Florence.

GIBBONS, AUSTIN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Florence.

Goswell, G. W., hotel keeper, Florence.

Grove, James E., sewing machine agent, Florence.

Grove, John E., butcher, Florence.

Groth, H., far., S. 30; P. O. Florence.

Grub, S. M., far.; P. O. Florence.

Guinan, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Florence.

HALL, F. M., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Florence.

Halverson, Ole, far., S. 15; P. O. Florence.

Hanson, Peter, farmer, S. 9; P. O. Florence.

Hanson, A., far., S. 8; P. O. Florence.

Harkness, Hauer, carpenter, Florence.

Harradon, H., harness maker, Florence.

Harrington, P., farmer, S. 34; P. O. Florence.

Hayes, Dennis, far., S. 28; P. O. Florence.

Haye, John, laborer, Florence.

Helgland, L., stone mason, Florence.

Hendrickson, J., wagon maker, Florence.

HIBBEN, G. W., furniture and undertaking business, Florence, Iowa; born in Pennsylvania in November, 1832. Married Eliza A. McLain in Pennsylvania in 1855; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1832; they have three children—James, Flora, and Hettie. Mr. Hibben owns house, store, stock, and eight lots, valued at \$2,000. Mr. Hibben is a member of the Rock Island I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 170.

Hills, David, laborer, Florence.

HOLMES, WILLIAM H., far., S. 30; P. O. Watkins; born in Utica, N. Y., in Jan., 1846. Married Martha Enos, in Iowa, in 1876; she was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1853; have one child—Lewis, born in Iowa, March 30, 1878. He enlisted in the 151st Ill. V. I., in Feb., 1865; was discharged with the regiment at Columbus, Ga., in 1866. Has 164 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; came to Illinois in 1849; moved to Iowa in 1877.

HOUGHTON, JOHN A., farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Florence; born in Tioga Co., Penn., July 20, 1831. Married Mary Bower in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1857; she was born in England in Jan., 1838; they have three children—Hannah L., William A. and John F. Has 200 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; Mr. Houghton moved to Illinois in 1852; remained two years and moved to Benton Co., Iowa. Mr. Houghton is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 164, Florence, Iowa.

Huffman, A., far., S. 27; P. O. Florence.

Humphrey, H., far., S. 25; P. O. Florence.

Humphrey, J., far., S. 13; P. O. Fairfax.

Humphrey, M., far., S. 26; P. O. Florence.

IRION, CHARLES, far., S. 36; P. O. Florence.

Irion, G., far., S. 36; P. O. Florence.

JACKSON, A., hardware, Florence.

Jared, Jacob, far., S. 20; P. O. Florence.

JENSEN, JAMES, merchant, general store, dry goods, groceries, etc., Florence, Iowa; born in Norway, Europe, July 11, 1840. Married Mary L. Johnson, in Indiana, in 1866; she was born in Sweden, Europe, died Feb. 1, 1875; have three children—William, Charlotte and Winifred. Mr. Jensen owns a house and lot, valued at \$1,500, and stock of goods worth \$10,000. Mr. Jensen has held the office of School Treasurer in Florence; is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

Johnson, H. C., cheese factory.

Johnson, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Florence.

Johnson, J. L., far., S. 8; P. O. Florence.

Johnson, J. K., far., S. 11; P. O. Florence.

Johnson, J. T., far., S. 11; P. O. Florence.

Johnson, K. T., far., S. 11; P. O. Florence.

Johnson, O., far., S. 8; P. O. Florence.

Johnson, P. S., far., S. 3; P. O. Florence.

Johnson, P. T., farmer, S. 11; P. O. Florence.

KEMP, FRANK, laborer, Florence.

Kern, Jacob, far., S. 3; P. O. Florence.

Kimm, A. S., far., S. 9; P. O. Florence.

Kimm, H., far., S. 9; P. O. Florence.

Kimm, S., far., S. 23; P. O. Florence.

Knouf, G., far., S. 28; P. O. Florence.

Knouf, J. H., far., S. 29; P. O. Florence.

Knudtson, K., laborer, Florence.

Koeberle, J., far., S. 2; P. O. Florence.

LAMB, THOMAS, farmer, S. 2; P. O. Florence.

LARSON, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Florence; born in Norway, Europe, Feb., 1829. Married Martha Olson in Norway in 1860; she was born in Norway April, 1839; they had nine children, eight are living—Larson I., Martin, Bernt, Julia, Lauris, Jacobina, Martha and John; Bernt, first, died in infancy. They have eighty acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. They came to Clinton, Iowa in 1860; remained four years, and moved to Benton Co., Iowa in 1864. Mr. Larson sailed on the north seas three years, and was cloth dyer one year before coming

to America. Mr. and Mrs. Larson are members of the Lutheran Church.

Larson, J., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Florence.

Larson, Lewis, far., S. 6; P. O. Florence.

Larson, Ole, far.; P. O. Florence.

Lee, Albert, N., far., S. 16; P. O. Florence.

Lehnen, J. J., clergyman, Florence.

Lenga, Fred., far., S. 13; P. O. Florence.

Lyman, S. H., far., S. 33; P. O. Florence.

Mcadow, JORDAN, laborer, Florence.

McFARLANE, JOHN, lumber and coal yard and agricultural and farm machinery, Florence; born in Canada Oct. 1, 1851; moved to Iowa in Jan., 1874. Mr. McFarlane followed farming in Canada; owns stock and implements and lumber, valued at \$3,000. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. With him is D. H. Park born in Scotland May 28, 1851; he came to New York in 1859; remained ten years; moved to Fairfax, Iowa; was engaged in the carpenter and building business three years, and moved to Florence in 1877. He held the office as Town Clerk in Fairfax. Has shop and lot and tools in Fairfax worth \$700.

McKINNON, PETER, school teacher and Town Assessor, Florence; born in Scotland Dec. 28, 1849. Married Viola M. Younglove in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1871; she was born in Canada Jan. 22, 1851; they have two children—E. G. and Florence L. Owns a house and lot, valued at \$600. Mr. McKinnon came to America in 1852; located in Benton Co., Iowa; has followed school teaching the last ten years; holds the office of Township Assessor.

McKINNON, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Florence; born in Scotland in 1821. Married Catherine McNicol in Scotland in 1846; she was born in Scotland in 1820; they have eight children living—John, Peter, Margaret, David, William, Alexander, James and Aberham. Have 126 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; located in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McKinnon made his property in America by his energy in farming.

McLaren, A., far., S. 2; P. O. Florence.

McQuin, B., clerk, Florence.

Manville, C. M., far., S. 28; P. O. Florence.

Manville, D. C., far., S. 29; P. O. Florence.

MANVILLE, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Florence; born in Jefferson Co., Ind., Feb. 14, 1814. Married Elizabeth Carpenter in Ohio; she was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1818; they have three children living—Sydney Oscar, Charles Monroe and DeWitt Clinton. Have 139 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. Moved to Ohio in 1835, then to Wisconsin, and located in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1861.

Martin, J., far., S. 3; P. O. Florence.

Merringer, George, shoemaker, Florence.

Merritt, Chas., far., S. 28; P. O. Florence.

Merritt, G., far., S. 33; P. O. Florence.

Merritt, R., far., S. 33; P. O. Florence.

Miles, J. M., harness maker, Florence.

Miller, Alex., far., S. 11; P. O. Florence.

Miller, David, shoemaker, Florence.

Mitchell, A., Jr., far., S. 3; P. O. Florence.

Mitchell, J., far., S. 1; P. O. Fairfax.

Mitchell, John, far., S. 1; P. O. Fairfax.

Mitchell, Moses, far., S. 1; P. O. Fairfax.

Mohler, James, rtr., S. 27; P. O. Florence.

Montague, W., far., S. 33; P. O. Florence.

Morey, D., railroad laborer, Florence.

Morgan, A. W., miller, Florence.

Morrison, R., far., S. 10; P. O. Florence.

Murphy, E., far., S. 27; P. O. Florence.

Murphy, H., far., S. 27; P. O. Florence.

Murray, Jas., far., S. 35; P. O. Florence.

Murray, Wm., far., S. 35; P. O. Florence.

Murray, W. H., far., S. 36; P. O. Florence.

NAPIER, ALEX., far.; P. O. Fairfax.

Nelson, G., far., S. 20; P. O. Florence.

Nelson, Jas., far., S. 20; P. O. Florence.

Nelson, John, horse dealer, Florence.

Nelson, John, Jr., lab., Florence.

Neubauer, S., far., S. 12; P. O. Fairfax.

OLSON, CHRISTOPHER, far., S. 16; P. O. Florence.

Olson, Knudt, far., S. 9; P. O. Florence.

Olson, Ole G., far., S. 25; P. O. Florence.

Olson, Ole, far., S. 29; P. O. Florence.

PARK, DAVID H., clerk, Florence.

Park, G. R., far., S. 12; P. O. Fairfax.

Peterson, P. A. C., bar tender, Florence.

Pieper, Frank, far., S. 6; P. O. Florence.

Pine, Alex., farm lab.; P. O. Florence.

Pine, James, blacksmith, Florence.

Pine, John, far., S. 10; P. O. Florence.

Pine, William, blacksmith, Florence.

Pickart, John, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Florence.

PIRIE, WILLIAM, blacksmith, Florence; born in Scotland in 1821. Married Mary Taylor in Scotland in 1846; she was born in Scotland in 1820; came to Iowa in 1869; they had ten children; eight are living—James, William, Alexander, John, Mary, George, Robert and Hans. Mr. Pirie owns house and lot, and shop and tools, valued at \$1,000. Mr. and Mrs. Pirie are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Powers, John, far., S. 12; P. O. Watkins.

REESE, JAMES, miller, Florence.

Reynolds, Wm. H., stock dealer, Florence.

RILEY, ALEXANDER W., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Florence; born in Berkeley Co., Va., April 8, 1795. Married Nancy Housworth in Virginia in 1816; she was born in Bucks Co., Penn.; they had eight children, seven are living—George A., Isaac, John, Martha, Solomon, Sarah Jane and Tarlton; Leroy B. died at the age of 26 years; Mrs. Riley died Oct. 27, 1876. Mr. Riley moved to Ohio; lived there thirty-five years, and moved to Iowa Co., Iowa, and located in Benton Co. in 1874; has 176 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre. Helped to build some of the first school houses in Iowa Co. Mr. Riley enlisted in the war of 1812 in a private volunteer company of infantry, at Martinsburg, Va., under Col. Boyd and Capt. Gregory; served three months, and mustered out with his company at the close of the war. Mr. Riley followed the stone mason and brick laying trades thirteen years in his early life.

Ring, Henry, retired, Florence.

Rogers, Albert M., carpenter, Florence.

Rogers, Ashley D., carpenter, Florence.

Rogers, C. M., carp. and sch. techer, Florence.

Rogers, Harvey, carpenter, Florence.

Rosdail, David, farmer, S. 23; P. O. Florence.

Rosdail, Jacob, far., S. 23; P. O. Florence.
Rosdail, Oree, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Florence.

Rose, William G., farmer; P. O. Florence.

Russell, Wm., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Florence.

Russell, Wm., Jr., far., S. 11; P. O. Florence.

SABEN, STEPHEN T., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Florence.

Sargeant, Alden R., ins. agt., Florence.

SCHLOEMAN, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Florence; born in Germany April 11, 1847. Married Marggareth Volz in Iowa Co., Iowa, in 1869; she was born in Germany in 1847; they have four children—Willie, Melrose, Edwin and Annie. Have eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He came to America, a child, in 1847, to St. Louis, Mo., and moved to Iowa Co., Iowa, in 1851; located in Benton Co. in 1869. Mr. Schloeman has a good property, made by his energy and economy. Mr. and Mrs. Schloeman are members of the New Jerusalem Church.

Schulte, John, saloon, Florence.

Schulte, Joseph, far., S. 15; P. O. Florence.

Secor, Anthony, painter, Florence.

Secor, Frank, painter, Florence.

Segard, Jens, blacksmith, Florence.

Simmons, T., clergyman, Florence.

Sodestrom, O., carpenter, Florence.

Smith, G., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Florence.

SMITH, J. A., physician and surgeon, Florence; born in Pennsylvania June 9, 1848. Married Addie Taylor in Iowa, in 1875; she was born in Illinois, in 1848. Dr. Smith took the classical course at Elder's Ridge, Penn.; graduated in medicine and surgery at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Feb. 1872; located in Florence March, 1872; they have one child—Lura, born in Florence April, 1876. Mr. Smith owns house and lot, and interest in other buildings, valued at \$2,200. Mr. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Smith is a member of the Methodist.

Sperbeck, A. H., Florence.

SPERBECK, MARTIN, carpenter and contractor, Florence; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 28, 1833; moved to Wisconsin in 1846, and went to California in 1853, and remained ten years; followed mining and hotel keeping; returned to Wisconsin one year, and returned to California; crossed the plains with fifty horses, 1864; remained in California one year, and returned to New York, and from there moved to Titusville, Penn.; was engaged in the

oil business; returned to Wisconsin, 1867; moved to Florence, Iowa, in 1867, where he now carries on business; was engaged in building the U. P. Railroad one year. Married Eliza Easton in California Nov., 1856; she was born in Massachusetts in 1835; they have four children—Francis, Walter and Willie, born in California; Flora E., born in Wisconsin. Holds the offices of Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; has held the offices of Constable, Deputy Treasurer, and several other town offices. Has house and two lots, shop and lot, valued at \$1,500.

Springer, J. L., druggist, Florence.

Sprinker, S., druggist, Florence.

Stallman, L., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Florence.

Stick, C., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Florence.

STOCKSLAGER, S. O., physician and surgeon, Florence; born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27, 1849. Married Flora E. Brown in Florence, Iowa, 1877; she was born in Florence, Iowa, in 1858. Mr. Stockslager attended the Rush Medical College of Chicago, in 1871, and after the large fire took place in Chicago in 1871, went to Iowa City, Iowa, and attended the Iowa State University, and graduated Feb., 1875, at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, at New York; practiced in Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa, commencing March, 1872; practiced eighteen months and then took another course of lectures and a hospital course, and located in Florence, Iowa, July 31, 1875, where he has since been practicing. Owns house and lot in Florence, valued at \$1,000. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge.

Strand, T. L., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Florence.

Swenson, O., stone mason, Florence.

TALMAN, B., farmer; P. O. Florence.

TAYLOR, ALFREDE E., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Florence; born in Du Page Co., Ill., July 30, 1851. Married Phebe Brown in Benton Co., in 1874; she was born in Indiana, March 4, 1854; they have two children—Rossiter Elwin and Iva. Have 110 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; came to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1844. Mr. Taylor has held the office of School Director and other town offices.

TAYLOR, ELIZABETH, MRS., farming, Sec. 32; P. O. Florence; was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1824. Was married to Wm. Taylor in Du Page Co., Ill., in 1844. Wm. Taylor was born July 24, 1810, in New Hampshire; they had seven children; five are living—Wm. J., Alfred E., Lewis E., Addie and Agness L.; have 360 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Taylor moved with her parents to Michigan, and then to Illinois, and moved to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1856. Mr. Taylor died, July 24, 1865; Mary E. died Aug. 25, 1877, aged 32 years; Elzora A. died Jan. 9, 1875, aged 16 years.

Taylor, Lewis E., farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Florence.

Taylor, R. P., jeweler, Florence.

Taylor, Wm., carpenter, Florence.

Templeman, J. N., carpenter, Florence.

Thomas, A., far., S. 34; P. O. Florence.

Thompson, Nels, laborer; P. O. Florence.

Thompson, Nelson, laborer; P. O. Florence.

THOMPSON, SOPHIA, MRS., farming, S. 30; P. O. Florence; born in Norway, Europe, in 1831; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; has three children—Martha B., Wm. O. and Annie Bell; is the widow of Wm. B. Thompson. Mr. Thompson enlisted Sept. 20, 1861, in the 8th Iowa V. I.; was taken prisoner at the battle of Pittsburg Landing April, 1862; was kept in Montgomery and Macon, Ga., prisons six months; was exchanged at Annapolis, Md. Mrs. Thompson came to America in 1850; located in La Salle Co., Ill.; moved to Iowa Co., Iowa, in 1857, and located in Benton Co. in 1861. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Thompson lost his health in prison, and was transferred to the Invalid Corps of Company K, 4th Regiment, and was discharged in Sept., 1864; died in 1868 in Benton Co., Iowa.

Thompson, T., far., S. 11; P. O. Florence.

Tiede, John, far., S. 16; P. O. Florence.

Tiel, Lererette, retired, Florence.

Tow, Andrew, far., S. 23; P. O. Florence.

Torrison, H., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Florence.

Tow, A. L., far., S. 25; P. O. Florence.

Tow, Axel, far., S. 24; P. O. Florence.

Tow, C., renter, Sec. 14; P. O. Florence.

Tow, Lars, far., S. 16; P. O. Florence.

Tow, Ole, far., S. 23; P. O. Florence.

Tow, Severt, far., S. 24; P. O. Florence.

Troy, Charles, far., S. 32; P. O. Florence.

Troy, J. W., far., S. 32; P. O. Florence.

TUCKER, GABRIEL F., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Florence; born in Collins, N. Y., June 6, 1836. Married Sarah A. Smith in New York; she was born in Brant, N. Y., in 1837; they had one child—Jason C., born in 1859. Mrs. Tucker died in 1866. Mr. Tucker has eighty acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; is a member of the Friends' Society. Mr. Tucker was in the U. S. Mail Service at Buffalo, N. Y., for nine years; came to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1863.

Tucker, John, far., P. O. Watkins.

TUTTLE. OSMAN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Florence; born in Norway, Europe, in January, 1798. Married Melinda in 1826 in Norway; they had nine children, three are living—Annie, Betsey and Osman. Mrs. Tuttle died in 1852. Mr. Tuttle married his second wife—Helena Sophia in Norway, in October, 1855; she was born in Norway in 1822; they had five children, two are living—Henry and Os-

man Edward. Mr. Tuttle has 640 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre and some town property; he came to America in 1836, went back to Norway in 1855, and returned to America in 1856; located in Benton Co. in 1859. Mr. Tuttle located the town of Norway, Iowa; he gave eleven acres of land to the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company to locate the depot and railroad; he helped to build the first school house in Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Tuttle has a good property, made by his energy and economy.

Tuttle, O., Jr., far., S. 9; P. O. Florence.

WALKER, ED. C., Florence.

Wayner, Philip, carpenter, Florence.

Weland, Ole, far., S. 36; P. O. Florence.

Weston, John, far., S. 27; P. O. Florence.

Wheeler, Charles H., carpenter, Florence.

Wheeler, George W., Constable, Florence.

Wheeler, J. A., farmer; P. O. Florence.

Wicks, Lars, far., S. 6; P. O. Florence.

Wilmirth, Charles, laborer, Florence.

YOUNG, A. S., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Florence.

Younglove, Isaac, Florence.

ZLIBCICK, John T., Catholic priest; P. O. Florence.



ELDORADO TOWNSHIP.

A BRAHAM, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Vinton.

Ahrendt, C. F., far., S. 31; P. O. Blairstown.

Ahrend, Fred'k, far., S. 16; P. O. Watkins.

Anderson, Sol., far., S. 36; P. O. Florence.

Andrews, S., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Watkins.

Andrews, W., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Watkins.

Amundson, Shure, laborer, Watkins.

AXELSEN, ADOLPH, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Watkins; born in Germany Aug. 6, 1847. Married Minna Schroeder in Iowa, in 1871; she was born in Germany Sept. 12, 1849; they have five children—Dora, Minna, Philip, Mary and Adolph (twins). Has 240 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Came to Scott Co., Iowa, in 1866, and located in Benton Co. in 1872. He followed school teaching in Germany three years; holds the office of Township Assessor, and has held it two terms.

B ACKHAUS, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Blairstown.

BAKER, EMANUEL, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Blairstown; born in Pennsylvania March 10, 1825. Married Matilda Troutman in Pennsylvania, in 1857; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1824; they have six children—Simon Peter, William Henry, Mary Margret, Sarah Esther, Lydia Ellen and Emma Jane. Has 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Moved to Illinois, lived one year, and moved to Iowa in 1855; he was one of the first settlers in Eldorado Tp.; has held the offices of Supervisor, School Director, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Baker has followed carpentering and building several years.

Baker, L., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Blairstown.

Baker, S., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Watkins.

Baumgarten, P., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Vinton.

Baumgarten, Wm., far., S. 4; P. O. Vinton.

Becker, Hans, shoemaker, Sec. 20; P. O. Blairstown.

Benedict, E., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Vinton.

Bettenhausen, Chroix, horseman, Sec. 16; P. O. Vinton.

BLUE, JOHN M., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Blairstown; born in Holland in 1834. Married Esther Bentz in 1860; she was born in Ohio in 1837, they

have five children—John F., William C., Orson Arthur, Ervine Edwin and Leota Leverna; have 145 acres of land, valued at \$4,000. Mr. Blue moved to Ohio in 1857, and from there to Iowa in 1867. He holds the office of Justice of the Peace. Mr. and Mrs. Blue are members of the Evangelical Association.

Boeddeker, A., far., S. 14; P. O. Florence.

Boller, H., far., S. 28; P. O. Blairstown.

Bornstein, R., far., S. 5; P. O. Vinton.

Brehm, C., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Watkins.

Budde, F., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Watkins.

Buehre, H., far., S. 17; P. O. Blairstown.

Buehre, J. H., far., S. 17; P. O. Blairstown.

C ALDWELL, JAMES A., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Shellsburg.

CALKINS, DAVID, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Connecticut May 7, 1821. Married Eliza Crippen in March, 1842; she was born in New York in 1824; they had four children, one is living—Henry. Mrs. Calkins died in 1855. He then married Melissa Coutts in Iowa in 1858; she was born in Ohio in 1836; they have five children—Marvin, Martha, Linna May, Harriett Lee and Jacob J.; has fifty-six acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Has held several town offices. Was the first settler in Eldorado Township; helped to organize the township; moved with his father to Oswego, N. Y., and to Michigan in 1835; followed blacksmithing in Michigan and in Iowa fifteen years; located in Iowa in 1854. Mr. Calkins went to California across the plains in 1852; followed saw-milling and mining fifteen months and returned to Michigan, and then to Iowa.

Coutts, Jacob, far., S. 2; P. O. Vinton.

COZAD, B. F., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Watkins; born in Mercer Co., Penn., Aug., 1846. Married Mary A. Hill in Linn Co., Iowa, in 1866; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1852; had four children, two are living—Edward and Ora; has forty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Enlisted in 15th I. V. I., Aug. 8, 1862; was taken prisoner on skirmish line and made his escape; was in all the principal engagements with the regiment; re-enlisted in 1864 and was dis-

charged with regiment at the close of the war in 1865. Came to Iowa in 1857; located in Benton Co., in 1870. They are members of the M. E. Church.

DANKERT, FERDINAND, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Shellsburg.

Davidson, J., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Florence.

Davis, L., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Watkins.

Dean, C. F., far., S. 34; P. O. Blairstown.

Dean, H. A., far., S. 34; P. O. Blairstown.

Doolittle, A. P., far., S. 23; P. O. Watkins.

Doolittle, L. M., far., S. 36; P. O. Florence.

DOOLITTLE, W. A., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Florence; born in Knox Co., Ohio, Jan. 17, 1841. Married Miss S. C. Stookey in Iowa in 1871; she was born in Indiana in 1850; they have three children—J. W., J. L. and Elma L. Has 160 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Enlisted in the 12th Iowa V. I., Sept. 28, 1861; was discharged by reason of general debility in July, 1862. Came to Iowa in 1857.

Dunker, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Blairstown.

Dyrig, B., far., S. 25; P. O. Florence.

ENGELKING, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Blairstown.

Ertynnd, S., far., S. 12; P. O. Florence.

FICK, HANS, far., S. 10; P. O. Vinton.

Fiebelkorn, J., far., S. 3; P. O. Vinton.

Fielman, J., far., S. 20; P. O. Blairstown.

Freese, J., far., S. 5; P. O. Blairstown.

Fricke, Geo., far., S. 4; P. O. Vinton.

GALLMANN, MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Blairstown.

Gereke, A., blacksmith, Sec. 20; P. O. Blairstown.

GIBBINS, A., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Vinton; born in Maryland, Nov. 2, 1825. Married Hannah Cloppner in Ohio in 1846; she was born in Germany in 1831; had thirteen children—Charles L., James M., Edward, Caroline (died at the age of two years), Joseph Addison, Louisa, Nellie, Elmer, Allie, William, Frederick and Carrie. Has eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,200; came to Ohio in 1831; moved to Iowa in 1856; followed harness making in Ohio. Has held the office of Township Clerk and several other town offices. Charles L. married Celissa A. Cranston in 1874; she was born in Ohio in 1852; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,000. Edward, born in 1853, married Emma

Gephart in Eldorado in 1878; she was born in Linn Co., Iowa, in 1857; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,000.

Gibbins, Ed., far., S. 1; P. O. Vinton.

Grovert, H. J., far., S. 3; P. O. Vinton.

Grote, H. A., far., S. 18; P. O., Blairstown.

Grubb, Isaac, far., S. 26; P. O. Watkins.

HAHN, ADAM F., Sec. 30; P. O. Blairstown.

Hannemann, Fred, far., S. 17; P. O. Blairstown.

Hauser, John, far., S. 9; P. O. Blairstown.

Hausmann, Henry, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Blairstown.

Haseh, Henry, far., S. 22; P. O. Watkins.

Haupt, Fritz, far., S. 21; P. O. Watkins.

Hagen, C., far., S. 17; P. O. Blairstown.

Hemme, Ludwig, far., S. 15; P. O. Vinton.

Hill, Wm., lab., S. 14; P. O. Watkins.

Hoeck, A., far., S. 9; P. O. Blairstown.

Hoeffle, Geo., far., S. 29; P. O. Blairstown.

I BENDORF, JOHN, lab. S. 26; P. O. Watkins.

JANSFEN, CHRISTIAN, far., S. 3; P. O. Vinton.

Jahake, Fred., far., S. 7; P. O. Blairstown.

Johnson, G., far., S. 36; P. O. Florence.

Johnson, P., Jr., far., S. 12; P. O. Shellsburg.

Johnson, P., Sr., far., S. 12; P. O. Shellsburg.

Junglaus, H., far., S. 26; P. O. Watkins.

KECK, EMMANUEL, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Blairstown.

Keck, Wm., far., S. 29; P. O. Blairstown.

KERKMAN, CONRAD, far., S. 9; P. O. Vinton; born in Germany, in 1817. Married Anna M. Werning; she was born in 1818; they have six children—Anna, Katarine, Edward, Henry, Mary and Conrad; Mrs. Kerkman had two sons when married; their names are John and Martin Shoemaker; John enlisted in the late rebellion, was wounded and crippled for life. Mr. Kerkman came to Chicago, Ill., in 1846; carried on blacksmithing for many years, and moved to Benton County, Iowa, in 1869. Has 800 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Kerkman are members of the Lutheran Church.

Kessler, H., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Blairstown.

Koch, C., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Blairstown.

Kohne, G., clergyman, S. 20; P. O. Blairstown.

Kohrtz, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Watkins.

Koopmann, J., far., S. 15; P. O. Watkins.

Kranz, G., far., S. 11; P. O. Watkins.

Kunstorf, C., far., S. 24; P. O. Watkins.

LORENZEN, HANS, laborer, Sec. 27; P. O. Watkins.

Luecke, H., far., S. 21; P. O. Blairstown.

MCSHEA, MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Watkins.

McGRANAHAN, JOHN H., far.; S. 14; P. O. Watkins; born in Ireland, County Derry, May 13, 1845. Married Martha Ann Compton in Iowa, in 1870; she was born in Ohio in 1852; they have two children—Sarah Rebecca, born Oct. 1, 1872; Thomas Newton, born Nov. 16, 1876. Has 160 acres land, valued at \$25 per acre. Has held the office of Township Trustee four years. Came to Pennsylvania in 1847; moved to Illinois in 1854, and moved to Iowa in 1858. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Is a son of Samuel McGranahan.

McGRANAHAN, SAMUEL, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 14; P. O. Watkins; born in Ireland, County Derry, May 1, 1822. Married Rebecca Wallace in Ireland, in 1844; she was born in County Derry, Ireland, Jan., 1823; had twelve children; four are living—John, Ann, Rebecca Rachel and Mary Eva. Mrs. McGranahan died at the age of 45 years, in Benton Co., Iowa, and Mr. McGranahan married Anna Marrow in 1877; she was born in Ohio in 1849; they have three children—James Edward, Hugh Harvey, and a baby not named. Has 320 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; has held the office of County Supervisor and School Treasurer in the township thirteen years, and several other town offices. He came to Pennsylvania and stayed four years, and moved to Illinois and lived four years; moved to Benton Co., in 1858. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. He was one the first in Eldorado Tp.; the first sermon that was preached in Eldorado was delivered in Mr. McGranahan's barn by Rev. John Baty. He settled 160 acres of land in 1858.

Mank, G., far., S. 34; P. O. Blairstown.

Marguardt, W., far., S. 30; P. O. Blairstown.

Mein, H., laborer, S. 3; P. O. Vinton.

Mein, M., ret. far., S. 3; P. P. Vinton.

Meyer, E. F., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Blairstown.

Miller, H. F., far., S. 8; P. O. Blairstown.

Miller, J. M., far., S. 32; P. O. Blairstown.

Miller, John, far., S. 13; P. O. Watkins.

Mitchel, A., far., S. 11; P. O. Watkins.

Mueller, W., far., S. 5; P. O. Blairstown.

NICODEMUS, ALBERT D., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Shellsburg; born in Pennsylvania June 2, 1845. Married Elizabeth Faulkender in Illinois in 1869; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1849; have three children—Ida May, Mary and Sarah. Have eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; followed school teaching in Pennsylvania and Illinois five Winters, and moved to Illinois in 1867, and to Iowa in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Nicodemus are members of the German Baptist Church.

O'CONNELL, C., far., S. 35; P. O. Watkins.

Olson, Peter C., far., S. 13; P. O. Florence.

Osterkamp, H., far., S. 22; P. O. Watkins.

PAGEL, C., far., S. 29; P. O. Blairstown.

Prepgrass, P., far., S. 3; P. O. Vinton.

RAMBO, W. D., far., S. 24; P. O. Watkins.

Reinhardt, Pastor of Lutheran Church, S. 9; P. O. Vinton.

Rice, A., far., S. 31; P. O. Blairstown.

Rice, C., far., S. 31; P. O. Blairstown.

Rice, E. A., far., S. 31; P. O. Blairstown.

Robison, T. S., far., S. 28; P. O. Blairstown.

Rohde, C., far., S. 27; P. O. Watkins.

Russel, W., far., S. 2; P. O. Vinton.

SSCHLUE, F., far., S. 7; P. O. Blairstown.

SCHMIDT, H. H., farmer and stock raiser, S. 31; P. O. Blairstown; born in Germany in 1816. Married Mary Hultgriver in 1841; she was born in Germany in 1815, and died at the age of 35 years; he then married Elizabeth Spellman; she was born in Germany in 1823; they had nine children—Mary, William, Harmon, Margaret, Sophia, Edward, Paul, Catherine and George. Has 900 acres of land, valued at \$25,000; has held several township offices; was a soldier three years in Germany in

the 15th Regt.; his son Henry enlisted in the 17th Mo. V. I. in 1861, and died in the hospital in Keokuk, Iowa; his remains were brought home to Clayton Co. Mrs. Schmidt had two sons when married to Mr. Schmidt—Frederick and John. John enlisted in the late rebellion; was taken prisoner and kept one year; had his feet and legs frozen, and his toes were all taken off but one; was sick five months on David's Island, and died soon after reaching home. Mr. Schmidt came to Iowa in 1835; was one of the early settlers in Clayton Co., Iowa; helped to organize the town, etc.; moved to Benton Co. in 1865. Is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Schumacher, M., far., S. 8; P. O. Vinton.

Schroeder, H. far., S. 23; P. O. Watkins.

Schulze, A., far., S. 20; P. O. Blainstown.

Segner, L., far., S. 12; P. O. Shellsburg.

Segrest, J., far., S. 1; P. O. Shellsburg.

Senne, J., far., S. 9; P. O. Vinton.

Shoemaker, G. J., far., S. 31; P. O. Blainstown.

SMITH, HENRY D., farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Watkins; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., July 13, 1845. Married Sarah Rapp in Illinois, in 1874; she was born in Henry Co., Ill., in 1849; they have two children—Emma and Herbert Wesley. Has eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,200. Enlisted July, 1864, in the 1st N. Y. Dragoons; was in the Potomac army, and was down the Shenandoah Valley with Gen. Sheridan in 1864, at the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and many other large engagements; was mustered out with the regiment, at Rochester, at the close of the war. Mr. Smith was engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes in New York and Iowa over six years, and moved to Iowa in 1868; has a good farm, well situated, and made his property by hard labor. Mr. Smith and wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

Stelling, F., far., S. 21; P. O. Watkins.

Stiehn, H., blacksmith, S. 9; P. O. Vinton.

Steinke, W., far., S. 4; P. O. Vinton.

Stiegelmeier, J. H., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Watkins.

Stubbe, H., far., S. 15; P. O. Vinton.

TANNER, T. C., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Florence.

TANNER, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 36; P. O. Florence; born April 22, 1812, in New York. Married Isabelle Karns in Ohio, May 1, 1835; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1814; they have four children—Mary Jane, Nathaniel, W. A., Thomas Cisero. Has 220 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; moved to Pennsylvania and Ohio, and settled in Iowa in 1856. Has held the office of County Commissioner in Ohio, and held several other township offices. He makes a specialty of raising timber and fruit trees. Mr. Tanner's father died when he was 5 years of age, and he has made a good property; helped each child to a farm, and got his property by his own energy.

TANNER, N. A., farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Florence; born in Ohio Sept. 23, 1838. Married Vesta Adelia Doolittle, in Iowa, in 1860; she was born in Ohio in 1837; they have eight children—William M., E. A., H. I., J. F., M. L., E. L., S. C. and Vincent. Has 200 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; came to Linn Co., Iowa, in 1856; located in Benton Co. in 1857. Held the offices of Township Clerk and Secretary of the School Board. Is a member of A. F. and A. M. Lodge. Mr. Tanner and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Tanner, T. C., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Florence.

Tanner, W., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Florence.

Thau, H., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Shellsburg.

Thompson, J., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Blainstown.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 30; P. O. Blainstown; born in Ohio Sept. 2, 1821. Married Nancy Terres in Ohio Sept., 1845; she was born in Pennsylvania, in 1823; had ten children, five are living—W. W. Thompson, born Aug. 14, 1846, in Ohio; Nancy Jennet, born March 12, 1848 (was married to Mr. Troutman, now deceased); Sarah Jane, born July 31, 1850 (now deceased); Samantha, born Aug. 31, 1852 (now deceased); John, born Oct. 20, 1854; Mary, born June 7, 1857, in Iowa; Ira and Alvira (twins), born Dec. 10, 1859 (now deceased); Isaac

Newton, born July 31, 1862; Enos Sherman, born Jan. 2, 1865. Mrs. Thompson died June 8, 1866; he then married Mrs. Keiper in Iowa, 1866; she was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 24, 1823; when married had three children—Albert John, Milton E. and Emma L. Mr. Thompson has 319 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Has held the office of Township Clerk and Supervisor; moved to Iowa, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Evangelical Church. He helped to organize the township, and built the schools and churches, etc.

Thompson, W. W., far., S. 30; P. O. Blairstown.

TROUTMAN, DANIEL, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 33; P. O. Blairstown; born in Somerset Co., Penn., Oct. 3, 1837. Married Miss N. J. Thompson in Iowa, 1867; she was born in Richland Co., Ohio, 1848; they have four children—Royal W., Effa F., Harvey E. and Reldey U. Mrs. Troutman died Nov., 1875, in Iowa, and Mr. Troutman married Mrs. J. A. Whiting in Linn Co., Iowa, Dec. 11, 1877; she was born in New York, in 1834. Has 320 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. Troutman is a member of the Evangelical Association, and Mrs. T. is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. T. came to Iowa Oct., 1855.

Troutman, J., far., S. 26; P. O. Watkins.

Treptow, W., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Blairstown.

Treptow, W. C. A., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Blairstown.

Tucker, R. R., far., S. 25; P. O. Watkins.

TUCKER, WILLIAM D., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Watkins; born in Carroll Co., Ohio, Aug. 30, 1847. Married Mary Ellen Jackson in Tama Co., Iowa, in 1870; she was born in Iowa, Aug. 6, 1853; have had three children, one living—Dallas Berton, born in Eldorado, Iowa, April, 1877. Has forty acres of

land, valued at \$25 per acre; moved to Iowa in 1859; moved to Kansas in 1871; returned to Tama Co., Iowa in 1874; located in Benton Co. in 1876. Held the office of School Director in Kansas. James, Edward, William and Arthur, died in infancy.

VAN VECHTEN, GILES, Sec. 27.

Volz, C., far.; Sec. 9; P. O. Watkins.

WADDLE, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Blairstown.

Wandro, J., far., S. 29; P. O. Blairstown.

Walterdorf, F., far., S. 17; P. O. Blairstown.

Warner, H., far., S. 16; P. O. Watkins.

WELCH, T. J., farmer, Sec. 1; P.

O. Shellsburg; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, April 16, 1816. Married Jane Cranston in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1858; she was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, March 13, 1821; has two children—Azubah and Leonard Haney. Has 324 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; moved to Illinois in 1854, and moved to Iowa in 1859. Mr. Welch has held the offices of Supervisor, Trustee and Justice of the Peace a long time; has a good property, made by his energy, and is free from debt; Mr. Welch followed carpentering and building several years. Mr. and Mrs. Welch are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Werner, H., far., S. 16; P. O. Watkins.

Werning, C., far., S. 11; P. O. Watkins.

Werning, M., far., S. 10; P. O. Watkins.

Westyshal, C. F. A., far., S. 29; P. O. Blairstown.

White, W. H., far., S. 6; P. O. Vinton.

Will, D., far., S. 10; P. O. Watkins.

Will, Jacob, far., S. 10; P. O. Watkins.

Wodstreil, W., far., S. 35; P. O. Florence.

YOUNG, ENOS, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Blairstown.

Young, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Blairstown.

Young, J., far., S. 28; P. O. Blairstown.

ZORING, HENRY, far., S. 22; P. O. Watkins.

ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.

AUSTIN, KNUDT, butcher, Watkins.

ABRAHAM, G., grain dealer and elevator and lumber yard, Watkins; born in Germany May 27, 1850. Married Christine Carsten in Germany, 1872; she was born in Germany Feb. 1854; they have four children—Geo., Ferdinand, Anna and Otto; owns elevator, lumber yard, house and lot, valued at \$3,000, and 160 acres of land in Eldorado Tp., valued at \$30 per acre. Mr. Abraham came to Iowa in 1872; located on a farm, and moved afterward to Watkins; built a large store and hall, and went into the mercantile business; kept general store two years; sold out and bought the large elevator and lumber yard, where he now carries on business. Mr. Abraham kept general store seven years in Germany, and served in 101st Kaiser William's Regiment in the late war in Germany; enlisted in June, 1871, and served fifteen months; was in several battles; ranked as Lieutenant in the German army; was discharged with his regiment at the close of the war in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham are members of the Lutheran Church.

AHRENDT, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Watkins; born in Germany in 1829. Married Louisa Winreben in Germany, in 1854; she was born in Germany in 1828; they have six children—Albert, Louisa, Benhart, Matilda, Lucy and Theodore. Has 240 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; came to Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1861; moved to Benton Co. in 1867. Mr. Ahrendt followed sailing thirteen years in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Ahrendt are members of the Lutheran Church.

ARBUCKLE, C. B., harness and saddle maker, and partner with Mr. Stewart in the photographic viewing of scenery, farm houses, groups, etc., Watkins; born in Pennsylvania March 4, 1850; moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1856; has been traveling and following clerking most of his life, through the entire United States; located in Watkins, Iowa, in July, 1877, in the harness business. Mr. Arbuckle was

the only child north of the river in St. Clair in the days when Indians were troublesome here.

BACKER, JOHN, far., S. 1; P. O. Watkins.

Baker, F., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Florence.

Baker, Wm., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Watkins.

Betts, W. H. H., lab.; P. O. Blairstown.

Birth, Wm., far., S. 31; P. O. Blairstown.

Bobzien, F., far., S. 36; P. O. Watkins.

Bobzien, J., far., S. 33; P. O. Watkins.

Bobzien, Wm., far., S. 33; P. O. Western.

Boddeker, J., far., S. 2; P. O. Florence.

Boon, Frank, saloon, Watkins.

Boon, H., far., S. 9; P. O. Western.

Bower, A., far., S. 35; P. O. Watkins.

Bower, J., far., S. 35; P. O. Watkins.

Bower, John, far., S. 36; P. O. Watkins.

Bower, William, far., S. 35; P. O. Watkins.

Bower, Wm., Sr., far., S. 35; P. O. Watkins.

BOWER, WILLIAM J., far., S. 35; P. O. Watkins; born in Illinois Nov., 1851. Married Julia N. Ringo, Jan., 1878; she was born in Wisconsin in 1856. Mr. Bower is a son of Samuel Bower, an early settler in Iowa. He works his father's farm of 160 acres; it has the largest bearing orchard in Benton Co.

BROWN, J. W., far., S. 9; P. O.

Blairstown; born in Illinois in 1854.

Married Clarissa Thomas in Iowa in

1876; she was born in Ohio in 1856.

They have one child—Alta Valeria.

He has a share with his brothers, Geo.

M. and Charles W., in 240 acres of land,

valued at \$35 per acre. He came to

Iowa in 1874.

Buck, John, far., S. 35; P. O. Watkins.

Buck, Thos., far., S. 35; P. O. Watkins.

Burkhardt, Andrew A., druggist, Watkins.

CASE, JOHN, Watkins.

CARNES, J. B., farmer and school teacher, S. 3; P. O. Watkins; born in

Ohio in 1844. Married Lonie J. Hay-

den in Illinois in 1872; she was born in

Illinois in 1846; they have two children

—Glen Lulu and Minerva E. Mr. Carnes

followed school teaching twelve years,

and enlisted in the 62d Ohio Vol. Inf.

in 1862; participated with all the en-

gagements of the regiment, and was dis-

charged at the close of the war. Moved to Illinois in 1869, and came to Iowa in 1878. He was Principal of the Woodhull High School in Illinois for three years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Carnes are members of the M. E. Church.

CLARK, WILLIAM, far. and stock raiser, Sec. 13; P. O. Florence; born in Ireland in 1828. Married Margaret Charles in New Jersey in 1851; she was born in Ireland in 1831; they have six children—Anna S. (now Mrs. W. P. Groff), Martha T., Joshua C., Mariah S., William J., Lizzie Jane. They have 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Clark and family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Clark came to New Jersey in 1848, lived there ten years, and moved to Iowa in 1858.

Conn, James, far., S. 34; P. O. Watkins.

Combs, Marquis, far., S. 8; P. O. Watkins.

Combs, Thos. W., far., S. 8; P. O. Watkins.

Cosad, John, farmer, Watkins.

COX, J. R., physician and surgeon, Watkins; born in Columbus City, Iowa, May 20, 1853. Married Etta Cartright in Iowa City, Iowa, in 1876; she was born in Iowa City Nov. 1855; they have one child—Albert J., born June 14, 1877. Dr. Cox attended the classical course at Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and took the medical course at the Iowa State University at Iowa City, Iowa, two years, and attended lectures; commenced practice in Jan., 1877, at Iowa City and Marengo, Iowa, and located in Watkins Aug. 17, 1877.

Crantz, M., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Blairstown.

CROCKET, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Blairstown; born in Luzerne Co., Penn., Jan. 19, 1841. Married Joanna Funk in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1863; she was born in Greene Co., Penn., Dec. 31, 1844; they have four children—Ida, Annett, James Burton and Mary Bell. Have 200 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Mr. Crocket moved to Iowa in 1858; went to Pike's Peak in 1859; followed freighting and trading four years on the plains in the West; returned to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1863. Is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

DANSKIN, W. P., Postmaster and merchant, Watkins.

Danke, J., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Watkins.

DANSKIN, GEO. M., station agt. of C. & N. W. R'y Co. and agt. for Am. Ex. Co., grain dealer and proprietor of lumber yard; P. O. Watkins; born in Canada Dec. 27, 1842. Married Miss L. M. Thomas in Iowa Co., Iowa, Dec. 22, 1866; she was born in New York Jan. 4, 1845; they have four children—Euretha, Lizzie, Rolph and Flora. Mr. Danskin moved to Iowa in 1853, and located in Benton Co. in 1873. Mr. Danskin built the first dwelling house and first business building in Watkins; was the first man to commence business; built a large warehouse, and commenced buying grain, and owns warehouse and lumber yard, and house and lot valued at \$5,000. Mr. and Mrs. Danskin are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Delaney, W., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Watkins.

Dolga, J., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Watkins.

EGENES, PETER G., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Florence.

Eyler, Henry, laborer, Watkins.

Eyler, Peter, clerk, Watkins.

FALLON, JOHN, blacksmith, Watkins.

Farrall, J., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Watkins.

Farrall, T., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Watkins.

Farrar, Jas., hardware merch., Watkins.

Fellows, J., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Blairstown.

Fett, F., tenant far., S. 18; P. O. Watkins.

Fitzgerald, Ed., R. R. lab., Watkins.

Fowler, A. C., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Watkins.

Fowler, E. M., far., S. 25; P. O. Watkins.

Fowler, J. O., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Watkins.

Fowler, L., Professor of Music, Sec. 25; P. O. Watkins.

Freese, Christian, carpenter, Watkins.

Freese, H., farmer; P. O. Watkins.

Fremml, Joseph, lab., Watkins.

GREESE, ALEX, far., S. 3; P. O. Blairstown.

GENSIEKE, CHRISTIAN, far., S. 28; P. O. Watkins; born in Germany Jan. 28, 1828. Married Elizabeth Hartwig in Germany, in 1851; she was born in Germany in 1825; they had seven children, five are living—Christian, Jr., Sophia, Anna, Henry and Rebecca. Has 460 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Came to Chicago in 1853; stayed there six months

and moved to Rock Island, thence to Milton Junction, Wis., and then to Benton Co., in 1869. Was in the army in Germany three years. Followed wagon making twenty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Gensiecke are members of the Lutheran Church.

GREGG, W. S., farmer and stock raiser, S. 20; P. O. Blairstown; born in Belmont Co., Ohio, July 10, 1843. has 320 acres of land valued at \$35 per acre. Came to Iowa in 1843, to Pottawattamie Co., and then to Warren Co., and moved to Benton Co., in 1865.

Groof, W. P., tenant far.; P. O. Florence.

HAMILTON, HENRY, far., S. 8; P. O. Watkins.

HALL, SAMUEL, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Watkins; born in Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1826. Married Salina C. Allen in 1868; she was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1832; they have one child—Frederick. Has 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Moved to Illinois in 1836, and came to Iowa in 1855. Mr. Hall followed railroad-ing in early life. Came to Benton County when the county was new.

Hamilton, Orear, far., S. 8; P. O. Watkins.

Hartley, C. H., far., S. 14; P. O. Watkins.

Hartley, Geo., far., S. 14; P. O. Watkins.

Hartley, Josiah, far., S. 14; P. O. Watkins.

HAYDEN, A. R., far., S. 3; P. O.

Watkins; born in Indiana in 1836.

Married Mary Heidy in Benton Co.,

Iowa, in 1870; she was born in Wis-

consin in 1846; they have two chil-

children—Anzi J. and Nellie Amret.

Has 320 acres of land, valued at \$30

per acre. Enlisted in the 55th Ill. Vol.

Inf., Oct. 30, 1861; was in the battles

of Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas

Post, in two assaults and siege of Vieks-

burg, Jackson, Miss., Missionary Ridge,

Resaca, Big Kenesaw, New Hope Church

and Little Kenesaw; was taken sick, and

sent to Rome, Ga.; was put in charge of

the Hutehen House hospital; was in the

Army of Tennessee, which never lost a

battle; in 2d Division of the 15th

Army Corps; was Drum Major of the

regiment, and promoted to Regimental

Commissary Sergeant; was one of the

thirteen who came out of the twenty-two

in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain;

June 27, 1864; was discharged with the

regiment; since held the office of Cap-
tain of Co. C, First Regiment Iowa
National Guards, and has held the office
of Township Trustee.

Hauser, C., ten. far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Hawkins, J. C., far., S. 31; P. O. Blairstown.

HAYDEN, C. B., dealer and shipper
of live stock, Watkins; born in Fayette
Co., Penn.; attended school at Madison
College, Penn.; after which engaged in
merchandizing and the manufacture of
pig iron at Redstone Furnace, Penn.;
located in Iowa in 1870.

Hayden, W. H., tenant far., P. O. Watkins.

Heck, J., Sr., far., S. 31; P. O. Blairstown.

HECK, JOHN B., farmer, Sec. 28,
P. O. Watkins; born in Dubuque Co.,
Iowa, in Oct., 1853; has eighty acres of
land, valued at \$35 per acre. Is a mem-
ber of the Catholic Church.

Helgeson, H. S., laborer, Watkins.

HENDRICKS, G. T., farmer, Sec.
34; P. O. Watkins; born in St. Clair
Co., Ill., Dec. 4, 1822. Married Rhoda
Owen in Illinois in 1848; she was born
in Kentucky April 3, 1829; they have
nine children—Sarah E., David S., Ann
Eliza, Rosella J., Laura J., Isolina R.,
Ida M., Charley W. and Lola Geneura.
Has 120 acres of land, valued at \$40
per acre; moved to Iowa in 1852. Mr.
Hendrick was Postmaster at Taylor
Grove ten years; was one of the first
settlers in Benton Co.; there were but
two houses in St. Clair Tp. when he
came in it; the deer and Indians were
numerous. Mr. Hendrick is a member
of the A. F. & A. M. Lodge.

Hess, Louis F., photographer, Watkins.

Heyden, H., far., S. 32; P. O. Watkins.

Holtz, Frederick, blacksmith, Watkins.

Humbert, G. S., far., S. 35; P. O. Wat-
kins.

JOHNSON, JOHN, laborer, Watkins.

Johnson, J. C., far., S. 32; P. O. Watkins.

Johnson, Louis, shoemaker, Watkins.

Junk, D. P., far., S. 35; P. O. Watkins.

Jurgyner, Wm., far., S. 32; P. O. Wat-
kins.

KECK, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O.
Blairstown.

KECK, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 4;
P. O. Blairstown; born in Ohio Sept.
8, 1819. Married Lavina Kern in Ohio

Jan. 15, 1844; she was born in Ohio Sept. 16, 1823; they had eight children, seven are living—Simon, Sarah, Emanuel, William, Amanda, John and Lewis. Simon enlisted in the service in Ohio; was wounded at the battle of Honey Hill; was discharged with his regiment at the close of the war. Mr. K. has 160 acres of land, valued at \$6,000; has held the office of Justice of the Peace for six years. Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of the Evangelical Association. Mr. Keck moved into Iowa in 1868.

KECK, SIMON PETER, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Blairstown; born in Ohio Jan. 19, 1845. Married Rachel Worley in Ohio, in 1870; she was born in Ohio Jan. 12, 1862; they have had two children—Fannie Bell, born in Iowa in 1871, and Jennie Lavina, born in Iowa in 1873. Has eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. Keck enlisted in Co. G, 25th Ohio V. I., in 1864; was in eight heavy battles, and several lighter ones; received a slight wound; was discharged with his regiment at the close of the war; was with Gen. Sherman's "march to the sea," and all through his campaign. Mr. and Mrs. Keck are members of the Evangelical Association.

Keiper, Milton, grain dealer, Watkins.

KELLY, ALEXANDER, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 4; P. O. Watkins; born in Juniata Co., Penn., March 22, 1830. Married Margret Fleming in Illinois in 1855; she was born in Pennsylvania April 22, 1831; they have ten children—W. A. P., Clara J., Delbert F., H. Lowrie, James Seward Lillie F., Mary E., Edward E., Theodore V. and Etta Bell. Has 640 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. Kelly has held the office of Justice of the Peace; has been Secretary of the School Board, and Director several years. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are members of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Kelly is Trustee and Elder of the church. They moved to La Salle Co., Ill., in 1854; remained nine years, and moved to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1863.

KELLY, ELIZABETH, MRS., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Blairstown; born in Pennsylvania, in 1830;

is the widow of William Kelly, died in 1871, at the age of 44 years; had eleven children; six are living—Howard, Jennie, William, Laura, Frank and Blanche. She has 240 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; Howard has eighty acres, valued at \$30 per acre; came to Iowa in 1864. Mrs. Kelly is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Kelly, H., far., S. 8; P. O. Blairstown.

Kelly, W. A., far., S. 8; P. O. Watkins.

Krieger, Charles, drayman, Watkins.

Kroeger, Marx, hotel and saloon, Watkins.

Krohn, Tobias, wagon maker, Watkins.

L AGRANGE, R. J., tenant farmer; P. O. Blairstown.

Lee, Charles, grain dealer, Watkins.

Lingle, E., tenant far., P. O. Blairstown.

Lingle, D., far.; P. O. Blairstown.

M CADOW, JAMES M., far., S. 25; P. O. Florence.

McADOW, JAMES, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 25; P. O. Florence; born in Pennsylvania Jan. 8, 1820. Married Mary Wheeler in Ohio, in 1845; she was born in Dec., 1826; they have six children—Annie, James M., C. J., Lelah N., Rachel Bell and Samuel. Has eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; he came to Iowa in 1854; followed carpentering before he came to Iowa, and followed stock dealing the first twelve years in Iowa. Is a member of the A., F. & A. M. Lodge.

McCarty, W., far., S. 5; P. O. Blairstown.

McCarery, J., laborer, Watkins.

McCormac, T., laborer, Watkins.

McKinnon, W., Jr., rntr.; P. O. Florence.

McLane, R. O., far.; P. O. Watkins.

McNEE, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Florence; born in Scotland Sept. 24, 1830. Married Elizabeth McKinnon in Linn Co., Iowa, in 1858; she was born in Scotland in 1828; they have five children—W. A., John Malcolm, David, Norman and Elizabeth Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. McNee are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M.

McQuinn, B. J., far., S. 25; P. O. Florence.

MANN, WILLIAM J., merchant, proprietor general store, dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Watkins, Iowa; born in Germany June,

1848. Married Dora Emke in Watkins, Iowa; she was born in Germany in 1860. He came to New York in 1868; returned to Germany in 1870. Enlisted in the 11th Cavalry in Germany; served three years and was discharged at the close of the war with his regiment; came to America in 1872; located in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; returned to Germany in 1873, and came to Iowa in 1874; bought the large store in Watkins of Mr. Abrahams, March 1, 1878, where he carries on business.

Mayhew, H., far., S. 10; P. O. Watkins.

Mayhew, O., far., D. 16; P. O. Watkins.

Messenger, J. J., far., S. 36; P. O. Watkins.

Miller, G. A., tenant far.; P. O. Watkins.

Miller, H. B., far.; P. O. Blairstown.

MILLER, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Blairstown; was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, April, 1825. Married Miss Johnson in Cedar Co., Iowa, in 1849; she was born in Ohio; they have eight children—H. B., William H., E. J., John W., Charles, Homer McCleanan, Edwin Lee and Carrie Asbareen. Mr. Miller was one of the earliest settlers in the State of Iowa; came to this State in 1836; located in Cedar Co.; followed milling ten years; carried on business in Muscatine two years and moved into Benton Co. in 1863. Mr. Miller has 800 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; fine buildings, grounds, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Evangelical Church.

MILLER, H. B., farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Blairstown; born in Cedar Co., Iowa, March 16, 1851. Married Miss S. C. Herring in 1873; she was born in Ohio in 1855; they have one child—Warren Benton. Has 200 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Evangelical Church.

Miller, W., tenant far.; P. O. Watkins.

Morris, Charles, carpenter, Watkins.

Mott, M. C., lab., Watkins.

Murphy, J., far., S. 35; P. O. Watkins.

NEWTON, WILLIAM, far., S. 11; P. O. Watkins.

Nisley, J. K., ten. far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Nolan, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Watkins.

Nolan, T., far., S. 16; P. O. Watkins.

Norland, J. P., far., S. 13; P. O. Florence.

Norland, J. J., far., S. 13; P. O. Florence.

Norland, S. J., far., S. 13; P. O. Florence.

O'NEEL, JAMES, far., S. 17; P. O. Watkins.

PETERSON, JOHN A., far., S. 12; P. O. Florence.

Pfaffle, A. F., painter, Watkins.

Pieper, Casper, far., S. 3; P. O. Watkins.

Pieper, John, far.; P. O. Watkins.

Piester, M., far., S. 35; P. O. Watkins.

PINGREY, AMANDA, MRS., importer, dealer and breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle and Poland-China hogs, Sec. 19; P. O. Blairstown; born in Sullivan, N. H., March, 1825. Was married in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1843, to Daniel Pingrey (now deceased); has seven children—Solon, John, Daniel, Jr., Ida, Edwin and Edward (twins) and Ada. Has 600 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Pingrey, D., Jr., far., S. 30; P. O. Blairstown.

Pingrey, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Blairstown.

PIRIE, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Florence; born in Scotland in 1819. Married Lydia Stevens in Canada in 1854; she was born in England in 1832; they have four children—James Stewart, William Edward, George L. and Susan Jane. Has eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; he came to Canada in 1844; moved to Iowa in 1861; he followed blacksmithing twenty years.

Prior, H., far., S. 13; P. O. Florence.

REDFIELD, MERRITT, far., S. 30; P. O. Blairstown.

Richard, C. K., far.; P. O. Florence.

Rinehart, A. C., school teacher, Sec. 34; P. O. Watkins.

Robertson, J., far., S. 16; P. O. Watkins.

Rowley, A. J., far., S. 8; P. O. Watkins.

Rowley, J. F., far., S. 8; P. O. Watkins.

SANDERSON, L. H., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Blairstown.

Scherger, J., far., S. 7; P. O. Blairstown.

Schmidt, J., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Watkins.

Schmuecker, J., far., S. 1; P. O. Florence.

Schoening, C., far.; P. O. Watkins.

Schulte, C., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Florence.

Schwender, P., far.; P. O. Watkins.

Shea, M., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Watkins.

Shenenberger, S. A., tenant far.; P. O. Blairstown.

Sims, S. S., carp., S. 23; P. O. Watkins.

Swick, H. C., carpenter, Watkins.

Skiles, A., far., S. 24; P. O. Watkins.

Smith, A. A., pump agent, Watkins.

Smith, F., far., S. 32; P. O. Watkins.

SPRINGER, JACOB, farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 36; P. O. Watkins; born in Fayette Co., Penn., Jan. 21, 1824. Married Miss E. J. McCormick in Pennsylvania, in 1846; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1826; they had ten children; four living—Mary, Ada, Ira and Annie. He owns a large farm and fine residence, large grove and orchards, and is surrounded with all the comforts of life, near Watkins; he is the oldest settler in this part of the county; his brother James and himself were the first settlers in St. Clair Township; built the first cabin and school house; built up the first Masonic Lodge; has held most every local political office; has been for the last eight years Director of the College for the Blind, at Vinton, Iowa. His son Eugene, enlisted in the 2d I. V. C., September, 1864, and died July, 1865, at Eastport, Miss., with congestion of the brain; his remains were taken home by his father. Helped to organize the Lodges and Chapters at Cedar Rapids, Belle Plaine, and many other Lodges in this section of the country; came to Iowa in 1852; was here when the Indians were driven away by the troops to Kansas; is a member of A., F. & A. M. Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

Stewart, Peter, Watkins.

Stocker, E., farmer, S. 18; P. O. Blainstown.

STRICKLING, JOHN W., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Watkins; born in Ohio Sept. 21, 1828. Married Sarah J. Greer in Ohio, in 1855; she was born in Ohio in 1833; they had seven children; six are now living—Oliver O., John W., Vesta N., Adaline L., Cora P. and Sarah J. Have 160 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; moved to Illinois in 1856; stayed one year and moved to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1857. Has held the office of Township Assessor two years, and Township Trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Strickling are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Summer, M., far., S. 28; P. O. Watkins.

Sutter, John, merchant, Watkins.

THOMAS, JOSEPH, far., S. 32; P. O. Watkins.

Thompson, H., tenant far.; P. O. Watkins.

Thorman, F., Sr., far., S. 6; P. O. Blainstown.

Thorman, F., Jr., far., S. 6; P. O. Blainstown.

Thoman, L., far., S. 8; P. O. Blainstown.

Tippen, James, laborer, Watkins.

Tittler, H. J., far., S. 27; P. O. Watkins.

Tobin, M., far., S. 22; P. O. Watkins.

TURNER, A. R., carpenter and builder, Watkins; born in Pennsylvania Aug. 18, 1837. Married Elizabeth Bosley in Pennsylvania in 1856; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1832; they have five children—Charles, Thomas, William, Clara Bell and Ora. Owns a house and lot, valued at \$500; came to Iowa in the Spring of 1857.

TURNER, C. G., Notary Public and Conveyancer, Watkins; born in Virginia Nov. 28, 1809. Married Eliza Rose in Pennsylvania in 1832; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1812; they have nine children—Nancy Jane, Joseph, Alpheus, Sarah, Clarissa, Edward and Charles (twins), Martha and William. Mr. Turner moved to Pennsylvania in 1831; moved to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1860; followed carpentering thirty years in the early part of his life; entered a farm of 320 acres in 1854. The village of Watkins was built on the farm of Mr. Turner; he gave the railroad company seven acres of land for a depot and the right of way; he raised over \$5,000 by subscription to establish the depot at Watkins years before the depot was located, and spent a large sum of money to establish the post office, and Mr. Turner was the first Postmaster; helped to establish the first Masonic Lodge in this section. Mr. Turner has 300 acres of land, valued at \$11,000, and town lots valued at \$4,000. Mr. Turner has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, School Director, and other town offices. Is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Lodge. Mr. Turner made his property himself, and does not owe a dollar.

TURNER, EDWARD, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Watkins; born in Pennsylvania May 15, 1846. Married Mary A. Skiles in Iowa Co., Iowa, in January,

1866; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1847; they have four children—Frank Lee, Effa May, Willie Arthur, Mary Emma. Has eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,800; came to Iowa in 1861. Is a son of C. G. Turner.

TURNER, JOSEPH W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Watkins; born in Fayette Co., Penn., Sept. 27, 1835. Married Rachel Leonard in Illinois in January, 1857; she was born in Ohio July 29, 1839; they have five children—Albert Henry, Ann Eliza, Oren Wilmer, Martha Jane, Richard William. Has 156 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; moved to Illinois in 1855; stayed till January, 1859, and moved to Benton Co., Iowa.

ULLERAIG, WILLIAM, ten. far.; P. O. Florencee.

WALKER, ANDREW, far., S. 23; P. O. Watkins.

Walker, E., far., S. 33; P. O. Watkins.

WALKER, N. T., farmer and stock raiser and dairyman, Sec. 23; P. O. Watkins; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., March 24, 1825. Married Nancy Arbuckle in Benton Co., Iowa, in 1856; she was born in Juniata Co., Penn., in 1838; they have two children—Nettie J. and Frank W.; they were born in Benton Co., Iowa. Has 240 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. Walker moved to Benton Co., Iowa, in 1856.

Waychoff, J., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Watkins.

WAYCHOFF, JOHN D., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Watkins; born in Pennsylvania in 1839. Married Catherine Hunt in Pennsylvania in 1859; she was born in Virginia in 1839; they have eight children—Morgan J., Mary Ellen, John E., Lewis J., Frank C., William J., George H. and Oliver L. Has eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,400. Mr. Waychoff enlisted in the 15th Penn. Vol. Cav., in 1862; was in all the engagements with his regiment; was mounted Orderly for Gen. Thomas, commanding 14th Army Corps, three months, and discharged with the regiment at the close of the war. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge. Mr. Waychoff and wife are members of the Baptist Church. They came to Iowa in 1873.

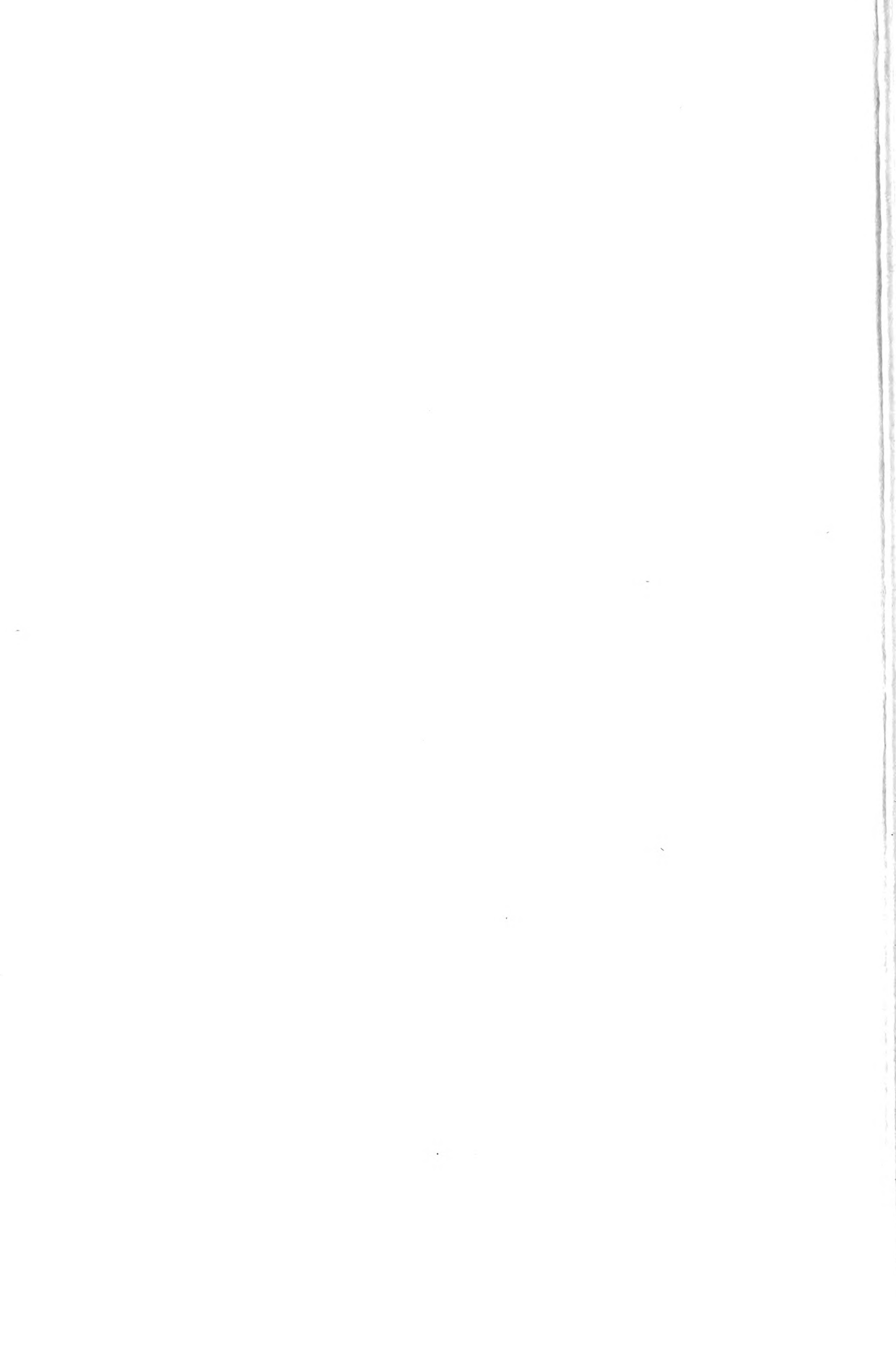
WEST, N. N. T., farmer and herder; proprietor of livery stable; P. O. Watkins; born in Albany Co., N. Y., in December, 1847; moved to Iowa in 1873; holds the office of Township Constable; owns eight horses, barn and farm utensils, valued at \$1,000.

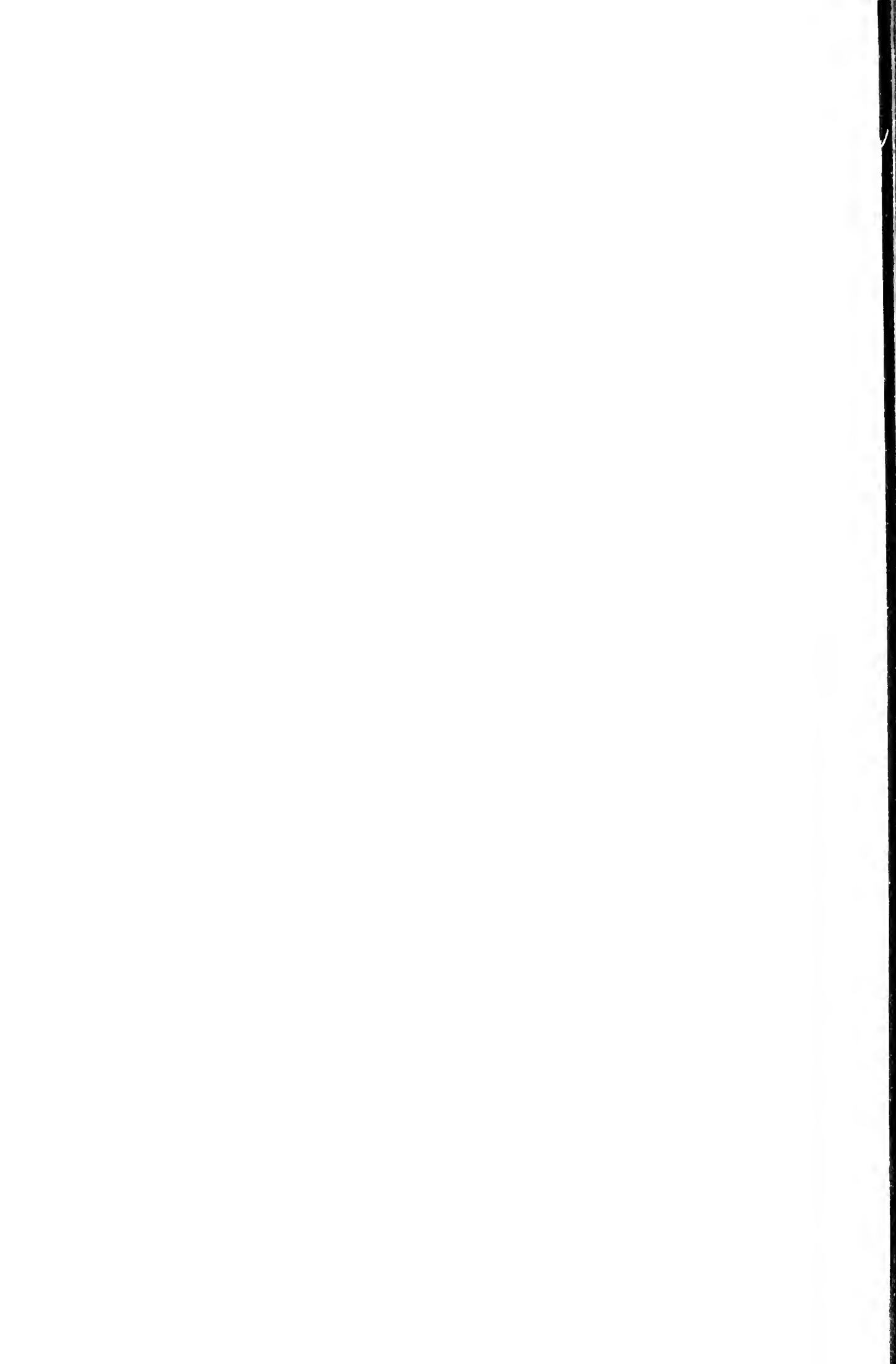
Wheeler, J., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Watkins.
Wheeler, W. H., Justice of the Peace, Watkins.

White, Ed., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Watkins.
Williams, T. J., shoemaker, Watkins.

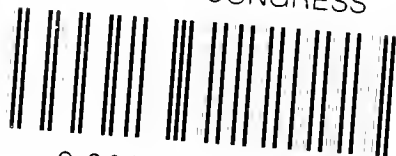
Winter, A., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Watkins.







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